



South Derbyshire Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal

Regulation 18 Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report

South Derbyshire District Council

Civic Offices, Civic Way, Swadlincote, DE11 0AH

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Limited

The Barn, Cadhay, Ottery St Mary, Devon, EX11 1QT

SLR Project No.: 430.000116.00001

Client Reference No: C0428

23 October 2024

Revision: 3

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
1	1 August 2024	LJ/IT/VP	JM/VP	JM
2	27 September 2024	LJ/IT/VP	JM/VP	JM
3	23 October 2024	LJ/IT/VP	JM/VP	JM

Basis of Report

This document has been prepared by SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) with reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescales and resources devoted to it by agreement with South Derbyshire District Council (the Client) as part or all of the services it has been appointed by the Client to carry out. It is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment.

SLR shall not be liable for the use of or reliance on any information, advice, recommendations and opinions in this document for any purpose by any person other than the Client. Reliance may be granted to a third party only in the event that SLR and the third party have executed a reliance agreement or collateral warranty.

Information reported herein may be based on the interpretation of public domain data collected by SLR, and/or information supplied by the Client and/or its other advisors and associates. These data have been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

The copyright and intellectual property in all drawings, reports, specifications, bills of quantities, calculations and other information set out in this report remain vested in SLR unless the terms of appointment state otherwise.

This document may contain information of a specialised and/or highly technical nature and the Client is advised to seek clarification on any elements which may be unclear to it.

Information, advice, recommendations and opinions in this document should only be relied upon in the context of the whole document and any documents referenced explicitly herein and should then only be used within the context of the appointment.



Executive Summary

This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the draft South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 1 Review has been commissioned by South Derbyshire District Council (SDDC). SDDC is reviewing Part 1 of the Local Plan which was adopted in 2016. The draft Local Plan Part 1 Review is anticipated to be submitted for Examination in Public in 2025 and has a proposed end date of 2039.

The draft Local Plan Part 1 Review has been produced prior to the finalisation of the changes to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) announced by the 2024 Labour Government, and prior to the introduction of the National Development Management Policies (NDMP). These changes are likely to increase the number of homes required for development within South Derbyshire, as well as in neighbouring Amber Valley and Derby City. SDDC will update the evidence base as required prior to submission of the Local Plan Part 1 Review and will continue to participate in the Derby HMA group in order to identify the most sustainable option for accommodating Derby City's unmet housing need.

A number of policies within the extant Part 1 Local Plan have been reviewed and amended by SDDC and have been subject to assessment through the SA. No reasonable alternatives to the amended policies have been identified. The amended policies subject to SA and included within the Draft Local Plan Part 1 Review (Regulation 18) are as follows:

- Policy S1: Sustainable Growth Strategy;
- Policy S4: Housing Strategy;
- Policy S6: Sustainable Access;
- Policy H1: Settlement Hierarchy;
- Policy H19: Housing Balance & Custom/Self-build;
- Policy H20: Affordable Housing;
- Policy H21: Gypsies and Travellers and for Travelling Showpeople;
- Policy E1: Strategic Employment Land Allocation;
- Policy E2: Other Industrial and Business Development;
- Policy E3: Existing Employment Areas;
- Policy E4: Woodville Regeneration Area;
- Policy E5: Rural Employment Development;
- Policy SD2: Flood Risk;
- Policy SD3: Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure;
- Policy SD4: Contaminated Land and Mining Legacy;
- Policy SD6: Sustainable Energy and Power Generation;
- Policy BNE1: Design Excellence;
- Policy BNE3: Biodiversity;



- Policy BNE4: Landscape Character and Local Distinctiveness;
- Policy INF1: Infrastructure and Developer Contributions;
- Policy INF2: Sustainable Transport;
- Policy INF3: Strategic Rail freight Interchange/ Freeport;
- Policy INF4: Transport Infrastructure Improvement Schemes;
- Policy INF5: East Midlands Airport;
- Policy INF6: Community Facilities;
- Policy INF7: Blue and Green Infrastructure;
- Policy INF8: The National Forest; and
- Policy INF10: Tourism Development.

The Local Plan Review also contains new strategic sites. Four strategic site options - identified through previous work on the scale and distribution of housing need for the Derby HMA - have also been assessed through SA. These are as follows:

- Site 1 - Infinity Garden Village;
- Site 2 - Thulston Fields;
- Site 3 - Land South of Mickleover; and
- Site 4 - South of Littleover.

Two of the strategic site options have been chosen by the Council as preferred options (Site 1 and Site 3) for inclusion within the Local Plan Part 1 Review. New policies for these strategic sites, alongside a policy for the former Drakelow Power Station, have been developed for inclusion within the draft Local Plan Part 1 Review. These are:

- Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village Mixed Use Allocation;
- Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover; and
- Policy STRA3: Former Drakelow Power Station.

This Interim SA Report is being published for consultation for an 8-week period alongside the Draft Local Plan Part 1 Review (Regulation 18). Following consultation on both this Interim SA Report and the Draft Local Plan Part 1 Review, comments received on both will be considered. Any necessary changes will be made to the SA and to the Local Plan Part 1 Review in response to consultee comments and these will be reflected within the next iteration of the Local Plan Part 1 Review which will be the Proposed Submission Local Plan Part 1 Review. A full SA Report will accompany the Proposed Submission version of the Local Plan Part 1 Review.



Table of Contents

Basis of Report	i
Executive Summary	ii
Acronyms and Abbreviations	vii
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 This document.....	1
1.3 How to Comment on this Document	2
2.0 Approach to the SA	4
2.1 SA Processes and Requirements.....	4
2.2 Stage A: Scoping.....	5
2.3 Stage B: Alternative Options Assessment	10
2.3.1 What Has Been Assessed.....	10
2.3.2 How the Assessment Has Been Undertaken	15
2.4 Assumptions and Limitations	25
3.0 The Content of the South Derbyshire Local Plan	27
3.1 Description of the Plan	27
3.2 Plan Vision and Objectives.....	27
3.3 Overview of the Plan Area.....	28
4.0 Review of Other Policies, Plans and Programmes	30
4.1 Introduction	30
4.2 PPP Review- Summary of Key Messages	30
5.0 Summary of Baseline Data	35
6.0 Findings of the Strategic Site Options Assessment	39
6.1 Introduction	39
6.2 Performance of Strategic Site Options.....	40
7.0 Findings of the Draft Local Plan Preferred Policies Assessment	43
7.1 Introduction	43
7.2 Performance of Preferred Strategic Sites Policies	44
7.3 Performance of Spatial Strategy Policies.....	46
7.4 Performance of Housing Policies.....	48
7.5 Performance of Employment and Economy Policies	49
7.6 Performance of Sustainable Development Policies	51
7.7 Performance of Built and Natural Environment Policies.....	52
7.8 Performance of Infrastructure Policies.....	53
8.0 Potential Cumulative Effects	56



8.1	Intra-Plan Cumulative Effects	56
8.2	Inter-Plan Cumulative Effects	60
9.0	Mitigation Measures	69
10.0	Next Steps.....	74

Tables in Text

Table 2-1: SA Assessment Framework	6
Table 2-2: Significance Criteria	16
Table 4-1: Key Messages of the PPP	30
Table 5-1: Key Sustainability Issues Identified for South Derbyshire	36
Table 6-1: Key to Sustainability Significance Scores	39
Table 7-1: Summary of the Preferred Strategic Sites Policies	44
Table 7-2: Summary of the Spatial Strategy Policy Assessments.....	46
Table 7-3: Summary of the Housing Policy Assessments	48
Table 7-4: Summary of the Employment and Economy Policy Assessments	49
Table 7-5: Summary of the Sustainable Development Policy Assessments	51
Table 7-6: Summary of the Built and Natural Environment Policy Assessments.....	52
Table 7-7: Summary of the Infrastructure Policy Assessments.....	53
Table 8-1: Potential Cumulative Effects Identified in the Assessment of Local Plan Policies	57
Table 8-2: Potential Cumulative Effects Identified in the Assessment of Local Plan Site Allocations	59
Table 8-3: Potential Cumulative Effects with Other Plans.....	61
Table 8-4: Potential Cumulative Effects with Other Projects.....	68
Table 9-1: Proposed Mitigation Measures for the Draft Local Plan	69
Table 9-2: Existing Local Plan Policy Mitigation Measures for the Preferred Strategic Sites Policies	70
Table 9-3: Recommended Mitigation Measures for the Strategic Site Options	71
Table 9-4: Mitigation Measures for Cumulative Effects.....	71
Table 10-1: South Derbyshire Local Plan Timetable	74

Figures in Text

Figure 2-1: The SA Process	4
Figure 2-2: Potential Strategic Growth Sites.....	12
Figure 3-1: South Derbyshire District	29



Appendices

Appendix A: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Appendix B: Baseline Data

Appendix C: RAG Criteria

Appendix D: Strategic Sites Option Assessment

Appendix E: Preferred Strategic Sites Policies Assessment

Appendix F: Preferred Policies Assessment



Acronyms and Abbreviations

Glossary	
Development Plan	The statutory framework for planning decisions, comprising the Development Plan Documents prepared by local planning authorities (this includes County Council, District Councils).
DPD (Development Plan Document)	A document containing local planning policies or proposals which form part of the Development Plan, which has been subject to independent examination.
In Combination Effects	Where policies, plans or projects affecting the same area might affect European sites in combination with each other.
LDD (Local Development Document)	The main group of documents within the LDF, comprising Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.
Local Plan	The Local Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for the District and informs decisions on planning applications.
NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework)	Published in December 2023, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).
Proposals/Policies Map	A map accompanying the LDF showing areas of protection and identifying locations for land use and development proposals included in the adopted Development Plan Documents.
SA (Sustainability Appraisal)	A systematic process required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, aimed at appraising the social, environmental and economic effects of plan strategies and policies and ensuring that they accord with the objectives of sustainable development.
SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment)	A process required by EU Directive 2001/42/EC (known as the SEA Directive) and the SEA Regulations (Statutory Instrument No. 1633) for the formal assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

South Derbyshire District Council is reviewing the Part 1 Local Plan which was adopted in 2016. The draft Local Plan Review is anticipated to be submitted for Examination in Public in 2025 and has a proposed end date of 2039.

SLR Consulting Ltd has been commissioned to undertake Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the draft Local Plan Review which is currently in the Stage B Options stage of the process (see Figure 2-1). South Derbyshire District Council officers have prepared the SA to date. SLR will undertake the SA working closely with the Council's planning policy team.

This SA report relates to the Regulation 18¹ draft Local Plan Part 1 Review. Development Plan Documents must be subject to a SA incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) Regulations². SA of Local Plans is required under Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023) also requires SA of Local Plans. SA assesses the significant environmental, social and economic effects of the Local Plan, the "reasonable" alternatives to the Plan's strategy, policies and proposals, and the reasons for discounting alternatives. The SA 'testing' of the DPD policies and their reasonable alternatives will help to develop the most sustainable policies and proposals as an integral part of the plan's development.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in England is mandated by the SEA Regulations (Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 Statutory Instrument No.1633). The SEA Regulations aim at a high level of protection of the environment, and to integrate the consideration of the environment into the preparation and adoption of plans and with a view to promoting sustainable development.

Guidance for SA sets out an objectives-led, staged process. The Local Plan has been appraised against a set of objectives to identify whether there is the potential for significant effects (either positive or negative) and recommendations are put forward to mitigate any significant adverse effects.

1.2 This document

This document is an interim SA Report for the draft South Derbyshire Local Plan at Regulation 18 of the plan-making process. The remaining sections of this document are structured as follows:

- **Section 2: Methodology** describes the approach to the SA;
- **Section 3: The Scope and Content of the draft Local Plan Part 1 Review** and sets out its vision and objectives;

¹ Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2012

² as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance (updated 2019).



- **Section 4: Review of Other Programmes and Plans** describes the context of SA. This section is supported by Appendix A;
- **Section 5: Summary of Baseline Data** including key sustainability issues, data gaps and future evolution of the baseline. This section is supported by Appendix B;
- **Section 6: Findings of the Strategic Site Options Assessment** presents the potential significant effects of the four strategic site options for the draft Local Plan Part 1 Review and discusses their performance. This section is supported by Appendices C, D and E;
- **Section 7: Findings of the Draft Local Plan Preferred Policies Assessment** presents the potential significant effects of the preferred options for the strategic allocations and policies proposed policies of the draft Local Plan Part 1 Review and discusses their performance. This section is supported by Appendix F;
- **Section 8: Potential Cumulative Effects** describes cumulative effects which may arise from the preferred options and policies of the draft Local Plan Part 1 Review, the policies and allocations within the Local Plan which have not been reviewed, the local plans of neighbouring boroughs, as well as projects occurring in and around South Derbyshire;
- **Section 9: Mitigation Measures** presents the measures put forward to offset potential significant negative and uncertain effects of the preferred draft Local Plan Review policies and strategic sites to improve their sustainability performance; and
- **Section 10: Next Steps** sets out the next activities in the SA and Local Plan Part 1 Review.

1.3 How to Comment on this Document

This report is being consulted on alongside the draft Local Plan Part 1 Review during the Regulation 18 stage of plan making.

The consultation period will be eight weeks from 7th October- 6th December 2024. Your views on this Interim SA Report are welcomed. A series of questions are set out below in order to guide responses but comments can be made about any aspect of the report.

Questions to guide responses:

1. Do you agree with the assessment methodology used?
2. Do you agree that all of the reasonable alternatives have been identified?
3. Do you agree that the potential significant effects identified in the assessment and the alternative options are correct?
4. Do you agree with the proposed mitigation?
5. Do you have any other comments regarding the SA?



How to comment:

**Please provide responses by 6TH DECEMBER to Planning Policy Team via
the email address below:**

LOCAL.PLAN@SOUTHDERBYSHIRE.GOV.UK



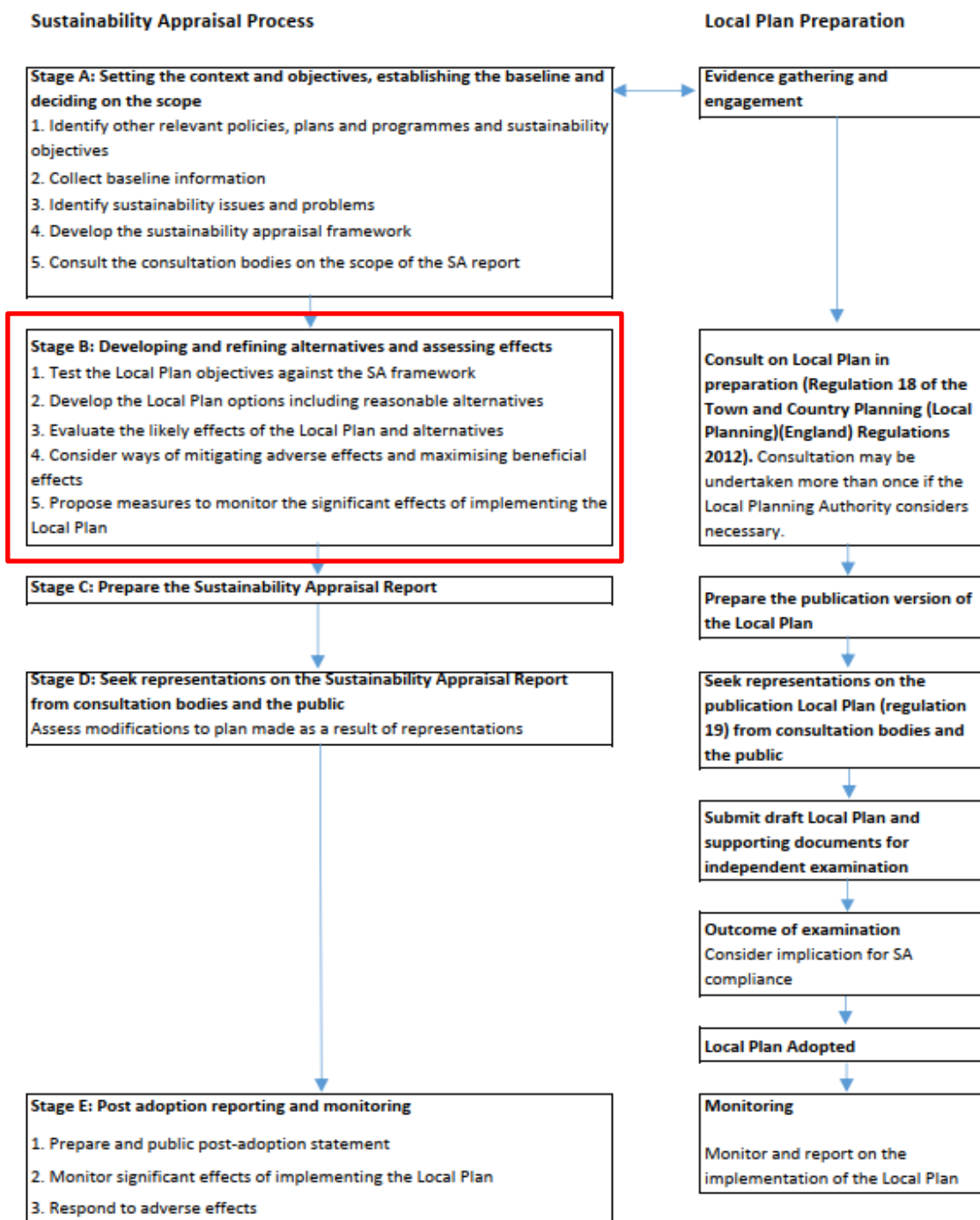
2.0 Approach to the SA

2.1 SA Processes and Requirements

The SA process is shown in Figure 2-1 Stage A, Scoping, was completed in 2023 following consultation with statutory consultees and other key stakeholders on a Scoping Report between 10th October 2022 and 5th December 2022.

This Interim SA Report is prepared during Stage B of the SA process.

Figure 2-1: The SA Process



2.2 Stage A: Scoping

The purpose of the Scoping stage is to identify existing and future environmental, social, and economic issues facing South Derbyshire, based on analysis of baseline data and other relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP).

The Scoping stage has been completed. It involved the preparation of a SA Scoping Report for consultation with selected stakeholders³ in accordance with legal requirements. Within the Scoping Report a set of SA objectives were proposed within a framework which cover the SA issues identified for the District.

The Scoping Report was consulted on between 10 October 2022 and 5 December 2022 (a period of 8 weeks). The Scoping Report presented baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the plan area, including the likely evolution of the baseline within the plan period.

The Scoping Report set out the SA Framework of objectives which was developed by SDDC using the issues identified in the baseline data and the review of PPP. The SA Framework of objectives will be used to assess the Local Plan policies, including proposed locations for new development and any reasonable alternatives, identifying the significant effects that the assessment will need to focus on.

Responses to the SA Scoping Report were received from 18 consultees. Proposed amendments to the SA scoping report have been noted by SDDC, however no formal amendments have been made in relation to consultee comments.

The final version of the SA Framework is shown in Table 2-1. This version has been updated following a review by SLR consultants, taking into account updates to the baseline data and PPP review in 2024.

The SA Framework contains objectives and sub-objectives. The sub-objectives are used to help guide the assessment of the Local Plan, including proposed locations for new development and any reasonable alternatives. Baseline data evidence is also referred to when using the SA Framework to assess the Local Plan.

³ As a minimum this needs to include the statutory consultees which are Natural England, Historic England, and the Environment Agency



Table 2-1: SA Assessment Framework

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed Decision-making Criteria
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Flora and Fauna	S01 Biodiversity To safeguard and enhance biodiversity (including BAP habitats and species) and geodiversity through biodiversity net gain and improve connectivity between, and access to, green spaces and functional habitats.	Will it conserve and enhance natural or semi natural habitats including internationally, nationally and locally designated wildlife sites, or create new wildlife habitats?
		Will it protect BAP or protected species and contribute to the delivery of new, or safeguard existing BAP priority species and habitats?
		Will it protect sites of geological importance?
Population and Human Health	S02 Housing To ensure everyone has access to sustainable housing, which is affordable, and meets the needs of all residents including the elderly and other vulnerable groups and will support the vitality of existing communities and settlements.	Will it reduce the number of households waiting for accommodation or accepted as homeless?
		Will it increase the number and mix of housing?
		Will it improve the suitability of new homes for older and disabled people?
		Will it provide affordable housing for those unable to access market housing?
		Will it meet the needs of the travelling community and show people?
		Will it secure infrastructure or community facilities?
Population and Human Health	S03 Accessibility and Health To improve local accessibility to healthcare, education, employment, retail facilities and recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities) and enhance wellbeing, promoting healthy and sustainable lifestyles.	Will it promote healthy lifestyles?
		Will it deliver new, or contribute to the expansion or improvement of existing open spaces, schools or healthcare facilities within reasonable walking distance?
		Will it deliver growth within reasonable walking distance to a planned or existing major employment area (5ha +) or town centre?
		Will it improve opportunities for active travel including walking, wheeling and cycling?
		Will it deliver services or facilities on-site or elsewhere within the District?



Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed Decision-making Criteria
Population and Human Health	S04 Quality of Life To create safe and attractive places which contribute towards quality of life and community cohesion.	Will it contribute towards reducing crime or fear of crime?
		Will it provide attractive places which provide opportunities for communities to mix and meet?
Population and Human Health	S05 Inequalities Ensure all residents have equitable access to employment, education, community services and facilities irrespective of race, religion, sex, age, sexual orientation, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership or pregnancy/maternity.	Ensure the option / policy does not have an adverse/ discriminatory impact on protected characteristics/ equality groups?
		Will it narrow the inequality gap between the richest and poorest in the District?
		Will it reduce inequalities associated with deprivation across the District?
Population and Human Health	S06 Economy To deliver growth in key employment sectors and support the creation of new and retention of existing businesses in urban and rural areas.	Will it encourage the creation of new businesses and existing businesses to grow?
		Will it encourage economic diversification?
		Will it help support and encourage the growth of the local economy (including in rural areas)?
		Will it support the enhancement of the District's tourism and cultural offer?
Population and Human Health	S07 Employment To create greater employment opportunities and higher value jobs across the whole District	Will it help to improve skills levels and access to training within the District?
		Will it reduce unemployment rates overall and reduce disparities which exist across different parts of the District?
Material Assets	S08 Infrastructure	Will it minimise the impact of traffic congestion on the strategic and local road network through the delivery of new or enhanced transport infrastructure?



Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed Decision-making Criteria
	To deliver improved infrastructure to support growth and economic competitiveness of urban and rural businesses and communities.	Will it provide opportunities to access key services, including doctor's surgeries, education facilities, employment and town, local or village centres by means other than car? Will it make the best use of other infrastructure which serves new development?
Material Assets	S09 Sustainable Travel To promote sustainable travel habits including walking, cycling and public transport (bus and rail) usage.	Will it reduce journey lengths and times? Will it maximise opportunities for walking and cycling? Will it maximise opportunities to access public transport provision?
Material Assets	S010 Town and Village Centres To ensure that town and village centres are vibrant and viable.	Will it improve existing shopping facilities within town and village centres? Will it help safeguard existing town and village centres?
Soil, Water and Air	S011 Resources To minimise waste and ensure the sustainable use and protection of natural resources including greenfield land, soil and minerals resources.	Will it enhance opportunities for increased levels of recycling in the District? Will it improve or remediate contaminated land or reuse previously developed land which has not been restored? Will it protect Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural Land? Will it avoid the sterilisation of minerals resources?
Soil, Water and Air	S012 Pollution To minimise water, air, light and noise pollution and ensure that future growth does not lead to the further deterioration of environmental conditions.	Will it contribute to improvements in water quality in the District? Will it avoid increasing noise levels locally or introducing incompatible uses into an already noisy location? Will it avoid deterioration in air quality within the District? Will it reduce light pollution on sensitive receptors by keeping external lighting to the minimum required for safety and security?



Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed Decision-making Criteria
Climatic Factors	S013 Contributions to Climate Change To reduce the District’s contribution towards the emission of climate change gases.	Will it provide opportunities to access local services and facilities by public transport walking or cycling?
		Will it support the delivery of renewable energy capacity (including small scale or community energy projects)?
		Will it support the shift toward usage of electric and ultralow emissions vehicles?
Climatic Factors	S014 Adaptation to Climate Change To manage the effects of climate change including flood risk, reduced water availability and overheating.	Will it minimise flood risk?
		Will it include provision of sustainable urban drainage which mimic natural drainage patterns?
		Will it contribute towards sustainable water use?
Cultural Heritage (including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage)	S015 Townscape and Historic Environment. To conserve and enhance the townscape, historic environment, heritage assets (including known and unknown archaeological sites) and their settings.	Will it protect and enhance the condition and setting of historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features in South Derbyshire?
		Does it improve the quality of the built environment, and respect and protect existing townscape character?
		Will it improve access to, and understanding of, the District’s historic and cultural assets for enjoyment and educational purposes?
Landscape	S016 Landscape To conserve and enhance the District’s landscape character.	Does it respect and protect existing landscape character?
		Will it protect sensitive landscapes including those within the World Heritage Site or its buffer or Special Landscape Areas?
		Will it safeguard landscape features such as hedgerows?
		Will it avoid intrusion into the greenbelt?



2.3 Stage B: Alternative Options Assessment

This stage involves identifying the potential significant sustainability effects of the reasonable alternatives identified during the development of the Local Plan Review.

2.3.1 What Has Been Assessed

Options assessment work was undertaken by the Derby Housing Market Area, which consists of officer representatives from Amber Valley Borough Council (AVBC), Derby City Council (DCC) and SDDC. In addition, a Growth Options Study was undertaken by AECOM⁴ and these two pieces of work have informed the preferred spatial strategy for the South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 1 Review Work. This previous work included an assessment of options in order to identify the most sustainable scale, distribution, and apportionment of Derby's unmet housing across the Derby HMA.

Options for the scale and distribution of housing need for the Derby HMA were subject to SA and a standalone report produced for the three councils in July 2024. The findings of this strategic SA are available [here](#).

Distribution options assessed through the SA consisted of those which locate Derby's unmet housing need:

- Concentrated within the Derby administrative area;
- Concentrated within the Derby administrative area and the Derby Urban Fringe (land linked to the existing Derby urban area within Amber Valley and South Derbyshire); and
- Dispersed across South Derbyshire District and Amber Valley Borough.

The potential for a new settlement was also considered as a distribution option through the AECOM Study, as well as by SDDC officers in the development of the Local Plan. This was considered through the potential for "a new co-dependent or autonomous settlement". However, this was deemed not to be viable- and therefore not a reasonable alternative- due to the associated high infrastructure needs and costs when compared with an urban extension. Similarly, it was decided that a new settlement could detract from existing settlements within the District. Additionally, within South Derbyshire no site has been identified or promoted which would be able to accommodate the dwelling threshold (min. 5,000) required to sustain a new settlement.

The SA of options for the scale and distribution of housing need for the Derby HMA identified that a spatial strategy which focuses development on the urban fringe of Derby, South Derbyshire and Amber Valley would be the most sustainable option to meet the housing need required. Therefore within South Derbyshire, four strategic sites options were identified within the Derby urban fringe:

- Site 1 - Infinity Garden Village;
- Site 2 - Thulston Fields;

⁴ Derby Housing Market Area Growth Options Study (AECOM, August 2021)



- Site 3 - Land South of Mickleover; and
- Site 4 - South of Littleover.

These options have been assessed in more detail through this SA. These sites are presented in Figure 2-2. It should be noted that not all of these strategic sites were deemed necessary to develop in order to meet the SDDC and HMA combined housing requirements. Therefore, these four sites were the reasonable alternatives which could be selected for development.



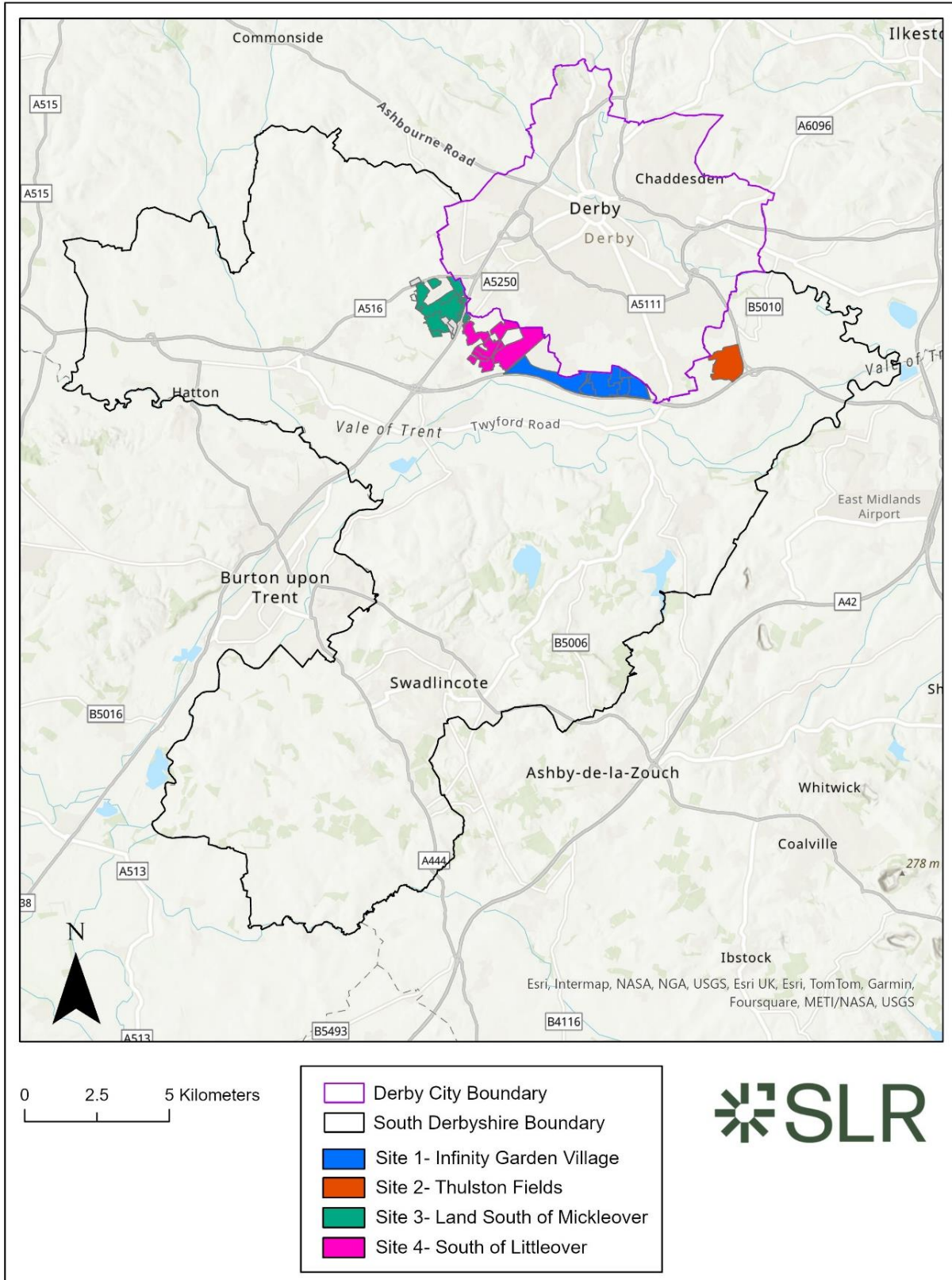


Figure 2-2: Potential Strategic Growth Sites



The South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 1 Review Issues and Options consultation (2022) has also informed the Local Plan Part 1 Review, with comments being received on various issues within the District, such as employment, housing, infrastructure and climate change.

The policies within the adopted Local Plan Part 1 (2016) have been reviewed by SDDC and amendments proposed in order to align with the most recent National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)(2023), biodiversity net gain requirements and to reflect planning permissions granted and more update evidence for allocation sites. The amended policies along with some saved site allocations form the Draft Local Plan Part 1 Review (Regulation 18).

The Draft Local Plan Part 1 Review (Regulation 18) has been produced prior to the finalisation of the proposed changes to the NPPF announced by the 2024 Labour Government, and prior to the introduction of the National Development Management Policies (NDMP). These changes are likely to increase the number of homes required for development within South Derbyshire, as well as in neighbouring Derby City. SDDC will update their evidence base as required prior to submission of the Local Plan Part 1 Review and will continue to participate in the Derby HMA group in order to identify the most sustainable option for accommodating Derby City's unmet housing need.

An initial version of the Local Plan Regulation 18 policies was provided to the consultants dated 8 July 2024, followed by a final version on 27 August 2024. Based on this final version of the Local Plan Part 1 Review (Regulation 18), the following policies have been assessed:

- Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village;
- Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover;
- Policy STRA3: Former Drakelow Power Station;
- Policy S1: Sustainable Growth Strategy;
- Policy S4: Housing Strategy;
- Policy S6: Sustainable Access;
- Policy H1: Settlement Hierarchy;
- Policy H19: Housing Balance & Custom/Self-build;
- Policy H20: Affordable Housing;
- Policy H21: Gypsies and Travellers and for Travelling Showpeople;
- Policy E1: Strategic Employment Land Allocation;
- Policy E2: Other Industrial and Business Development;
- Policy E3: Existing Employment Areas;
- Policy E4: Woodville Regeneration Area;
- Policy E5: Rural Employment Development;
- Policy SD2: Flood Risk;
- Policy SD3: Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure;



- Policy SD4: Contaminated Land and Mining Legacy;
- Policy SD6: Sustainable Energy and Power Generation;
- Policy BNE1: Design Excellence;
- Policy BNE3: Biodiversity;
- Policy BNE4: Landscape Character and Local Distinctiveness;
- Policy INF1: Infrastructure and Developer Contributions;
- Policy INF2: Sustainable Transport;
- Policy INF3: Strategic Rail freight Interchange/ Freeport;
- Policy INF4: Transport Infrastructure Improvement Schemes;
- Policy INF5: East Midlands Airport;
- Policy INF6: Community Facilities;
- Policy INF7: Blue and Green Infrastructure;
- Policy INF8: The National Forest; and
- Policy INF10: Tourism Development.

Saved policies relating to allocation sites have not been assessed but have been considered for potential cumulative effects. These are:

- Policy H3: Land at Church Street, Church Gresley;
- Policy H4: Land at Broomy Farm, Woodville;
- Policy H6: Drakelow Park;
- Policy H7: Land at Hilton Depot, Hilton;
- Policy H11: Land north east of Hatton;
- Policy H13: Boulton Moor (South East of Derby);
- Policy H15: Wragley Way (South of Derby);
- Policy H16: Primula Way, Sunny Hill;
- Policy H18: Hackwood Farm, Mickleover; and
- Policy H19 Land West of Mickleover.

Some policies within the extant Local Plan Part 1 have not been included within the Local Plan Part 1 Review because they are either sufficiently covered by the NPPF, amalgamated into another policy, or are allocations that have been completed and are no longer required. These are:

- Policy S2: Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development;
- Policy H5: Council Depot;
- Policy H8: Former Aston Hall Hospital, Aston on Trent;
- Policy H9: Land at Longlands, Repton;
- Policy H10: Land south of Willington Road, Etwall;



- Policy H12: Highfields Farm (South West of Derby);
- Policy H14: Chellaston Fields, Chellaston;
- Policy H17: Holmleigh Way, Chellaston;
- Policy E4: Strategic location for Sinfin Moor Employment Site Extension; and
- Policy E5: Safeguarded Employment Sites – Dove Valley Park.

Apart from Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village and Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover, no other reasonable alternatives to the Local Plan Part 1 Review (Regulation 18) policies have been identified.

2.3.2 How the Assessment Has Been Undertaken

To ensure a consistent approach was taken to the strategic sites options assessments, all options were assessed as reasonable alternatives against the SA framework (see Table 2-1) to the same level of detail, in order to identify potential sustainability effects. Significance criteria are set out in Table 2-2. The significance criteria inform the overall significance score of the potential sustainability effects identified for each SA Objective.

During the assessment of options and preferred policies, reference has been made to the baseline data and key sustainability issues in the District identified during the Scoping stage.

The assessments identify whether the strategic sites options and preferred policies require any mitigation or enhancement in order to offset potential negative or uncertain effects and to promote sustainable development. The findings of the assessments of the sites options can be found in Appendix D and are summarised within Section 6 of this report, which also provides reasons for selecting the two preferred strategic sites (Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village and Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover). The findings of the assessments of the Local Plan Part 1 Review policies can be found in Appendix F and are summarised within Section 7 of this report. Potential cumulative effects are identified within Section 8 of this report.



Table 2-2: Significance Criteria

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	
<p>S01 Biodiversity: To safeguard and enhance biodiversity (including BAP habitats and species) and geodiversity through biodiversity net gain and improve connectivity between, and access to, green spaces and functional habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance natural or semi natural habitats including internationally, nationally and locally designated wildlife sites, or create new wildlife habitats? • Will it protect BAP or protected species and contribute to the delivery of new, or safeguard existing BAP priority species and habitats? • Will it protect sites of geological importance? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. leads to the loss, partial loss of or irreversible damage of internationally designated habitats/species and BAP habitats/species, and no provision of biodiversity net gain).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. leads to the loss of some internationally designated habitats/species and BAP habitats/species) unless mitigation measures are identified to fully mitigate likely effects of development.
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. leads to the protection and enhancement of some internationally designated habitats/species and BAP habitats/species).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. leads to the protection and enhancement of internationally designated habitats/species and BAP habitats/species, and the provision of biodiversity net gain).
<p>S02 Housing: To ensure everyone has access to sustainable housing, which is affordable, and meets the needs of all residents including the elderly and other vulnerable groups and will support the vitality of existing communities and settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce the number of households waiting for accommodation or accepted as homeless? • Will it increase the number and mix of housing? • Will it improve the suitability of new homes for older and disabled people? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. provision of housing does not meet identified housing need, including affordable homes and homes suitable for the elderly or other vulnerable groups, or the needs of travelling community and show people).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. provision of housing does not meet identified housing need).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).



Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide affordable housing for those unable to access market housing? Will it meet the needs of the travelling community and show people? Will it secure infrastructure or community facilities? 	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. provision of housing does meet identified housing need with regards to the provision of affordable housing, or mix of housing).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. provision of housing does meet identified housing need, including affordable homes and homes suitable for the elderly or other vulnerable groups, and the needs of travelling community and show people).
<p>S03 Accessibility and Health: To improve local accessibility to healthcare, education, employment, retail facilities and recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities) and enhance wellbeing, promoting healthy and sustainable lifestyles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote healthy lifestyles? Will it deliver new, or contribute to the expansion or improvement of existing open spaces, schools or healthcare facilities within reasonable walking distance? Will it deliver growth within reasonable walking distance to a planned or existing major employment area (5ha +) or town centre? Will it improve opportunities for active travel including walking and cycling? Will it deliver services or facilities on-site or elsewhere within the District? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. not promoting healthy lifestyles, not providing new/expanded services/facilities including open spaces, schools or healthcare, particularly within a reasonable walking distance).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. is poorly related to some services and facilities).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. promoting healthy lifestyles).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. is well related to services and facilities, promoting healthy lifestyles, providing new/expanded services/facilities including open spaces, schools or healthcare, particularly within a reasonable walking distance).
	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. increases crime or fear of crime and does not provide opportunities for communities to mix and meet).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. low level increases in crime or fear of crime).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.



Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	
<p>S04 Quality of Life: To create safe and attractive places which contribute towards quality of life and community cohesion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it contribute towards reducing crime or fear of crime? Will it provide attractive places which provide opportunities for communities to mix and meet? 	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. some reduction in crime or fear of crime).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. reduces crime or fear of crime and provides opportunities for communities to mix and meet).
<p>S05 Inequalities: Ensure all residents have equitable access to employment, education, community services and facilities irrespective of race, religion, sex, age, sexual orientation, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership or pregnancy/maternity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the option / policy does not have an adverse/ discriminatory impact on protected characteristics/ equality groups? Will it narrow the inequality gap between the richest and poorest in the District? Will it reduce inequalities associated with deprivation across the District? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. exacerbates existing inequality issues, and creates adverse/discriminatory impacts on protected characteristics/equality groups within the District).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. exacerbates existing inequality issues).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. reduces existing inequality issues).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. reduces existing inequality issues and ensuring no adverse/discriminatory impacts on protected characteristics/equality groups within the District).
<p>S06 Economy: To deliver growth in key employment sectors and support the creation of new and retention of existing businesses in urban and rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage the creation of new businesses and existing businesses to grow? Will it encourage economic diversification? Will it help support and encourage the growth of the local economy (including in rural areas)? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. leads to the loss of existing businesses, businesses or the loss of more than 1ha of employment land stunted growth of the local economy, and the reduction of the tourism and cultural industries).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. leads to the loss of existing businesses or the loss of less than 1ha of employment land).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.



Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it support the enhancement of the District's tourism and cultural offer? 	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. leads to diversification and growth of the economy (including in rural areas)).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. leads to diversification and growth of the economy (including in rural areas) and the growth of existing businesses/creation of new businesses). Site delivers more than 1ha of employment land and/or the delivery of a local centre on a development site.
<p>S07 Employment: To create greater employment opportunities and higher value jobs across the whole District.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help to improve skills levels and access to training within the District? Will it reduce unemployment rates overall and reduce disparities which exist across different parts of the District? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. the plan option would significantly underprovide against the District's identified employment land requirement or site would lead to the net loss of existing jobs (more than 50 equivalent FTE), exacerbating disparities across the District).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. would lead to some under provision against the District's identified employment land requirement, or site would lead to the net loss of existing jobs (less than 50 equivalent FTE)).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. leads to the creation of permanent jobs, including some higher value employment opportunities to diversify the offering within the District. Sites would create less than 50 FTE permanent jobs (net)).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. leads to the creation of permanent jobs >50 FTE permanent jobs (net), including some higher value employment opportunities, reducing disparities across the District).
<p>S08 Infrastructure: To deliver improved infrastructure to support growth and economic competitiveness of urban and rural businesses and communities.</p>	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. pressure on existing highways network is not minimised, and provides no opportunity to access local services and facilities by means other than car).



Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise the impact of traffic congestion on the strategic and local road network through the delivery of new or enhanced transport infrastructure? Will it provide opportunities to access key services, including doctor's surgeries, education facilities, employment and town, local or village centres by means other than car? Will it make the best use of other infrastructure which serves new development? 	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. provides no opportunity to access local services and facilities by means other than car).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. provides some opportunity to access local services and facilities by means other than car).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. pressure on existing highways network is minimised through the delivery of new roads and/or capacity enhancements, and provides opportunity to access local services and facilities by means other than car).
<p>S09 Sustainable Travel: To promote sustainable travel habits including walking, cycling and public transport (bus and rail) usage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce journey lengths and times? Will it maximise opportunities for walking, wheeling and cycling? Will it maximise opportunities to access public transport provision? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. provides no opportunity to reduce journey lengths/times or improve access to public transport or active travel (walking, wheeling and cycling)). Site is poorly related to public transport provision (over 800m to an infrequent bus or train service), and walking and cycling routes and provides no potential to improve these locally).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. provides no opportunity to improve access to public transport or active travel (walking, wheeling and cycling)). Site is poorly related to public transport (over 800m to an hourly bus or train service), and walking and cycling routes and provides limited potential to improve these locally beyond connecting to the highways network and surrounding PROW network).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. provides opportunity to improve access to public transport and active travel (walking, wheeling and cycling) and is within 800m of hourly or better bus or train service).



Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	
		Sites would need to have potential for connecting into local cycle routes, improving public rights of way or on highways footpaths and supporting existing public transport services within the vicinity of the site).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. provides opportunity to reduce journey lengths/times and improve access to public transport/active travel (walking, wheeling and cycling)). Plan option would provide opportunity to significantly improve sustainable transport provision locally and is within 400m of a very frequent bus or train service. Sites are capable of connecting and expanding local cycle route provision, improving PROW or highways routes or delivering new or enhanced public transport services).
<p>S010 Town and Village Centres: To ensure that town and village centres are vibrant and viable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve existing shopping facilities within town and village centres? • Will it help safeguard existing town and village centres? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. accommodates large scale retail development in out of town locations and the large scale loss of retail sites (more than 1000 sqm) for other uses).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. accommodates large scale retail development in out of town locations or through the loss of existing retail sites or shops (less than 1000sqm)).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. delivers additional small scale retail provision (less than 1000sqm) within town or edge of centre locations, within village centres or as part of an appropriate sustainable urban extension).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. delivers additional retail provision (more 1000sqm) within town or edge of centre locations, within village centres or as part of an appropriate sustainable urban extension, and safeguards existing town and village centres).
<p>S011 Resources: To minimise waste and ensure the sustainable use and protection of natural resources including greenfield land, soil and minerals resources.</p>	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. limits opportunities for recycling, leads to the loss of greenfield land including land identified as being Best and Most Versatile (Grades 1-3), and the sterilisation of a nationally significant minerals resource).



Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it enhance opportunities for increased levels of recycling in the District? Will it improve or remediate contaminated land or reuse previously developed land which has not been restored? Will it protect Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural Land? Will it avoid the sterilisation of minerals resources? 	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. leads to the loss of greenfield land and some areas of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3)).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. does not lead to the loss of greenfield land/areas of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3)).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. provides opportunities for recycling within the district, remediation and reuse of previously developed land, does not lead to the loss of greenfield land including land identified as being Best and Most Versatile (Grades 1-3), and avoids sterilisation of a nationally significant minerals resource).
<p>S012 Pollution: To minimise water, air, light and noise pollution and ensure that future growth does not lead to the further deterioration of environmental conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it contribute to improvements in water quality in the District? Will it avoid increasing noise levels locally or introducing incompatible uses into an already noisy location? Will it avoid deterioration in air quality within the District? Will it reduce light pollution on sensitive receptors by keeping external lighting to the minimum required for safety and security? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. contributes to water, noise, air and light pollution both within the district and the neighbouring authorities).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. contributes to noise and air pollution).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. avoids noise and air pollution).
++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. avoids water, noise, air and light pollution).	



Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	
<p>S013 Contributions to Climate Change: To reduce the District's contribution towards the emission of climate change gases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide opportunities to access local services and facilities by public transport walking or cycling? • Will it support the delivery of renewable energy capacity (including small scale or community energy projects)? • Will it support the shift toward usage of electric and ultralow emissions vehicles? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. does not provide opportunities for public transport/active travel, does not support the delivery of renewable energy and does not support the use of electric vehicles).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. does not provide opportunities for public transport/active travel).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. provides opportunities for public transport/active travel).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. provides opportunities for public transport/active travel, supports the delivery of renewable energy and supports the use of electric vehicles).
<p>S014 Adaptation to Climate Change: To manage the effects of climate change including flood risk, reduced water availability and overheating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it minimise flood risk? • Will it include provision of sustainable urban drainage which mimic natural drainage patterns? • Will it contribute towards sustainable water use? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. flood risk is not minimised, provision is not made for SuDs and contributions are not made towards sustainable water use).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. flood risk is not minimised).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site development addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. flood risk is minimised).
	++	Plan option or site development addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. flood risk is minimised, provision is made for SuDs and contributions are made towards sustainable water use).



Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	
<p>S015 Townscape and Historic Environment: To conserve and enhance the townscape, historic environment, heritage assets (including known and unknown archaeological sites) and their settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance the condition and setting of historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features in South Derbyshire? • Does it improve the quality of the built environment, and respect and protect existing townscape character? • Will it improve access to, and understanding of, the District’s historic and cultural assets for enjoyment and educational purposes? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. causes irreversible harm to heritage assets and/or their setting, negatively impacts townscape character, and limits access to historic assets).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. has the potential to cause irreversible harm to heritage assets and/or their setting).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. protects and enhances heritage assets and/or their setting).
	++	Plan option or site addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. protects and enhances heritage assets and/or their setting, positively impacts townscape character, and improves access to historic assets).
<p>S016 Landscape: To conserve and enhance the District’s landscape character.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it respect and protect existing landscape character? • Will it protect sensitive landscapes including those within the World Heritage Site or its buffer or Special Landscape Areas? • Will it safeguard landscape features such as hedgerows? • Will it avoid intrusion into the greenbelt? 	--	Plan option or site development works against the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. does not protect existing landscape character and sensitive landscapes, does not safeguard landscape features and causes intrusion into the greenbelt).
	-	Plan option or site development works against some of the decision making criteria (e.g. does not protect existing landscape character and sensitive landscapes).
	?	Uncertain effect of plan option or site development.
	0	Neutral effect of plan option or site development (neither supports nor detracts from the achievement of the SA objective).
	+	Plan option or site addresses some of the decision making criteria (e.g. protects existing landscape character and sensitive landscapes).
	++	Plan option or site addresses the majority of/all decision making criteria (e.g. protects existing landscape character and sensitive landscapes, safeguards landscape features and avoids intrusion into the greenbelt).



For the assessment of strategic site options, spatial data within a Geographical Information System (GIS) was used to inform the assessment of each proposed site allocation against the SA Framework. GIS provides data about environmental constraints and locations of facilities / assets. A GIS layer was provided by SDDC detailing the location, size, and shape of each potential site option. Information regarding the potential housing yield, site size and overall use of the site was provided through relevant documents such as site plans. The SA assessment methodology also used the District Council's interactive webpage to identify the South Derbyshire Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) sites and assessments.

GIS analysis was not appropriate or available to support the assessment against all of the SA objectives within the SA Framework. This is because not all of the SA objectives are spatial (i.e. whether a site could contribute to the achievement of these SA objectives does not relate to its location). Only one SA objective did not have supporting GIS data; 'S04 Quality of Life: To create safe and attractive places which contribute towards quality of life and community cohesion'.

Where GIS data could be used to inform the assessment, a RAG (Red, Amber, Green) rating was applied to each indicator. This was determined through the application of a set of RAG criteria which are set out in Appendix C. These criteria were generated through reference to existing guidance / good practice; the sources of this guidance and good practice are also included within the Appendix. Some criteria were identified using professional judgement. The RAG ratings helped to inform the assessment of all site options against the SA Framework.

Information provided by proponents of the strategic site options was reviewed by the consultants and taken into account within the assessment of options, whilst noting that the proposals are not certain. Representations from site promoters made at the Issues and Options stage of the SA were also reviewed in relation to the strategic site options assessments.

The assessment of strategic site options has taken into account the potential mitigation provided by other policies within the Local Plan Part 1 Review. This has subsequently provided a whole plan assessment. However, this means that if a change is made to a mitigating policy, the performance of the strategic site options may be affected. Further recommendations for mitigation and enhancement measures have also been provided within the assessments of the strategic site options and preferred policies.

2.4 Assumptions and Limitations

The SEA Regulations require the SA Report to include a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of data) encountered in compiling the required information.

Draft Local Plan Part 1 Review policies and strategic sites options were assessed by a number of assessors simultaneously. The assessment was undertaken on the understanding that the draft policies are to be read in conjunction with the other policies within the draft Local Plan Part 1 Review and were not assessed in isolation.

The assessment of policies and strategic sites options has been undertaken as a desk-based exercise using the baseline information presented in Appendix B and using published GIS data. No site visits have been undertaken for the purposes of the SA.



Every effort is made to predict effects accurately; however, this is inherently challenging given limited understanding of precisely how the plan will be implemented and limited by understanding of the baseline. Given uncertainties, there is inevitably a need to make assumptions. Assumptions are made cautiously and explained within the assessment text. The aim is to strike a balance between comprehensiveness and conciseness/accessibility to the non-specialist. In many instances, given reasonable assumptions, it is not possible to predict 'significant effects', but it is possible to comment on merits (or otherwise) of the draft plan in more general terms.

Some assumptions and limitations are noted within the assessments of the strategic sites options and policies, the full details of which can be found within Appendix D and Appendix F respectively.

In relation to SA11, Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) data was used to inform the RAG assessment. However, this data did not include details of subdivisions for Agricultural Land Classification data, as this is not available for South Derbyshire. The SA was therefore unable to differentiate between particular grades of ACL classification, such as Grade 3, which has the following subdivisions⁵:

- Grade 3a- good quality agricultural land with moderate limitations; and
- Grade 3b- moderate quality agricultural land with strong limitations.

Should this information have been available for the strategic site options assessment, it may have allowed for a differentiation in the significance of effects with regards to SA objective SA11.

⁵ [Agricultural Land Classification and Land Quality Surveys - Land Research Associates](#)



3.0 The Content of the South Derbyshire Local Plan

3.1 Description of the Plan

The adopted South Derbyshire Local Plan is made up of two parts:

- Part 1: covers the strategic part of the Plan. It contains strategic policies comprising of housing and employment allocations and spatial policies.
- Part 2: covers non-strategic housing allocations, detailed heritage and conservation policies, detailed retail policies, Green Belt review of anomalies, countryside policies and development management policies.

As part of the draft Local Plan Review being undertaken, Local Plan Part 1 is being updated, and Local Plan Part 2 is being saved.

In reviewing the Local Plan Part 1, the Council has updated its evidence base by commissioning an update of existing evidence, or new evidence where necessary, and will continue to do so to ensure robust policies and proposals in the Local Plan. Where appropriate this evidence has been undertaken or commissioned jointly with other local planning authorities.

In accordance with the requirements of the 'Duty to Co-operate' the Local Plan is being updated in close co-operation with neighbouring local planning authorities. Amber Valley, Derby City and South Derbyshire form the Derby HMA and the relevant councils are working closely together to respond to strategic growth issues and requirements. This is likely to result in additional housing need being met within the District, to meet the collective needs of the Derby HMA.

3.2 Plan Vision and Objectives

The new South Derbyshire Local Plan sets out the following vision for the period 2022-2039:

"The vision for South Derbyshire is one of sustainable growth, renewal and opportunity. By 2039, the economy will have grown with more jobs in a more diverse business environment supported by a more skilled, diverse workforce. Local communities will be healthy and inclusive and will have access to a range of jobs, housing, education, health, shops, services, facilities and green space by a choice of travel options including sustainable travel options such as public transport and other non-car modes."

Local Plan objectives were identified following the Issues and Options Consultation during the plan preparation of the adopted Local Plan Part 1. These objectives were then amended to reflect the findings of the SA and further consultations that took place prior to adoption of the existing adopted Local Plan. The objectives listed below remain relevant for the draft Local Plan Review:

1. To ensure future development is locally distinctive and environmentally, socially and economically sustainable through the achievement of design excellence, addressing the causes and effects of climate change and reducing waste and pollution;
2. To ensure the needs of an ageing population, and a higher than average proportion of younger people, are recognised in shaping all aspects of our communities;



3. To enable, support and promote a robust and diverse economy, resistant to downturns and providing a strong base for sustainable growth which respects environmental limits and safeguards natural resources;
4. To ensure the District's housing stock is decent, suitable and affordable, there is provision for all, it meets community need and is balanced with access to employment opportunities;
5. To ensure our communities are safe, clean, vibrant, active and healthy;
6. To ensure sustainable living and working in urban and rural communities;
7. To reduce the need to travel and to encourage necessary travel to be by sustainable modes of transport, providing access to jobs, shopping, leisure, services and facilities from all parts of the District;
8. To ensure the social, physical and green infrastructure needed to support strong growth levels is provided at an appropriate time and made accessible to our communities;
9. To respect and enhance the varied character, landscape, cultural, heritage and natural environment of our fast-growing District;
10. To make the most of the economic, social and environmental opportunities presented by the District's central location within the National Forest and promote the continued growth of local tourism and leisure offer across the whole of the District;
11. To make optimum use of previously developed and under-used land and bring empty and derelict buildings into reuse subject to wider sustainability considerations;
12. To enhance and develop the role of Swadlincote town centre and its wider urban area as a focus for living, working, shopping and leisure; and
13. To ensure growth in South Derbyshire is co-ordinated with development in adjoining areas both within and outside the Derby HMA.

3.3 Overview of the Plan Area

South Derbyshire encompasses an area of approximately 33,800 hectares (112 square miles). As shown in Figure 3-1, the District is bounded by the City of Derby, North West Leicestershire, Erewash, East Staffordshire and the Derbyshire. It is a primarily rural area, with the largest settlement in the District being Swadlincote, with a population approaching 40,000. There are also many villages and settlements including Hilton, Melbourne, and Willington, among others.



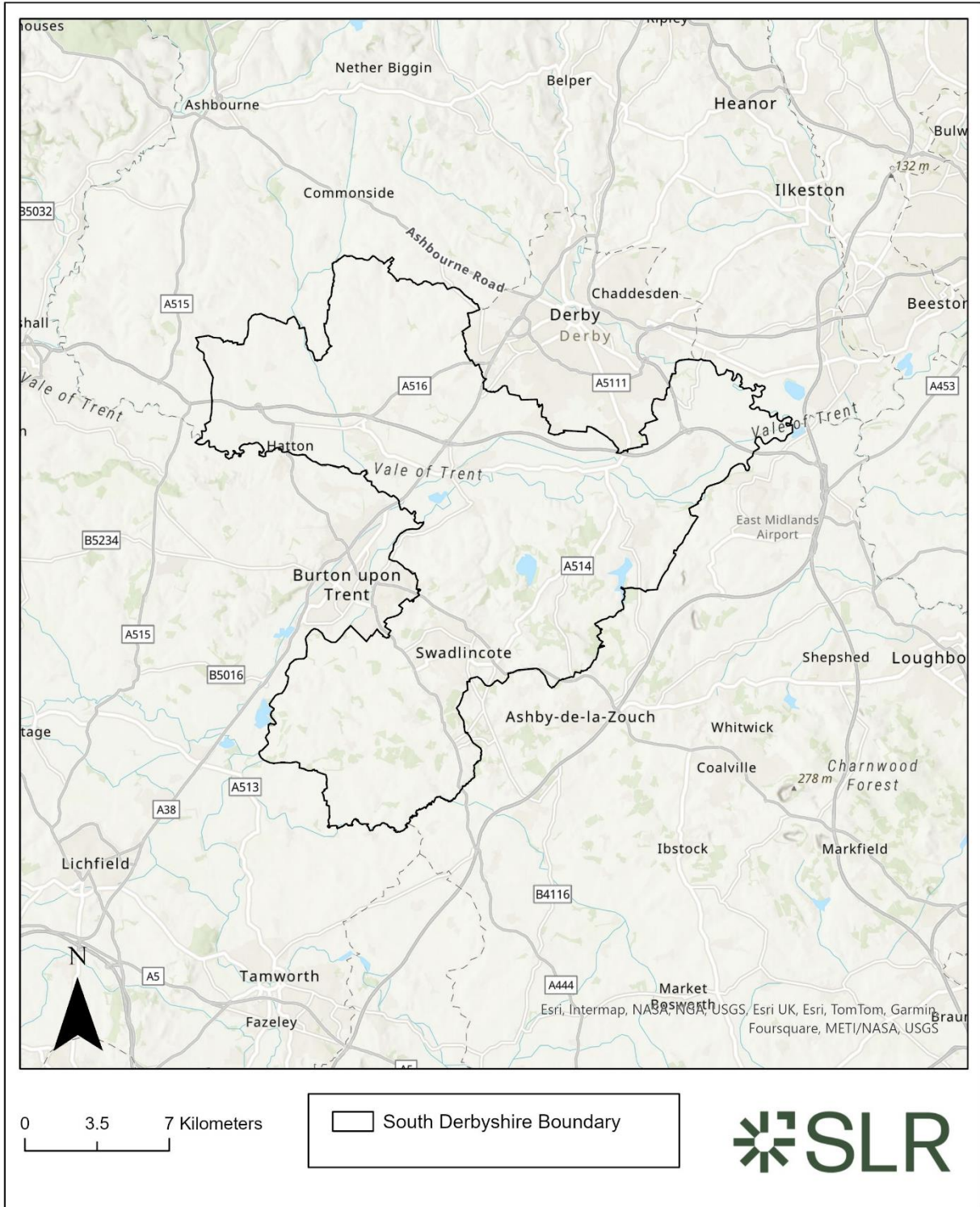


Figure 3-1: South Derbyshire District



4.0 Review of Other Policies, Plans and Programmes

4.1 Introduction

The policy context in which the Local Plan is being prepared can best be understood through a review of related Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP). The SEA Regulations require information on:

- *“An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 1); and*
- *“The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 5)*

The review process ensures that the Local Plan complies with existing PPP at international, national and regional levels of governance and also reinforces and supports local plans and strategies. The process entails identifying and reviewing those PPP and environmental protection objectives that are directly relevant to both the Local Plan and the SA.

For practical reasons the scoping task of identifying related plans and programmes cannot yield an exhaustive or definitive list of legislative/non-legislative documents. The review has been focussed to ensure that only policies that are current and of direct relevance to the Local Plan are reviewed. The PPP review provides the context for the SA and helped to inform the SA Framework of objectives and assessment questions.

The initial review of policies, plans and programmes was conducted by SDDC, and published within the Scoping Report. The PPP in this section and in Appendix A was updated by SDDC following consultation on the SA Scoping Report between December 2023 and February 2024. The data was also updated in June 2024 by SLR consultants.

A detailed outline of the policy documents, the objectives and the targets reviewed is set out in Appendix A. Table 4-1 outlines the key messages of the PPP.

4.2 PPP Review- Summary of Key Messages

Table 4-1: Key Messages of the PPP

SA Topic	Key Message for the Plan
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Flora And Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance biodiversity, including designated sites, designated water bodies priority species, habitats and ecological networks. • Provide accessible natural green and blue space. • Minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity in line with NPPF, Environment Act 2021 and Levelling-Up Act 2023. • Need to recognise the wider benefits of ecosystem services. • Biodiversity enhancement in and around development should be led by a local understanding of ecological networks. • Create buffer zones around high-quality habitats.



SA Topic	Key Message for the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant and manage trees, forests, and woodlands so that they are fit for the future. • Maximise the potential of Green Infrastructure and develop it for healthy communities and ecosystems. • Aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests. • To maintain and enhance geodiversity through the management of sites, areas and wider landscapes. • To increase recognition of our geodiversity in international, national, regional environmental and planning development policies and legislation.
Population and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure fair and equal access to services and support irrespective of race, religion, sex, age, sexual orientation, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership or pregnancy/maternity. • Design out crime and the fear of crime. • Tackle poverty and inequality. • Planning policies should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places. • Improve public health and wellbeing by connecting people with nature. • Increase the proportion of people regularly exercising. • Promote healthier lifestyles and reduce obesity. • Deliver high quality open spaces that meet the needs of local residents and are accessible to all. • Meet future housing need. The NPPF requires local authorities to use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the NPPF, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period. • Ensure that housing growth requirements are accommodated in the most sustainable way. • Enable housing growth and deliver a mix of high-quality housing of varying size and tenure in order to meet local housing needs. • There is a need for a mix of housing that will be attractive to older people and those with care needs, including new mixed tenure ‘care ready’ age designated housing. • Ensure there is an adequate supply of adapted households, specifically wheelchair user dwellings. • Ensure an adequate number of gypsy and traveller pitches. • Create jobs and prosperity. • Support economic growth and productivity, having regard to local industrial strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration. • Encourage long term investment in economic capital, including infrastructure, skills and knowledge.



SA Topic	Key Message for the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices. • Promote a dynamic economy that encourages innovation.
Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of previously developed (brownfield) land for housing and employment sites. • Contribute to tackling climate change by developing and promoting low carbon travel choices. • Support the move to low emission vehicles. • Encourage sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel. • Make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling; make cycling and walking a natural choice for shorter journeys. • Create places that are safe, secure and attractive which minimise the scope for conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles. • Have an integrated, well managed and inclusive rights of way and access network. • Local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks.
Soil, Water and Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. • Encourage and support with Circular Economy where possible. • Waste should be managed in line with the waste hierarchy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prevent or reduce waste; ○ Reuse; ○ Recycle; ○ Other recovery methods; and ○ Dispose. • Meet national, regional and localised waste targets including those on landfill, reuse and recycling. • Safeguard existing waste management sites • To provide protection to the local environment and residents, whilst ensuring the provision of waste management facilities in accordance with Government policy and society's needs. • Promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource. • Improve water efficiency. • Promote sustainable and water efficient development, including retrofitting of SUDs. • Ensure that groundwater and surface water quality is improved or maintained where possible. • Protect and enhance groundwater, reducing any upward trends in pollution. • Planning can ensure water quality and the delivery of adequate water and wastewater infrastructure. • Meet national and localised water quality and wastewater targets. • Ensure Water Framework Directive (WFD) designated water bodies and their supporting elements are protected and enhanced. • Protect soil quality and avoid soil pollution. • Encourage the use of previously developed (brownfield) land. • Effective soil protection during construction.



SA Topic	Key Message for the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that air quality is maintained or enhanced and that emissions of air pollutants are kept to a minimum and meet agreed air quality targets and objectives. • Minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. • Planning policies should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light, and noise pollution from development, on local amenity and nature conservation. • Manage flood risks in an appropriate way taking account of the needs of the communities and the environment. • Reduce the level of flood risk to residents and include natural flood management where possible which would provide additional benefits to residents compared to traditional hard engineered flood solutions. • Avoid development in areas of flood risk. • Improve flood awareness and emergency planning. • Maximise the potential of Green Infrastructure.
Climatic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase resilience to climate change impact through the location, mix and design of development. • Adapt to climate change e.g. considering future climate change risks when allocating development sites. • Reducing the need to travel and providing sustainable transport to help mitigate climate change by reducing emissions. • Promote low carbon economies and adopt proactive strategies to mitigate carbon emissions in line with the Climate Change Act, a 100% reduction by 2050. • Minimise the effects of climate change. • Increase the resilience of homes and buildings. • Ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change. • Support energy efficiency and other sustainability improvements to existing buildings. • Continue to cut greenhouse gas emissions in order to mitigate the climate emergency declared by South Derbyshire District Council. • Encourage the provision of renewable energy. Change to 'provide opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy technologies'. • Increase energy efficiency and move towards a low carbon economy.
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance, international, national and local designated heritage assets including locally significant historic buildings and heritage assets. • Protect and conserve the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings. • Maintain and enhance access to cultural heritage assets. • Preserve and enhance Conservation Areas in South Derbyshire. • Ensure development in or adjacent to Conservation Areas or Listed buildings (and their settings) respects their character and context and enhances the quality of the built environment. • Ensure that any alterations or repairs to traditional buildings preserve and where possible, improve the character and appearance of the building. Ensure these include no damage to



SA Topic	Key Message for the Plan
	<p>natural habitats (e.g.: bats and swift nests) and that contractors are trained and mindful in protecting these habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of sustainable materials. • Protect the historic environment for the benefit of our own and future generations. • Maximise the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that everyone can enjoy and benefit from it.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance valued and historic landscapes, biological and geological conservation interests, and soils. • Recognise the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services. • Seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness. • Recover nature and enhance the beauty of landscapes. • Maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the District. • Seek to protect Green Belt. • Maximise the potential of Green Infrastructure. • There are major economic benefits to be gained from natural capital and their value should be considered and incorporated into decision-making in relation to land use.



5.0 Summary of Baseline Data

The detailed baseline is contained within Appendix B. This section outlines a summary of the information contained within the appendix, presented by SA topic. The baseline data in this section and in Appendix B was updated by SDDC following consultation on the SA Scoping Report between December 2023 and February 2024. The data was also updated in June 2024 by SLR consultants.

Table 5-1 summarises the key sustainability issues identified within South Derbyshire.



Table 5-1: Key Sustainability Issues Identified for South Derbyshire

Key Issues Identified	Description
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Flora And Fauna	
Pressure on protected species' habitats	A relatively small area of the District is designated for ecology and geodiversity value and there are significant areas where BAP habitats and species are poorly represented. Development could lead to further loss or deterioration of local habitats, including Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves. New development may affect specific nationally, or internationally designated wildlife sites, including development within the River Mease Special Area of Conservation catchment where housing development proposed currently has to be nutrient neutral in order to be permitted.
Access to green spaces	Green Infrastructure is not readily accessible to all residents. There is an undersupply of local nature reserves per 1000 people and there is a need to improve access to nature given the lack of existing opportunities and further population growth could increase pressure on existing areas.
Population and Human Health	
Population increase	The District is observing one of the highest rates of growth nationally. Net in-migration, particularly by the middle aged (with an associated in-movement of older school children) and older people that is a primary factor accounting for the increasing population. The population of the District will increase over the plan period.
Dependant population	The District has an ageing population and residents 65 or older have increased by over 30% since the beginning of the Plan period. The elderly population profile has an impact on the provision of health care and housing requirements. Population growth and ageing demographics will create additional infrastructure-related pressures, including demand for specialist forms of housing.
Meeting the needs of gypsies and travellers	The District has a population of gypsies and travellers whose needs differ to the wider population. There is a demand for this form of housing and a relative lack of supply.
Deprivation	Levels of deprivation vary through the District with particular pockets of deprivation, particularly in areas in and surrounding Swadlincote. Deprivation is largely due to a lack of skills development.
Housing mix and affordability	Insufficient affordable dwellings have been delivered in recent years to meet local need and has often been below the target of 30% per annum. Average household size in the District is decreasing. A typical house costs more than 12 times a typical salary making housing unaffordable for many and there is a significant need for multiple types of housing provision.
Unemployment	Unemployment rates are on average low but vary significantly across the District.



Key Issues Identified	Description
Dependency on industry	Manufacturing employs more workers compared to national averages. The manufacturing sector has been under pressure in recent years, thus the local implications may prove significant if the industry fails to grow.
Material Assets	
Shortage of employment land	South Derbyshire has a shortage of B2/B8 premises of all sizes, and of office space. Development is inhibited by rising construction costs and a shortage of readily available employment land.
Declining retail centres	The comparative performance of some of the District's retail centres has declined in recent years, although vacancy rates are relatively low. The local tourism industry has not grown significantly in recent years.
Public transport demand and accessibility	There is pressure on public transport provision across the District, which is relatively poor and disconnected overall, particularly in rural areas. Much of the District is inaccessible by train as Swadlincote lacks a station. However, there are some parts of the District closer to Derby, as well as Hatton which offer connections. East Midlands Airport in Castle Donington is also within proximity to many connecting networks.
Congestion	There are numerous significant road networks and connections in the District which are vital links but are also sources of pollution as they become congested, particularly those heading towards Derby.
Soil, Water and Air	
Waste	Over 4/10 of waste in the District is reused, recycled, or composted. Additional minerals and waste capacity is likely to be required within the plan period.
Threats to greenfield land	Housing developments on previously developed land have decreased and most developments completed are on greenfield sites. In some instances, this has led to a loss of agricultural land. There are several previously developed (brownfield) sites which have potential for regeneration and will need to be prioritised in order to minimize the loss of greenfield sites and Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural Land.
Water quality	Water quality within the District's main rivers is generally classified as being of poor or moderate quality and rivers are unlikely to meet good status in The Dove, Trent, Derwent and Mease.
Water resources	New development will generate the need for additional water supply. Water providers in the vicinity could be put under greater pressure due to increasing demand and climate change.
Air quality	New development is unlikely to significantly affect air quality in the District, although growth in some locations near Derby could negatively affect air quality management areas in Derby.
Light pollution	Some of the larger towns and villages within the District experience light pollution (over 32 nanoWatts/cm ² /sr), such as Swadlincote.



Key Issues Identified	Description
Climatic Factors	
Flood risk	Parts of South Derbyshire are at significant flood risk and this could be exacerbated by climate change or future development. There is a need to minimise and mitigate flood risk.
Contributions to climate change	Transport is the highest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions in the District, as a result of high levels of car usage.
Adaptation to climate change- renewable energy	There is a relatively limited uptake of renewable forms of energy use and production in the District. There is a need to identify suitable areas for the generation of renewable and low-carbon energy within the District and supporting infrastructure, as well as encourage the use of on-site renewable energy in new developments and the installation of domestic renewables in existing developments
Adaptation to climate change- electric vehicles	The number of electric vehicles registered remains low but is increasing. It is expected that the use of electric vehicles will continue to increase in the future. The Climate Emergency and Net Zero will require a drastic overhaul of energy consumption practices and uptake in renewable energy sources.
Cultural Heritage	
Threats to the historic environment	The townscape of historic, archaeological and/or cultural heritage (including the setting of heritage assets) could be negatively affected by new development which can erode the quality of the built environment and heritage features or sterilise or lead to the loss of existing heritage and other historic assets.
Landscape	
Threats to landscape	Unmitigated development could erode local landscape character.



6.0 Findings of the Strategic Site Options Assessment

6.1 Introduction

This section of the report presents a summary of the four strategic site options. A summary table is presented which contains symbols and colours showing the potential sustainability effects against each of the SA Framework Objectives. The key to the sustainability effect scores is shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Key to Sustainability Significance Scores

Potential Sustainability Effect	Symbol
Significant positive	++
Minor Positive	+
Neutral	0
Uncertain	?
Minor Negative	-
Significant Negative	---

Table 6-2 presents a summary of the four strategic site options. Detailed strategic site options assessments can be found in Appendix D.



6.2 Performance of Strategic Site Options

To ensure a consist approach was taken to the strategic sites options assessments, all options were assessed as reasonable alternatives.

Table 6-2: Summary of the Strategic Site Options Assessments as Reasonable Alternatives

Site Option	SA Objectives															
	Biodiversity	Housing	Accessibility and Health	Quality of Life	Inequalities	Economy	Employment	Infrastructure	Sustainable travel	Town and Village Centres	Resources	Pollution	Climate Change Contributions	Climate Change Adaptation	Historic Environment	Landscape
	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16
Site 1- Infinity Garden Village	0	++	0	0	0	++	++	0	+	-	--	?	0	-	++	?
Site 2- Thulston Fields	++	++	0	0	0	+	--	0	?	-	--	?	0	-	++	--
Site 3- Land South of Mickleover	++	++	0	0	0	++	++	0	+	-	--	?	0	-	++	?
Site 4- South of Littleover	0	++	0	0	0	+	--	0	0	+	--	?	0	-	++	?



Potential significant positive effects being identified for Site 1 (Infinity Garden Village) in relation to SA2 (Housing), SA6 (Economy), SA7 (Employment) and SA15 (Historic Environment).. A potential significant negative effect has been identified for SA11 (Resources) as the site is located on greenfield/Grade 3 agricultural land- which is classed as 'best and most versatile'- and lies partially within a sand and gravel mineral safeguarding zone and a contamination zone. The loss of greenfield land/Grade 2 and 3 agricultural land cannot be mitigated. An uncertain effect has been identified for SA12 (Pollution) as it is unclear whether mitigation would be able to minimise the increase to air, noise and light pollution that the development of the site would generate. Finally, an uncertain effect has been identified for SA16 (Landscape) as it is unclear whether mitigation would be able to prevent the 'trapping in' of current green wedges within Derby City, leading to alterations of the current landscape in both South Derbyshire and Derby City. A mitigation measure is identified in Section 9 to address the uncertain effect identified.

Potential significant positive effects have been identified for Site 2 (Thulston Fields) in relation SA1 (Biodiversity), SA2 (Housing) and SA15 (Townscape and Historic Landscape). Potential significant negative effects have also been identified for SA11 (Resources) and SA16 (Landscape) as the site is located on greenfield/Grade 2 and 3 agricultural land- which is classed as 'best and most versatile'- and within the Green Belt. The loss of greenfield land/Grade 2 and 3 agricultural land (including Green Belt land) cannot be mitigated. An uncertain effect has been identified for SA9 (Sustainable Travel) as it is unclear whether mitigation would be able to minimise issues identified in relation to access to the site/congestion on the wider road network as a result of the development. Finally, an uncertain effect has been identified for SA12 (Pollution) as it is unclear whether mitigation would be able to minimise the increase to air, noise and light pollution that the development of the site would generate.

Potential significant positive effects being identified for Site 3 (Land South of Mickleover) in relation to SA1 (Biodiversity), SA2 (Housing), SA6 (Economy), SA7 (Employment) and SA15 (Historic Environment). A potential significant negative effect has been identified for SA11 (Resources) as the site is located on greenfield/Grade 3 agricultural land- which is classed as 'best and most versatile'. The loss of greenfield land/Grade 3 agricultural land cannot be mitigated. An uncertain effect has been identified for SA12 (Pollution) as it is unclear whether mitigation would be able to minimise the increase to air, noise and light pollution that the development of the site would generate. Finally, an uncertain effect has been identified for SA16 (Landscape) as it is unclear whether mitigation would be able to prevent current green wedges within Derby City from being surrounded by urban development, leading to alterations of the current landscape in both South Derbyshire and Derby City.

Potential significant positive effects being identified for Site 4 (South of Littleover) in relation to SA2 (Housing) and SA15 (Historic Environment). A potential significant negative effect has been identified for SA11 (Resources) as the site is located on greenfield/Grade 3 agricultural land- which is classed as 'best and most versatile'- and lies partially within a sand and gravel mineral safeguarding zone and a historic landfill site. The loss of greenfield land/Grade 3 agricultural land cannot be mitigated. An uncertain effect has been identified for SA12 (Pollution) as it is unclear whether mitigation would be able to minimise the increase to air, noise



and light pollution that the development of the site would generate. Finally, an uncertain effect has been identified for SA16 (Landscape) as it is unclear whether mitigation would be able to prevent the isolation of green wedges within Derby City from surrounding countryside, leading to alterations of the current landscape in both South Derbyshire and Derby City.

Following the assessment of the strategic site options as reasonable alternatives, two sites were chosen as preferred options for inclusion within the Local Plan Part 1 Review (Site 1: Infinity Garden Village and Site 3: Land South of Mickleover). These sites have been further developed into policies within the draft Local Plan Part 1 Review. These are:

- Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village Mixed Use Allocation; and
- Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover.

Site 2: Thulston Fields was not progressed as it was decided that exceptional circumstances did not exist to develop the Green Belt land that the site was allocated on, as the need could be met through non-Green Belt allocations (Site 1: Infinity Garden Village and Site 3: Land South of Mickleover). Site 4: South of Littleover was not progressed as it was decided that housing need could be met in more sustainable locations when taking the considering the outcome of the SA assessment, as well as the outcome of the AECOM study which suggested the site would not be viable due to the combination of sub-sites involved.

Following the development of preferred site options, Site 1: Infinity Garden Village and Site 3: Land South of Mickleover were reassessed as preferred allocation sites with accompanying policies. The findings of these assessments can be found in Section 7.2 and Appendix E.

Another preferred strategic site policy is included within the Local Plan: Policy STRA3: Former Drakelow Power Station. There is not considered to be a reasonable alternative to this policy.



7.0 Findings of the Draft Local Plan Preferred Policies Assessment

7.1 Introduction

The summary tables in this section present the sustainability performance of the preferred policies of the draft Local Plan. The policies are arranged within the following chapters and this section follows the same structure:

- Strategic Allocations;
- Spatial Strategy;
- Housing;
- Employment and the Economy;
- Sustainable Development;
- Built and Natural Environment; and
- Infrastructure.

Detailed policy assessments can be found in Appendix F apart from the detailed assessments of strategic site allocations STRA1 and STRA2 which can be found in Appendix E.

The policies assessed are listed in the left-hand column of each summary table. A discussion of the performance of the policies within each chapter is provided under each summary table.



7.2 Performance of Preferred Strategic Sites Policies

The assessment of the preferred strategic sites policies can be found in Table 7-1 below.

Table 7-1: Summary of the Preferred Strategic Sites Policies

Site Option	SA Objectives															
	Biodiversity	Housing	Accessibility and Health	Quality of Life	Inequalities	Economy	Employment	Infrastructure	Sustainable travel	Town and Village Centres	Resources	Pollution	Climate Change Contributions	Climate Change Adaptation	Historic Environment	Landscape
	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16
Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village Mixed Use Allocation	0	++	++	0	0	++	++	++	+	-	--	?	0	-	0	0
Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover	++	++	+	0	0	++	++	+	+	-	--	?	0	-	0	?
Policy STRA3: Former Drakelow Power Station	++	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	++	0	0	+	++	+	+	+



The preferred strategic sites policies generally perform well against the SA objectives, with potential significant effects being identified in relation to SA1 (Biodiversity), SA2 (Housing), SA3 (Accessibility and Health), SA6 (Economy), SA7 (Employment) SA8 (Infrastructure). A potential significant negative effect has been identified for SA11 (Resources) for both Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village Mixed Use Allocation and Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover as the sites are located on greenfield/Grade 3 agricultural land- which is classed as 'best and most versatile'. The loss of greenfield land/Grade 3 agricultural land cannot be mitigated. An uncertain effect has been identified for SA12 (Pollution) for both Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village Mixed Use Allocation and Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover as it is unclear whether mitigation would be able to minimise the increase to air, noise and light pollution that the development of the site would generate. Finally, an uncertain effect has been identified for SA16 (Landscape) for Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover as it is unclear whether mitigation would be able to ensure the green wedges within Derby City could be linked to green infrastructure within the new developments. The new developments will result in significant changes to the current landscape character in and surrounding the Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village Mixed Use Allocation and Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover areas. The assessments of Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village Mixed Use Allocation and Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover areas can be found in Appendix E. Policy STRA3: Former Drakelow Power Station generally performs well against the SA objectives, with potential significant effects being identified in relation to SA1 (Biodiversity), SA6 (Economy), SA7 (Employment) SA8 (Infrastructure), and SA13 (Climate Change Contributions). No potential significant negative or uncertain effects have been identified. The assessment of Policy STRA3: Former Drakelow Power Station can be found in Appendix F.



7.3 Performance of Spatial Strategy Policies

The Spatial Strategy chapter contains two amended policies, as shown in the summary table below.

Table 7-2: Summary of the Spatial Strategy Policy Assessments

Policy	SA Objectives															
	Biodiversity	Housing	Accessibility and Health	Quality of Life	Inequalities	Economy	Employment	Infrastructure	Sustainable travel	Town and Village Centres	Resources	Pollution	Climate Change Contributions	Climate Change Adaptation	Historic Environment	Landscape
	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16
Policy S1: Sustainable Growth Strategy	0	++	++	0	0	++	++	++	0	0	?	?	0	+	+	+
Policy S4: Housing Strategy	0	++	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	?	?
Policy S6: Sustainable Access	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	+	+	0	0	0

The policies within the Spatial Strategy chapter generally perform well against the SA objectives, with potential significant effects being identified in relation to SA2 (Housing), SA3 (Accessibility and Health), SA6 (Economy), SA7 (Employment), SA8 (Infrastructure) and SA9 (Sustainable Travel).

An uncertain effect has been identified for SA11 for Policy S1: Sustainable Growth Strategy and Policy S4: Housing Strategy as the development of 14,483 homes over the plan period is likely to lead to the development of greenfield land, causing permanent and irreversible loss of this landscape type. However, as it is not known how many homes will be developed on greenfield land, it is



difficult to determine what impact this could have. An uncertain effect has been identified for SA12 (Pollution) for Policy S1: Sustainable Growth Strategy and Policy S4: Housing Strategy as the development of 14,483 homes over the plan period could contribute to air, noise and light pollution. It is noted that this will be dependent on the location and design of developments however, making it difficult to determine what impact this could have. An uncertain effect has been identified for SA15 (Historic Environment) for Policy S4: Housing Strategy as the uncertainty surrounding the location of the 851 homes to be delivered as windfall developments makes it difficult to determine whether an impact would be generated on heritage assets. Similarly, an uncertain effect has been identified for SA16 (Landscape) for Policy S4: Housing Strategy as the uncertainty surrounding the location of the 851 homes to be delivered as windfall developments makes it difficult to determine whether an impact would be generated on landscape, such as coalescence or development on greenfield land.

No potential negative effects have been identified.



7.4 Performance of Housing Policies

The Housing chapter contains four amended policies, as shown in the summary table below.

Table 7-3: Summary of the Housing Policy Assessments

Policy	SA Objectives															
	Biodiversity	Housing	Accessibility and Health	Quality of Life	Inequalities	Economy	Employment	Infrastructure	Sustainable travel	Town and Village Centres	Resources	Pollution	Climate Change Contributions	Climate Change Adaptation	Historic Environment	Landscape
	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16
Policy H1: Settlement Hierarchy	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+
Policy H19: Housing Balance & Custom/Self-build	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy H20: Affordable Housing	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy H21: Gypsies and Travellers and for Travelling Showpeople	+	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0



The policies within the Housing chapter generally perform well against the SA objectives, with potential significant positive effects being identified in relation to SA2 (Housing) for Policy H19: Housing Balance & Custom/Self-build and Policy H21: Gypsies and Travellers and for Travelling Showpeople. An uncertain effect has been identified in relation to SA2 (Housing) for Policy H20: Affordable Housing as the policy permits a lower proportion of development where a viability assessment demonstrates that the 40% requirement cannot be achieved. It is therefore unclear how many sites will provide 40% of affordable housing. No potential negative effects have been identified.

7.5 Performance of Employment and Economy Policies

The Employment and Economy chapter contains five amended policies, as shown in the summary table below.

Table 7-4: Summary of the Employment and Economy Policy Assessments

Policy	SA Objectives															
	Biodiversity	Housing	Accessibility and Health	Quality of Life	Inequalities	Economy	Employment	Infrastructure	Sustainable travel	Town and Village Centres	Resources	Pollution	Climate Change Contributions	Climate Change Adaptation	Historic Environment	Landscape
	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16
Policy E1: Strategic Employment Land Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy E2: Other Industrial and	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+



Policy	SA Objectives															
Business Development																
Policy E3: Existing Employment Areas	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0
Policy E4: Woodville Regeneration Area	?	++	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	++	0
Policy E5: Rural Employment Development	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

The policies within the Employment and Economy chapter generally perform well against the SA objectives, with potential significant positive effects being identified in relation to SA2 (Housing), SA6 (Economy), SA11 (Resources), and SA15 (Historic Environment). An uncertain effect has been identified for SA1 (Biodiversity) for Policy E4: Woodville Regeneration Area as the precise actions needed to enable regeneration of Woodville and Swadlincote are unclear, making it difficult to determine whether there will be an impact on biodiversity. An uncertain effect has also been identified for SA3 (Accessibility and Health) for Policy E4: Woodville Regeneration Area, as it is unclear whether community facilities will be included within development related to the regeneration on Woodville. It is also unknown if the existing services and facilities within Woodville will be able to accommodate the needs of an additional 300 households resulting from the regeneration. No potential negative effects have been identified.



7.6 Performance of Sustainable Development Policies

The Sustainable Development chapter contains four amended policies, as shown in the summary table below.

Table 7-5: Summary of the Sustainable Development Policy Assessments

Policy	SA Objectives															
	Biodiversity	Housing	Accessibility and Health	Quality of Life	Inequalities	Economy	Employment	Infrastructure	Sustainable travel	Town and Village Centres	Resources	Pollution	Climate Change Contributions	Climate Change Adaptation	Historic Environment	Landscape
	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16
Policy SD2: Flood Risk	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0
Policy SD3: Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0
Policy SD4: Contaminated Land and Mining Legacy	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	+
Policy SD6: Sustainable Energy and Power Generation	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	++	0	+	+



The policies within the Sustainable Development chapter generally perform well against the SA objectives, with potential significant positive effects being identified in relation to SA1 (Biodiversity), SA11 (Resources), SA13 (Climate Change Contributions), and SA14 (Climate Change Adaptation). No potential negative or uncertain effects have been identified.

7.7 Performance of Built and Natural Environment Policies

The Built and Natural Environment chapter contains three amended policies, as shown in the summary table below.

Table 7-6: Summary of the Built and Natural Environment Policy Assessments

Policy	SA Objectives															
	Biodiversity	Housing	Accessibility and Health	Quality of Life	Inequalities	Economy	Employment	Infrastructure	Sustainable travel	Town and Village Centres	Resources	Pollution	Climate Change Contributions	Climate Change Adaptation	Historic Environment	Landscape
	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16
Policy BNE1 Design Excellence	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+
Policy BNE3: Biodiversity	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+
Policy BNE4 Landscape Character and Local Distinctiveness	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	++



The policies within the Built and Natural Environment chapter generally perform well against the SA objectives, with potential significant positive effects being identified in relation to SA1 (Biodiversity), SA4 (Quality of Life), and SA16 (Landscape). No potential negative or uncertain effects have been identified.

7.8 Performance of Infrastructure Policies

The Infrastructure chapter contains nine amended policies, as shown in the summary table below.

Table 7-7: Summary of the Infrastructure Policy Assessments

Policy	SA Objectives															
	Biodiversity	Housing	Accessibility and Health	Quality of Life	Inequalities	Economy	Employment	Infrastructure	Sustainable travel	Town and Village Centres	Resources	Pollution	Climate Change Contributions	Climate Change Adaptation	Historic Environment	Landscape
	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16
Policy INF1: Infrastructure and Developer Contributions	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	++	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0
Policy INF2: Sustainable Transport	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	++	0	0	+	++	0	0	0
Policy INF3: Strategic Rail freight Interchange/ Freeport	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	++	0	0	+	0	+	+	+



Policy	SA Objectives															
Policy INF4: Transport Infrastructure Improvement Schemes	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	-	0	+	+	+
Policy INF5: East Midlands Airport	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Policy INF6: Community Facilities	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy INF7: Blue and Green Infrastructure	++	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
Policy INF8: The National Forest	++	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+
Policy INF10 Tourism Development	+	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+

The policies within the Infrastructure chapter generally perform well against the SA objectives, with potential significant positive effects being identified in relation to SA1 (Biodiversity), SA6 (Economy), SA7 (Employment), SA8 (Infrastructure), SA9 (Sustainable Travel) and SA13 (Climate Change Contributions). A potential minor negative effect has been identified for SA12 for Policy INF4: Transport Infrastructure Improvement Schemes as improvements to road infrastructure may encourage more cars on the road, negatively impacting air pollution levels. Policy INF5: East Midlands Airport performs the most negatively of all of the updated policies in the Local Plan, with three potential minor negative effects being identified in relation to SA1 (Biodiversity), SA8 (Infrastructure) and SA13 (Climate Change Contributions). This is due to restrictions on infrastructure and habitat development within 30km of the airport,



implemented by the policy due to the need to maintain operational integrity and safety of the airport. No potential significant negative or uncertain effects have been identified.



8.0 Potential Cumulative Effects

8.1 Intra-Plan Cumulative Effects

This section describes potential cumulative effects which may arise as a result of the draft Local Plan. Potential cumulative effects have been identified in the assessment of the draft Local Plan policies (with regards to the potential effects of the policies interacting or combining) and the assessment of the strategic site options.

Potential cumulative effects identified in the assessment of policies and sites are listed in Table 8-1 and Table 8-2 respectively.



Table 8-1: Potential Cumulative Effects Identified in the Assessment of Local Plan Policies

Policy	SA Objective	Significance	Description of Potential Cumulative Effects
Policy SD2: Flood Risk Policy SD3: Sustainable Water Supply Policy BNE3: Biodiversity Policy BNE4: Landscape Character and Local Distinctiveness Policy INF7: Blue and Green Infrastructure Policy INF8: The National Forest	SA1 (Biodiversity)	++	Policies that work towards the protection and enhancement of biodiversity will support habitats and species across the District.
Policy S4: Housing Strategy Policy H19: Housing Balance & Custom/Self-build Policy H21: Gypsies and Travellers and for Travelling Showpeople Policy E4: Woodville Regeneration Area	SA2 (Housing)	++	Policies that make provision for housing and gypsies and traveller pitches will help to ensure that more residents have access to housing, including developments that are affordable and meet the needs of a range of residents.
Policy S6: Sustainable Access Policy H1: Settlement Hierarchy Policy H21: Gypsies and Travellers and for Travelling Showpeople	SA3 (Accessibility and Health)/ SA9 (Sustainable Transport)	++	Policies that encourage development within areas which have existing good access to local services and facilities and public transport/active travel links will support the accessibility of future residents to local services and facilities.
Policy E1: Strategic Employment Land Allocation Policy E2: Other Industrial and Business Development Policy E4: Woodville Regeneration Area Policy E5: Rural Employment Development	SA6 (Economy)/ SA7 (Employment)	++	Policies that support the development of different industries across South Derbyshire will help to grow the economy, as well as provide a range of employment opportunities for residents.



Policy	SA Objective	Significance	Description of Potential Cumulative Effects
Policy SD6: Sustainable Energy and Power Generation Policy INF1: Infrastructure and Developer Contributions Policy INF2: Sustainable Transport Policy INF3: Strategic Rail freight Interchange/ Freeport Policy INF4: Transport Infrastructure Improvement Schemes Policy INF6: Community Facilities Policy INF8: The National Forest Policy INF10: Tourism Development			
Policy S6: Sustainable Access Policy INF2: Sustainable Transport Policy INF7: Blue and Green Infrastructure	SA12 (Pollution)/ SA13 (Contributions to Climate Change)	++	Policies to support the development of public transport and active travel links could reduce the use of private cars across the District, thus avoiding the emission of air pollutants.



Table 8-2: Potential Cumulative Effects Identified in the Assessment of Local Plan Site Allocations

Site	SA Objective	Significance	Description of Potential Cumulative Effects
Site 1 and Site 3 Existing housing allocations: H13, H16, H18, H19	SA3 (Accessibility and Health)	--	The development of several sites in combination will increase pressure on the local education infrastructure, health services and community facilities, creating additional need. This could lead to an adverse cumulative impact on infrastructure provision.
Site 1 and Site 3 Existing housing allocations: H13, H16, H18, H19	SA6 (Economy)	++	The development of several sites within the Derby Urban Administrative Area could increase footfall into Derby City. This could, in turn, enhance the vibrancy and viability of the city centre and therefore could lead to a potential positive cumulative effect.
Site 1 and Site 3 Existing housing allocations: H13, H16, H18, H19	SA11 (Resources)	--	The development of multiple greenfield sites could lead to the permanent and irreversible loss of greenfield land- including land classed as best and most versatile- across the District.
Site 3 Existing housing allocations: H18, H19	SA12 (Pollution)	--	The development of several sites within a cluster could increase levels of air, light, and noise pollution which could have a cumulative adverse effect on new and existing communities.
Site 1 and Site 3 Existing housing allocations: H13, H16, H18, H19	SA16 (Landscape)	--	Sites 1 and 3 have the potential to have a cumulative negative effect on the landscape in combination with existing housing allocations, and Derby City's allocations, as these sites are large and could lead to the isolation of green wedges from the surrounding countryside.



8.2 Inter-Plan Cumulative Effects

This section describes potential cumulative effects which may arise in respect to other plans and projects in the District and in neighbouring areas.

The plans considered for potential cumulative effects are listed below:

- Amber Valley Borough Draft Local Plan 2022-2040⁶;
- Derby City Core Strategy 2011-2028⁷;
- North West Leicestershire District Local Plan 2020-2040⁸;
- Erewash Borough Core Strategy 2011-2028⁹¹⁰;
- East Staffordshire Borough Local Plan 2012-2031¹¹; and
- Derbyshire Dales District Local Plan 2013-2033¹².

The projects considered for cumulative effects are listed below:

- East Midlands Freeport¹³.

Potential cumulative effects relating to other plans and projects are identified within Table 8-3 and Table 8-4 respectively.

⁶ [Pre-Submission Local Plan 2022-2040 \(ambervalley.gov.uk\)](https://www.ambervalley.gov.uk)

⁷ [Core-Strategy_ADOPTED_DEC-2016_V3_WEB.pdf \(derby.gov.uk\)](https://www.derby.gov.uk)

⁸ [Reg 18 \(Policies\) for consultation_final.pdf \(nwleics.gov.uk\)](https://www.nwleics.gov.uk)

⁹ [3 THE DELIVERY STRATEGY \(erewash.gov.uk\)](https://www.erewash.gov.uk)

¹⁰ [Policy Document \(erewash.gov.uk\)](https://www.erewash.gov.uk)

¹¹ [Local-Plan-2012-2031-FINAL.pdf \(eaststaffsbc.gov.uk\)](https://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk)

¹² <https://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/documents/dddc-adopted-local-plan-2017-2/download>

¹³ [East Midlands Airport and Gateway Industrial Cluster \(EMAGIC\) | East Midlands Freeport \(emfreeport.com\)](https://www.emfreeport.com)



Table 8-3: Potential Cumulative Effects with Other Plans

Plan	Description of Plan	SA Objective	Significance	Description of Potential Cumulative Effects
<p>Amber Valley Borough Draft Local Plan 2022-2040</p>	<p>A new Local Plan for Amber Valley’s is currently being prepared for the period 2022-2040, following the withdrawal of the adopted Local Plan in 2019. A Regulation 19 draft of the Local Plan was published for consultation in February 2024.</p> <p>The plan makes provision for a minimum of 9,036 additional dwellings across the plan period 2022-2040. Depending on the size and the ‘housing value’ of the site, developments will be required to provide between 10-40% affordable housing. A significant proportion of this growth will take place within and surrounding Alfreton, Belper, Heanor, Ripley and on the edge of the urban area of Derby (Mackworth). The plan also makes provision for a minimum of 82.25 ha of new business and industrial development.</p> <p>Twelve strategic objectives have been developed in the new Amber Valley Borough Local Plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To foster economic development by improving the quality and accessibility of employment land and infrastructure within the Borough, including the regeneration of brownfield land and to reduce socio-economic inequalities through the regeneration of deprived communities; • To enable the provision of a sufficient number of decent, affordable and well-designed dwellings to meet the housing needs of all local communities; and • To aim to ensure that local services, facilities and employment opportunities in the Borough are accessible to all local communities. 	<p>SA9 (Sustainable Travel), SA12 (Pollution), and SA13 (Contributions to Climate Change).</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>A potential negative cumulative effect has been identified between the growth within the new South Derbyshire District Local Plan and the Derby City Core Strategy. The growth in the new South Derbyshire District Local Plan could combine with growth within the Amber Valley Borough Draft Local Plan, particularly in Mackworth, to increase traffic on the roads in South Derbyshire and negatively affect SA9 (Sustainable Travel), SA12 (Pollution), and SA13 (Contributions to Climate Change).</p>



Plan	Description of Plan	SA Objective	Significance	Description of Potential Cumulative Effects
<p>Derby City Core Strategy (Part 1) 2011-2028</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Derby City’s Core Strategy (Part 1) was adopted in 2017 and encompasses the period 2011-2028. A new Local Plan is being prepared. Adoption of the new Local Plan is expected by 2026, with the plan considering development until 2040. By 2028, the current Core Strategy aims to deliver a minimum of 11,000 new homes across the city centre, the River Derwent corridor, Osmaston and Sinfin, Littleover, Mackworth, Mickleover, Boulton and Chellaston, and Chaddesden and Oakwood. <p>The vision for Derby City is for it to be “an attractive, thriving, healthy, lively city of growth, opportunity and innovation for all”. Sixteen strategic objectives have been developed in the Derby City Core Strategy (Part 1), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen Derby’s economy by making the city an attractive location for major employers and inward investment, especially high tech and creative industries, by supporting businesses to start up, survive and grow, delivering new communications infrastructure and retaining wealth by ensuring people have the opportunity to obtain the skills necessary to match jobs available; and To support the development of balanced communities by ensuring that new, well designed, sustainable residential development helps to meet the city’s housing needs, providing at least 11,000 new homes with a mix of types, sizes and tenures, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o affordable and social housing; 	<p>SA9 (Sustainable Travel), SA12 (Pollution), and SA13 (Contributions to Climate Change).</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>A potential negative cumulative effect has been identified between the growth within the new South Derbyshire District Local Plan and the Derby City Core Strategy. The growth in the new South Derbyshire District Local Plan could combine with growth within the Derby City Core Strategy, particularly in Sinfin, Chellaston, Littleover, Mickleover and Mackworth to increase traffic on the roads in South Derbyshire and negatively affect SA9 (Sustainable Travel), SA12 (Pollution), and SA13 (Contributions to Climate Change).</p>



Plan	Description of Plan	SA Objective	Significance	Description of Potential Cumulative Effects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ high quality homes that respect local distinctiveness and help make Derby a more attractive place to live and invest in; ○ homes to meet the needs of our diverse communities, including older people, and minority ethnic communities; and ● To make the best use of existing infrastructure and to fully integrate and coordinate new development with investment in and provision of new infrastructure, taking into account changes to our population including the needs of older people, children and young people. 			
Derby City Core Strategy (Part 1) 2011-2028	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The plan also makes provision for a minimum of 199 ha (gross) of new employment land, primarily located in the central business district, Sinfyn (including Infinity Park Derby), Chaddesden, and Raynesway. 	SA6 (Economy) and SA7 (Employment)	++	A potential positive cumulative effect has been identified, arising from the employment development to the south of Derby and development within South Derbyshire District nearby. The local economy and communities should benefit from the strengthening of the employment offer in this area to the south of Derby. New development in the Infinity Garden Village and Land South of Mickleover strategic sites will provide additional employment space and housing to support businesses and provide housing for workers.
North West Leicestershire	A new Local Plan for North West Leicestershire is currently being prepared for the period 2020-2040, following a partial review of the existing Local Plan between 2018-2021. A	SA9 (Sustainable Travel), SA12	--	A potential negative cumulative effect has been identified between the growth within the new South



Plan	Description of Plan	SA Objective	Significance	Description of Potential Cumulative Effects
District Local Plan 2020-2040	<p>Regulation 18 draft of the new Local Plan was published for consultation in January 2024.</p> <p>The plan makes provision for a minimum of 13,720 additional dwellings across the plan period 2020-2040. A significant proportion of this growth will take place within Ashby de la Zouch, Castle Donington, Coalville Urban Area, Ibstock, Kegworth and Measham. The plan also makes provision for a minimum of around 273,090 sqm of new business and industrial development.</p> <p>Eleven strategic objectives have been developed in the new North West Leicestershire District Local Plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the delivery of new homes, including affordable housing, which meet local housing needs including in terms of number, size, tenure and type; • Support the district's economy, including its rural economy, by providing for a range of employment opportunities and sufficient new sites which respond to the needs of businesses and local workers; and • Maintain access to services and facilities including jobs, shops, education, sport and recreation, green space, cultural facilities, communication networks and health & social care and ensure that development is supported by the physical and social infrastructure the community needs and that this is brought forward in a co-ordinated and timely way. 	(Pollution), and SA13 (Contributions to Climate Change).		Derbyshire District Local Plan and the North West Leicestershire District Local Plan. The growth in the new South Derbyshire District Local Plan could combine with growth within the North West Leicestershire District Local Plan, particularly in Castle Donington and Kegworth, to increase traffic on the roads in South Derbyshire and negatively affect SA9 (Sustainable Travel), SA12 (Pollution), and SA13 (Contributions to Climate Change).
Erewash Borough Core Strategy 2011-2028	The adopted Erewash Borough Core Strategy was adopted in 2014 and covers the plan period 2011-2028. A review of the existing Erewash Borough Core Strategy was undertaken in 2022.	N/A	0	No potential cumulative effect has been identified with the Erewash Borough Core Strategy 2011-2028 as no strategic areas of housing/employment development



Plan	Description of Plan	SA Objective	Significance	Description of Potential Cumulative Effects
	<p>The Core Strategy review highlights that Erewash Borough has a housing need of 5,800 new homes (net) across the period 2022-2037. This housing need will be distributed across Long Eaton, Ilkeston, South Stanton, Spondon, Kirk Hallam, Cotmanhay and across the rural area. The review also makes provision for a minimum of 40ha of new business and industrial development at Stanton North.</p> <p>The vision for the Core Strategy is “In 2028, a safe, clean and green Erewash will have provided a good range of job opportunities, skills and homes for its active, healthy and involved communities. As such, Erewash will have become a vibrant and prosperous borough, where an excellent quality of life is enjoyed by everyone.”</p> <p>Twelve strategic objectives have been developed in the Erewash Borough Core Strategy, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality new housing: to manage an increase in the supply of housing to ensure housing needs are met, brownfield opportunities are maximised, regeneration aims are delivered, and to provide access to affordable and decent new homes. In doing so, there will be a rebalancing of the housing mix where required in terms of size, type and tenure, to maximise choice including family housing, supporting people into home ownership, providing for particular groups such as older people, and creating and supporting mixed and balanced communities; and • Economic prosperity for all: to ensure economic growth is as equitable as possible, and place a particular emphasis on supporting a more knowledge based economy. Providing for new office, commercial, 			<p>are in close proximity to South Derbyshire District.</p>



Plan	Description of Plan	SA Objective	Significance	Description of Potential Cumulative Effects
	<p>residential and other uses especially through the development of the sustainable new neighbourhood at the Stanton Regeneration Site. Creating the conditions for all people to participate in the economy, by providing new and protecting existing local employment opportunities, encouraging rural enterprise, improving access to training opportunities, and supporting educational developments at all levels.</p>			
<p>East Staffordshire Borough Local Plan 2012-2031</p>	<p>The adopted East Staffordshire Borough Local Plan was adopted in 2015 and covers the plan period 2012-2031.</p> <p>The Local Plan highlights that East Staffordshire Borough has a housing need of 11,648 new homes (net) across the period 2012-2031. The majority of this housing need will be distributed across Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter. Sites with 4 or more dwellings should provide up to 40% affordable housing. The review also makes provision for a minimum of 40ha of new employment land within Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter across the plan period.</p> <p>Twelve strategic objectives have been developed in the East Staffordshire Borough Local Plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Choice: To provide a mix of well designed, sustainable market, specialist and affordable homes that meet the needs of existing and future residents given ongoing and expected population change in the Borough; and • Economic Diversification: To foster and diversify the employment base of Burton upon Trent to support higher growth and higher quality jobs, and the employment base of Uttoxeter to reduce the reliance on a limited number of employers, by allocating high 	<p>SA9 (Sustainable Travel), SA12 (Pollution), and SA13 (Contributions to Climate Change).</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>A potential negative cumulative effect has been identified between the growth within the new South Derbyshire District Local Plan and the East Staffordshire Borough Local Plan. The growth in the new South Derbyshire District Local Plan could combine with growth within the East Staffordshire Borough Local Plan, particularly in Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter, to increase traffic on the roads in South Derbyshire and negatively affect SA9 (Sustainable Travel), SA12 (Pollution), and SA13 (Contributions to Climate Change).</p>



Plan	Description of Plan	SA Objective	Significance	Description of Potential Cumulative Effects
	<p>quality sustainable employment sites and improving the environmental quality and image of these key economic centres by utilising Green Infrastructure.</p>			
<p>Derbyshire Dales District Local Plan 2013-2033</p>	<p>The adopted Derbyshire Dales District Local Plan was adopted in 2017 and covers the plan period 2013-2033.</p> <p>The Local Plan highlights that Derbyshire Dales District has a housing need of 5,680 new homes across the period 2013-2033. The majority of this housing need will be distributed across the market towns of Matlock, Ashbourne and Wirksworth, and the local service centre of Darley Dale. Sites with 11 or more dwellings should provide 30% affordable housing. The review also makes provision for a minimum of 24ha (gross) of new employment land across the plan period.</p> <p>The Local Plan is built on three overarching principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting Derbyshire Dales character; • Strengthening the economy; and • Healthy and sustainable communities. <p>Eighteen strategic objectives have been developed in the Derbyshire Dales District Local Plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that there is an adequate mix of housing types, sizes and tenures to meet the needs of all sectors of the community; • To protect and facilitate the necessary infrastructure, connectivity, services and facilities to support the development of the District and connectivity; and • To facilitate development that will support the growth of the District's economy, particularly through improving the quality of local employment. 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>No potential cumulative effect has been identified with the Derbyshire Dales District Local Plan 2013-2033 as no strategic areas of housing/employment development are in close proximity to South Derbyshire District.</p>



Table 8-4: Potential Cumulative Effects with Other Projects

Project	Description of Project	SA Objective	Significance	Description of Potential Cumulative Effect
East Midlands Freeport	The East Midlands Freeport features three main sites: the East Midlands Airport and Gateway Industrial Cluster (EMAGIC) in North West Leicestershire, the Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station site in Rushcliffe in Nottinghamshire and the East Midlands Intermodal Park (EMIP) in South Derbyshire.	SA6 (Economy) and SA7 (Employment)	++	A potential positive cumulative effect has been identified, arising from the East Midlands Intermodal Park (EMIP) which is part of the East Midlands Freeport. The local economy and communities should benefit from the strengthening of the employment hub at the EMIP, as well as clear rail freight routes for the distribution of goods from within the District further afield.
		SA9 (Sustainable Travel), SA12 (Pollution), and SA13 (Contributions to Climate Change).	--	A potential negative cumulative effect has been identified, arising from the East Midlands Intermodal Park (EMIP) which is part of the East Midlands Freeport. As the EMIP becomes an employment hub, traffic on the roads next to the strategic sites (notably the A50 and A38) is likely to increase and negatively affect SA9 (Sustainable Travel), SA12 (Pollution), and SA13 (Contributions to Climate Change).
		SA16 (Landscape)	--	A potential negative cumulative effect has been identified, arising from the East Midlands Intermodal Park (EMIP) which is part of the East Midlands Freeport. The development of the EMIP, alongside the strategic sites, could lead to changes in the landscape character in this area of the District.



9.0 Mitigation Measures

The SEA Regulations advocate an approach whereby potential negative and uncertain effects should be addressed in line with the mitigation hierarchy:

- Avoid effects where possible;
- Reduce / minimise effects; and
- Mitigate any remaining effects (i.e. the residual effects).

Mitigation measures have been suggested where potential negative or uncertain effects have been identified within the assessment of draft policies. Mitigation measures put forward within the assessment of the draft Local Plan policies are listed within Table 9-1. Enhancement measures are included within the assessment matrix within Appendix F.

Table 9-1: Proposed Mitigation Measures for the Draft Local Plan

SA Objective	Policy	Significance	Explanation and Mitigation Measures to Minimise or Avoid Potential Effects
SA1	Policy E4: Woodville Regeneration Area	?	Further details of plans for nature in and around the area could assist in determining the significance score.
SA2	Policy H20: Affordable Housing	?	The addition of wording to the effect of permitting development which does not meet the 40% requirement on the proviso that the overall affordable housing target can be met.
SA3	Policy E4: Woodville Regeneration Area	?	Further details of the development proposed within the regeneration area could help to mitigate the uncertainty identified.
SA11	Policy S4: Housing Strategy	?	Further details of plans for development could assist in determining the significance score. Loss of greenfield/ best and most versatile land cannot be mitigated.
SA12	Policy S4: Housing Strategy	?	Sites should be required to implement noise and light mitigation measures. Sites should be required to implement noise and light mitigation measures.
SA12	Policy S1: Sustainable Growth Strategy	?	Sites should be required to implement noise and light mitigation measures.
SA15	Policy S4: Housing Strategy	?	Further details of plans for development could assist in determining the significance score.
SA16	Policy S4: Housing Strategy	?	Further details of plans for development could assist in determining the significance score. Loss of greenfield land cannot be mitigated.

Mitigation provided through the Local Plan policies has been taken into account throughout the preferred strategic sites policies assessment. Specific mitigation



measures for development proposals will be dealt with at the planning application stage when further detail on the layout, scale and location of development being proposed will be known. It is also important to emphasise that all proposals will be considered against the policies in the Local Plan. Mitigation which will be provided through Local Plan policies has been identified within the assessment of the preferred strategic site policies and are listed within Table 9-2.

Table 9-2: Existing Local Plan Policy Mitigation Measures for the Preferred Strategic Sites Policies

SA Objective	Strategic Site Policy	Significance	Explanation and Mitigation Measures to Minimise or Avoid Potential Effects
SA11	Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover	--	Policy BNE1 Design Excellence will require developments to provide adequate space for waste storage and collection.
SA12	Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover	?	Policy SD1 Amenity and Environmental Quality will require developments to consider the need for a strategic buffer in order to mitigate noise and light pollution.
SA16	Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover	?	Policy BNE4 Landscape Character and Local Distinctiveness will require developments to conserve local distinctiveness, retain landscape features (e.g.: hedgerows) and offset any damage to landscape features.

Mitigation recommendations have also been identified in order to improve the performance of the preferred strategic sites policies, where relevant. Mitigation recommendations put forward within the assessment of the preferred strategic sites policies are listed within Table 9-3. Enhancement recommendations are included within the assessment matrix within Appendix D.



Table 9-3: Recommended Mitigation Measures for the Strategic Site Options

SA Objective	Site	Significance	Explanation and Mitigation Measures to Minimise or Avoid Potential Effects
SA11	Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover	--	Loss of greenfield land and Grade 3 agricultural land cannot be mitigated. A detailed agricultural land assessment should be undertaken in order to identify more accurately what the agricultural classification grade is on development sites
SA12	Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover	?	The development should be required to implement noise and light mitigation measures.
SA16	Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover	?	The development should link to existing green wedges within Derby City, in order to maintain a network of green infrastructure.

Finally, mitigation which will be provided through Local Plan policies to address the potential negative and uncertain cumulative effects (Section 8) are identified in Table 9-4.

Table 9-4: Mitigation Measures for Cumulative Effects

SA Objective	Cumulative Effect Identified	Significance	Explanation and Mitigation Measures to Minimise or Avoid Potential Effects
SA3	The development of several sites in combination will increase pressure on the local education infrastructure, health services and community facilities, creating additional need. This could lead to an adverse cumulative impact on infrastructure provision.	--	Policy INF1 Infrastructure and Developer Contributions will only permit development if necessary infrastructure (both on- and off-site) is already in place.
SA9	The growth in the new South Derbyshire District Local Plan could combine with growth within the following plans to increase traffic on the roads in South Derbyshire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amber Valley Borough Draft Local Plan 2022-2040 	--	Policy INF2: Sustainable Transport and Policy INF4: Transport Infrastructure Improvement Schemes will provide improved public transport, active travel methods and road schemes, in order to mitigate against an increase to traffic.



SA Objective	Cumulative Effect Identified	Significance	Explanation and Mitigation Measures to Minimise or Avoid Potential Effects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Derby City Core Strategy (Part 1) 2011-2028 North West Leicestershire District Local Plan 2020-2040 East Staffordshire Borough Local Plan 2012-2031 		<p>The development of Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village and Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover will also help to minimise increases to traffic through their locations close to Derby City, minimising travel distances into Derby and through the mitigation provided by the policy to provide good public transport and sustainable access to employment and services on site.</p>
SA11	<p>The development of multiple greenfield sites could lead to the permanent and irreversible loss of greenfield land- including land classed as best and most versatile- across the District.</p>	--	<p>Loss of greenfield land and Grade 3 agricultural land cannot be mitigated.</p>
SA12	<p>The development of several sites within a cluster could increase levels of air, light, and noise pollution which could have a cumulative adverse effect on new and existing communities.</p>	--	<p>Policy SD1 Amenity and Environmental Quality will require developments to consider the need for a strategic buffer in order to mitigate noise and light pollution.</p> <p>Development should also be required to implement noise and light mitigation measures.</p>
SA12	<p>The growth in the new South Derbyshire District Local Plan could combine with growth within the following plans to increase traffic, and thus air pollution, on the roads in South Derbyshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amber Valley Borough Draft Local Plan 2022-2040 Derby City Core Strategy (Part 1) 2011-2028 North West Leicestershire District Local Plan 2020-2040 		<p>Policy INF2: Sustainable Transport and Policy INF4: Transport Infrastructure Improvement Schemes will provide improved public transport, active travel methods and road schemes, in order to mitigate against an increase to traffic, and thus an increase in air pollution.</p> <p>The development of Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village and Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover will also help to minimise increases to traffic through their locations close to Derby City, minimising travel distances into Derby and through the mitigation provided</p>



SA Objective	Cumulative Effect Identified	Significance	Explanation and Mitigation Measures to Minimise or Avoid Potential Effects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Staffordshire Borough Local Plan 2012-2031 		<p>by the policy to provide good public transport and sustainable access to employment and services on site.</p>
SA13	<p>The growth in the new South Derbyshire District Local Plan could combine with growth within the following plans to increase traffic, and thus contributions to climate change, on the roads in South Derbyshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amber Valley Borough Draft Local Plan 2022-2040 Derby City Core Strategy (Part 1) 2011-2028 North West Leicestershire District Local Plan 2020-2040 East Staffordshire Borough Local Plan 2012-2031 		<p>Policy INF2: Sustainable Transport and Policy INF4: Transport Infrastructure Improvement Schemes will provide improved public transport, active travel methods and road schemes, in order to mitigate against an increase to traffic, and thus contributions to climate change.</p> <p>The development of Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village and Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover will also help to minimise increases to traffic through their locations close to Derby City, minimising travel distances into Derby and through the mitigation provided by the policy to provide good public transport and sustainable access to employment and services on site.</p>
SA16	<p>Policy STRA1: Infinity Garden Village and Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover have the potential to have a cumulative negative effect on the landscape in combination with existing housing allocations, and Derby City's allocations, as these sites are large and could lead to the 'trapping in' of green wedges.</p>	--	<p>Policy STRA1 Infinity Garden Village Mixed Use Allocation: requires the development of green infrastructure, including the continuation of green wedges from Derby City.</p> <p>The addition of this wording to Policy STRA2: Land South of Mickleover could help to mitigate the potential cumulative effect identified .</p>



10.0 Next Steps

This Interim SA Report is being published for consultation for a 8-week period. Following consultation on both this Interim SA Report and the Draft Local Plan Part 1 Review, comments received on both will be considered. Any necessary changes will be made to the SA and to the Local Plan Part 1 in response to consultee comments and these will be reflected within the next iteration of the Local Plan- the Proposed Submission Local Plan.

The Proposed Submission Local Plan is expected to be published in Spring 2025.

Table 10-1: South Derbyshire Local Plan Timetable

Local Plan Activity	Timeframe
Consultation on Draft Local Plan - Regulation 18	Autumn 2024
Consultation comments considered	Winter 2024
Consultation on the Proposed Submission Local Plan - Regulation 19	Early 2025
Submission	Spring 2025
Examination	Summer 2025
Adoption	Winter 2025



