

**DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**CABINET MEETING**

**10 January 2012**

Report of the Strategic Director – Environmental Services

**INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING AND DEVELOPER  
CONTRIBUTIONS (REGENERATION)**

(1) **Purpose of the Report** To seek Cabinet approval of the Infrastructure Plan (final draft) and the Developer Contributions Protocol for consultation in 2012 which will enable developer contributions to be secured in the future for the provision of County wide infrastructure.

(2) **Information and Analysis** Derbyshire will change and grow over the next 20 years. Development can be positive for an area, providing new homes, jobs and economic prosperity. However, changes within the existing population, planned economic growth and proposed housing development will place pressures on the County's infrastructure, services and facilities.

It is necessary to ensure the effective delivery of infrastructure to accommodate development and help create sustainable communities. For the purposes of this work, 'infrastructure' includes transport, physical, green and social facilities and services, and mitigation measures. Infrastructure can be delivered through the planning system using a range of different mechanisms.

Developers can be required to provide infrastructure using conditions that are attached to a planning permission. The wording of these conditions is usually negotiated on a case-by-case basis and tailored to a proposed development. Any conditions must relate directly to the potential impact of a specific site.

Financial contributions for infrastructure can be secured through voluntary legal agreements with developers called Section 106 (S106) Agreements. S106 Agreements are also sometimes known as planning contributions, obligations and planning gain. S106 Agreements are negotiated on a case-by-case basis and tailored to the development proposal. The use of S106 Agreements is restricted by Circular 5/05 and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2011. They must be necessary to make the development acceptable, directly related to the development and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

Financial contributions towards infrastructure can now also be secured using the new (CIL). CIL charges all development a set rate per dwelling or square metre. The rate to be charged must be set out in advance through a Charging Schedule. Because it is an area-wide tariff that is set out in advance and applies to all developments, CIL is a fairer and more transparent approach to S106 Agreements. CIL removes the need for case-by-case negotiation in relation to specific sites and also allows the cumulative impact of development to be taken into account.

For most development, district and borough councils and the Peak District National Park Authority are the local planning authorities (LPAs), and will be the 'charging authority' for CIL. Charging authorities will determine the CIL rate based on an assessment of infrastructure need and spending priorities for monies raised through CIL balanced against viability of the development. Derbyshire County Council is not a charging authority and will not have a charging schedule. However, the County Council is a 'collecting authority' and can receive levy funds from LPAs to deliver infrastructure and services, if agreed in advance, and set out in the charging authority's local plan and charging schedule.

Contributions towards transport services, highway improvements and mitigation measures can also be secured using Section 38 (S38) and Section 278 (S278) Agreements. These legal agreements are site specific and negotiated on a case-by-case basis. Because the County Council is the Highway Authority and a statutory consultee in the planning application process, the County Council's Highway Engineers will continue to deal with detailed technical highway issues using S38 and S278 Agreements.

Derbyshire authorities have a fairly good track record of securing developer contributions that have supported a range of County Council infrastructure improvements over many years. However, most of this success has related to transport and school improvements. To date, there have been no significant developer contributions towards other County Council services and infrastructure, such as waste management, treatment and disposal, adult care, libraries and telecommunications.

Between 2008 and 2011, from a total of 68 planning applications, £3.4 million was secured towards education services using S106 Agreements. Based on departmental records from May 2011, over the last 5 years, the use of S38 and S278 Agreements secured an estimated £27.5 million for transport improvements and mitigation measures, and approximately £2 million for Highway Engineers' design site inspection fees.

Implementation of the draft Developer Contributions Protocol (see below), will help to secure developer contributions via S106 Agreements. However, there

is no guarantee that the levels of funding secured historically will continue. Current economic conditions are affecting the viability of development and there is evidence that developers are looking to renegotiate the terms of existing S106 Agreements. In addition, the CIL Regulations 2011 have restricted the scope of S106 Agreements, limiting obligations to site-specific mitigation measures and preventing the pooling of contributions from more than 5 development sites. The Planning Inspectorate has been strictly enforcing these restrictions at recent planning appeals.

Currently, there are plans for 3,132 dwellings to be delivered across Derbyshire each year, although these plans may change following revocation of the Regional Strategy. If the Government's assumed average rate of £62.50 per square metre of residential development was charged by all LPAs in Derbyshire, this could potentially raise about £313 million over 20 years from CIL.

LPAs outside Derbyshire, that have already published draft CIL charging schedules, have proposed a residential rate of between £0 and £250 per square metre. If an approximate mid-point of these rates (£100 per square metre) was charged, this could potentially raise a higher sum of around £500 million. However, in areas of marginal viability, a nil charge of £0 per square metre may be necessary, resulting in no income.

The amount that could be raised in Derbyshire will therefore depend on LPAs' take-up of CIL and the rate they decide to set. The viability and local market conditions of an area will have a significant bearing on the rate they set. In addition, affordable housing is exempt from paying CIL and, therefore, where housing growth will comprise both open market and affordable housing, not all development will be eligible to pay the levy. It should be noted that these calculations have not allowed for the impact on viability of other regulatory costs, such as the Code for Sustainable Homes, and do not include potential additional income from commercial development.

The draft Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan (see below) identifies an indicative funding gap for County Council services to support growth of £334.99 million. This figure needs to be read alongside priorities identified by LPAs in their Infrastructure Delivery Plans, and those identified by Parish Councils in Neighbourhood Plans. CIL should only be used to fund infrastructure where other mainstream funding sources have been exhausted. Therefore, whilst CIL can make an important contribution to funding infrastructure, it cannot be relied upon to meet the infrastructure funding gap.

The draft Infrastructure Plan and Developer Contributions Protocol have been prepared to help coordinate the County Council's approach to developer contributions and maximise the mechanisms explained above, to ensure infrastructure is provided in a timely and cost effective way. These draft

documents can be found on the County Council's website at [www.derbyshire.gov.uk/council/meetings\\_decisions/meetings/cabinet\\_meetings/default.asp](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/council/meetings_decisions/meetings/cabinet_meetings/default.asp) and will be available at the meeting.

### **Developer Contributions Protocol**

The draft Developer Contributions Protocol is a process document relating specifically to conditions attached to planning permissions and S106 Agreements. It is intended to provide guidance to County Council departments, district and borough councils, the Peak District National Park Authority and the development industry on the County Council's role in securing developer contributions. It sets out the County Council's expectations for communication between different parties involved in the process.

The Protocol takes each service delivered by the County Council and sets out the circumstances under which contributions will be required, how much money the County Council expects developers to contribute and what contributions will be spent on. It should be noted that the figures in the Protocol are indicative only, and will be used as a starting point for negotiations on a case-by-case basis.

The indicative costs to developers have been examined by the Director of Property to ensure that they do not adversely impact on viability to the extent that development will no longer be brought forward. As noted above, given the current economic conditions, in some cases the indicative figures in the Protocol may be unachievable, at least in the short term.

Successful implementation of the Protocol is dependent on the support of LPAs. It is hoped that following adoption by the County Council, LPAs will also adopt and reflect the Protocol in their local plans (Core Strategies). Implementation will require the dedicated resource of the Principal Planner in coordinating assessments of and negotiation on individual planning applications. The post holder will facilitate communication between different parties involved in the process.

They will also monitor, track progress on and report the County Council's success in securing developer contributions and prepare an annual report to the County Council's Cabinet. This will set out receipt and spend of contributions by the County Council.

The draft Protocol has been prepared with County Council departments and the Corporate Infrastructure Group, and in consultation with partners, including LPAs. The Protocol will be kept under review and, when necessary, refreshed and re-issued to reflect up to date spending priorities and infrastructure delivery costs.

Cabinet is asked to approve the draft Developer Contributions Protocol for a period of consultation, including discussions with LPAs, between January and March 2012. The draft Protocol will then be revised, taking into consideration comments received, before Cabinet approval is sought for publication in April 2012.

### **Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan**

The draft Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan (the Plan) has been prepared in consultation with County Council departments, LPAs and infrastructure providers, such as transport operators, energy and utility providers, environmental organisations, health service providers, educational institutions and emergency and justice services.

The purpose of the Plan is to inform the preparation of local plans and to encourage decisions on the scale and location of development that make best use of infrastructure capacity. The Plan sets out where growth is expected to occur, and what infrastructure and services may be required as a result. It provides information on where there may be surplus capacity in infrastructure networks, or where development may place pressure on services. The Plan provides a strategic (county-wide) overview and, when taken together with more detailed local Infrastructure Delivery Plans, will give a comprehensive picture of infrastructure needs in Derbyshire.

The draft Plan also draws together a county-wide vision of future growth and development, taken from local plans. The Plan's Delivery Schedules identify priority projects, indicative costs, and funding gaps. The methodology for determining the priority projects and those projects not included in the draft Plan are set out in an appendix to the Plan. The purpose is to understand the true cost of the infrastructure that is needed to support the sustainable growth of the County. This is crucial evidence for local authorities in demonstrating the deliverability of their local plans. It also helps make the case for the County Council to collect CIL funds from charging authorities.

Cabinet is asked to approve the draft Plan for a final period of consultation, open to everyone (including public, private, voluntary and community sector agencies and members of the public) to run from January – end March 2012. The Plan will then be revised to take into account any final comments before Cabinet approval for publication is sought in April 2012. Following publication, work will focus on implementation including responding to local plan consultations to ensure infrastructure requirements are reflected in local policy, coordinating S106 Agreements and supporting LPAs in preparing their CIL charging schedules.

**(3) Financial Considerations** This work will help the County Council maximise funds towards the cost of delivering infrastructure and services. The level of funding will vary across the County and will depend on successful

implementation of the Developer Contributions Protocol and Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan.

(4) **Human Resources Considerations** As previously noted by Cabinet, the CIL will demand new skills in councils and the Government has committed to work with councils to ensure smooth implementation of CIL. Free advice is provided to councils via the Planning Advisory Service on infrastructure planning and CIL. A Principal Planner is taking this work forward for the County Council and is supporting councils with CIL.

(5) **Environment and Health Considerations** The scope of this work includes a wide range of transport, physical, social and green infrastructure. The work will encourage the delivery of more acceptable development proposals through the provision of, for example, health and community facilities, flood defences, and parks and green spaces.

(6) **Property Considerations** The 'Changing the Way Derbyshire Works' programme is reflected in the draft Plan. The Director of Property is also offering expert advice to LPAs on viability and developer contributions.

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has been considered: legal, prevention of crime and disorder, equality and diversity and transport considerations.

(7) **Key Decision** No.

(8) **Call-In** Is it required that call-in be waived in respect of the decisions proposed in the report? No.

(9) **Background Papers** Held on the Developer Contributions file by the Planning Services Manager. Officer contact details – Harriet Fisher, extension 39551.

(10) **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATIONS** That Cabinet approves the Developer Contributions Protocol and the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan (final drafts) for consultation in early 2012.

**Ian Stephenson**  
**Strategic Director – Environmental Services**

# **Derbyshire County Council Developer Contributions Protocol**

## **Final Draft Autumn 2011**

### **Introduction**

- 1 The Derbyshire County Council Developer Contributions Protocol is a tool for use by developers and borough and district councils and the Peak District National Park Authority (local planning authorities). It sets out the County Council's expectations for contributions towards infrastructure and services required to support growth and development in Derbyshire.
- 2 A fundamental aspect of achieving sustainable development as promoted in the Council Plan, Derbyshire's Sustainable Community Strategy and the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan, is that any necessary infrastructure and services should be in place at the right time to serve the development that requires them and that new development should also minimise its impact on the environment and mitigate any losses or damage to an existing community or environmental resource.
- 3 It may be possible to make development proposals acceptable through the use of planning conditions. Where this is not the case, it may be necessary to use developer contributions (planning obligations) to mitigate development. For the purposes of this protocol, 'developer contributions' is used to describe financial contributions (monies secured through Section 106); maintenance payments; and the direct provision of services, infrastructure, land and buildings.
- 4 Whilst as local planning authorities it is the borough and district councils and the Peak District National Park Authority that deal with nearly all planning applications, for new developments of housing and commercial uses, it is the County Council and other providers that are responsible for the provision of much of the infrastructure and services which can face extra demand resulting from new development.
- 5 This Protocol focuses on Derbyshire County Council priorities that could potentially be funded, either wholly or in part, by developer contributions. Strategic services and infrastructure that are likely to be impacted on by development, and therefore require contributions include (this list is not exhaustive):
  - Flood and water management;
  - Municipal waste;
  - ICT and communications;
  - Biodiversity;
  - Archaeology and the Historic Environment;
  - Landscape character;

- Countryside including Greenways;
  - Libraries;
  - Education;
  - Adult care;
  - Travel planning, and
  - Highways (dealt with separately as the highway authority)
- 6 The Protocol does not cover other contributions that may be sought by local planning authorities for local infrastructure and services (such as affordable housing, public art and open space) or those that may relate to a specific area where separate policies may already be in place regarding developer contributions (such as tree planting in the National Forest).
- 7 This Protocol should be used as a guidance tool for the development industry and local planning authorities. It helps ensure that the County Council's expectations and associated costs are taken into account at the earliest opportunity during the planning policy and application process.



## **Developer Contributions**

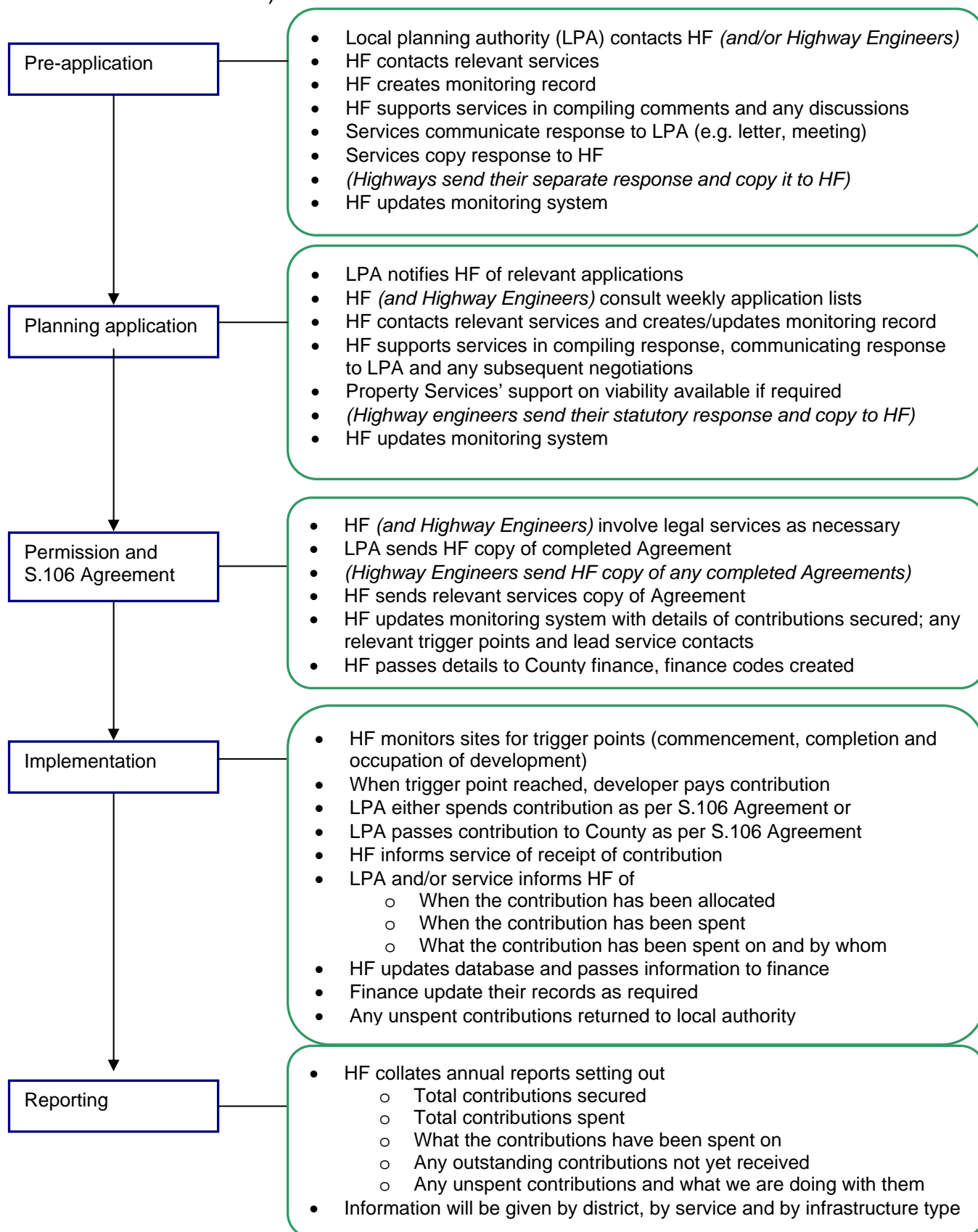
- 8 The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan identifies priorities that need to be delivered to address the needs of our communities and to accommodate future growth and development.
- 9 There are many programmes, initiatives and funding streams that can be used to finance infrastructure and provide services. These should be used wherever possible to meet the needs of existing communities and address existing deficits. The Delivery Schedules at the end of the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan identify many of these sources of funding, which are being used to deliver priority projects.
- 10 This Protocol provides guidance on the County Council's expectations for developer contributions. Developer contributions cannot fund everything. The need for contributions will be assessed on a case by case basis, and in line with legal requirements, contributions will only be sought where they directly relate to the impact of new development.
- 11 The use of Section 106 planning obligations is restricted by Circular 5/05 and the Community Infrastructure Levy regulations. Obligations must be:
  - necessary to make the development acceptable;
  - directly related to the development; and
  - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development
- 12 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations restrict the use of Section 106 planning obligations. When local planning authorities introduce CIL or from 2014 (whichever comes first), no more than five Section 106 obligations can be pooled and used to provide an individual project or type of infrastructure. This Protocol will therefore apply until local planning authorities have introduced a CIL or until 2014 (whichever comes first).
- 13 Circular 5/05 requires that the general expectation for developer contributions is set out in local planning authorities' Local Development Frameworks. The Circular also requires detailed policies on specific localities and likely quantum of contributions to be set out in Supplementary Planning Documents.
- 14 The County Council therefore expects local planning authorities to set out information on their requirements for developer contributions in their local plans (Core Strategies) and relevant supporting documents. In the absence of an up to date adopted Core Strategy or if it is unpractical to review an adopted Core Strategy, the County Council would like to see this Protocol adopted by local planning authorities as policy. This is especially important if local planning authorities are not planning to introduce a Community Infrastructure Levy in the short term.

## Community Infrastructure Levy

- 15 Local planning authorities are currently preparing their local plans (Core Strategies). These are informed by Infrastructure Delivery Plans which set out what services and infrastructure are needed to deliver the Core Strategies. The Infrastructure Delivery Plans also identify funding requirements, and crucially, any funding gaps. They are critical pieces of evidence for the Community Infrastructure Levy.
- 16 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a potential source of funding for infrastructure. CIL is a new tariff-based approach to developer contributions which will ensure that all development pays towards the cost of providing the infrastructure that is needed to support the development of the area. It will allow the cumulative impact of growth on infrastructure and service provision to be addressed.
- 17 The amount to be paid, and the infrastructure that it will be spent on, will be set out in advance in a CIL Charging Schedule, which will be examined by a Planning Inspector at an Examination in Public. The Charging Schedule will be assessed in terms of viability. This means that everyone will understand the costs in advance of a planning application being submitted; it is a fairer and more transparent approach than Section 106 Agreements and other similar types of developer contributions which are negotiated on a case by case basis.
- 18 Like developer contributions, CIL should not be used to wholly fund infrastructure. CIL is one source of funding that can be used to fill funding gaps once other mainstream funding has been exhausted. That is, CIL will charge a rate per square metre that is based on the cost of providing infrastructure minus any funding from other sources.
- 19 The County Council is not a 'charging authority' and will not have a CIL Charging Schedule. However, the County Council can be a 'collecting authority' and receive funding from CIL charged by local planning authorities in order to fund strategic infrastructure and services e.g. transport, municipal waste management, education etc.
- 20 The County Council has set out in the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan priorities for future delivery of infrastructure and services. The County Council would like to see these priorities reflected in Local Development Frameworks, local Infrastructure Delivery Plans, and Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedules.
- 21 ***This Protocol is intended to be used specifically in relation to negotiating and securing developer contributions through Section 106 Agreements and other similar types of contributions that are negotiated and secured on a case-by-case basis.***

## Process

- 22 The process for the County Council's involvement in negotiating and securing developer contributions is set out in the flow chart below. Notes on each stage are provided in the text following the flow chart. (HF = Harriet Fisher - Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions).



## **Pre-application**

- 23 The County Council recognises the benefits to all parties of pre-application discussions. Developers are strongly encouraged to engage in discussions with local planning authorities (involving the County Council where appropriate) prior to submitting planning applications. Pre-application discussions help to speed up the decision-making process and provide clarity for all parties involved.
- 24 Developers should take into account the County Council's expectations as set out within this Protocol when negotiating the price of land and entering into commitments to purchase sites. The County Council does not consider it acceptable for developers to commit to pay enhanced purchase prices for land in the expectation that they can then use this to minimise the developer contribution requirements.
- 25 Developers are therefore advised to understand the County Council's requirements and that they may be asked to provide financial information to local councils through a standard economic viability appraisal which may be subject to examination by the local planning authority and/or County Council's Corporate Resources Property Team.
- 26 Local planning authorities should notify the County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions of any pre-application discussions relating to planning applications, pre-application inquiries and development briefs which may be of relevance to County Council departments at the earliest opportunity.
- 27 It is suggested that development schemes of 10 dwellings or more or 1,000 sqm floor space or more (major applications) should be notified, although the local planning authority should use its judgement, with reference to the thresholds set out below, in considering whether a scheme is relevant to the County Council. Smaller thresholds may be used if the local planning authority feels it is appropriate to do so. Notification should be accompanied by sufficient information to identify the site of the proposal (location plan), and the type and nature of the proposed development.
- 28 The County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions will be responsible for contacting County Council services to ensure that relevant County Council officers have the opportunity to be involved and provide a response to inform pre-application discussions. The County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions and/or officers from County Council departments may wish to attend meetings between the local planning authority and the developer or their agent.

## **Application submitted**

- 29 Local planning authorities should notify the County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions of applications that may be relevant to County Council services at the earliest opportunity.
- 30 It is suggested that development schemes of 10 dwellings or more or 1,000 sqm of floor space or more (major applications) should be notified, although the local planning authority should use its judgement, with reference to the thresholds set out below, in considering whether a scheme is relevant to the County Council. Smaller thresholds may be used if the local planning authority feels it is appropriate to do so. Notification should be accompanied by sufficient information to identify the site of the proposal (location plan), and the type and nature of the proposed development.
- 31 The County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions (and also the County Council's Highway Engineers) will also proactively search for relevant planning applications via the local planning authorities' 'weekly lists'. Again, a threshold of 10 dwellings or more or 1000 square metres or more will be used as a general rule, although a judgement will be taken and the County Council may wish to be involved in smaller applications.
- 32 The County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions will be responsible for contacting County Council services to ensure that relevant County Council officers have the opportunity to provide a response in good time. Relevant County Council officers will provide comments on potential service and infrastructure implications arising from the proposed development and any mitigation and/or developer contributions that may be required as a result.
- 33 The County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions and the County Council's Highway Engineers will liaise to ensure that responses back to local planning authorities are broadly consistent. The Highway Engineers will ensure any relevant correspondence is copied to the County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions and vice versa.
- 34 Derbyshire County Council Property Services can offer support to development management staff in the district and borough councils and the Peak District National Park Authority with evaluating financial appraisals submitted by developers in support of applications. Further information is provided at page [10](#) below.

## **Legal Agreements**

- 35 Local planning authorities are responsible for securing developer contributions via a legal agreement e.g. Section 106, Section 38 and Section 278 Agreements. The County Council is hopeful that by setting

out its priorities clearly in this protocol, and by providing guidance to local planning authorities during the planning process, that its service requirements can be reflected in final legal agreements.

- 36 However, it is acknowledged that the decision on what contributions will be sought and what will be included in a final legal agreement rests with the district or borough council or the Peak District National Park Authority as the local planning authority and that there may be circumstances (for example where a development would be unviable as a result of developer contributions) where the priorities set out in this Protocol cannot be adequately reflected.
- 37 The cost of preparing and securing legal agreements will normally be met by developers. In other cases, the County Council and district or borough councils and the Peak District National Park Authority will separately be responsible for the costs relating to their own specific service requirements.
- 38 The County Council may wish to be co-signatories to legal agreements. For example where the County Council has land interests or where the County Council will have monitoring obligations as a result of a Section 106 Agreement.
- 39 Following negotiation, copies of legal agreements should be sent to the County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions for scrutiny. Legal agreements should include clear timescales and trigger points for the payment and collection of contribution(s).
- 40 After agreement, a copy of the document should be sent to the County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions. A copy of the Agreement will then be forwarded to the relevant County Council service and the County Council finance department. The County Council's records will be updated.

## **Implementation**

- 41 Timing of contributions will vary, but broadly, payment should be made at a time that enables the provision of the service that is being funded at the time when it is needed. Developers will pay and local planning authorities will collect the contribution(s) as per the trigger points set out in the legal agreement.
- 42 The County Council will consider the use of, and encourage local planning authorities to consider the use of, flexible trigger points for payment of contributions. For example, contributions could be phased and collected in instalments, or collected towards the end of a development. In some circumstances, a flexible approach to payment trigger points could help ensure developments remain viable.

- 43 Local planning authorities will then inform the County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions that the contribution has been collected. All financial contributions received should be monitored; clear records of when the contribution has been spent and what it's been spent on should be kept and the information passed on to the County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions so the County Council's records can be updated.
- 44 In some circumstances, the contribution may be passed directly to the County Council in which case the County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions will record receipt of the contribution. County Council services will inform the County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions when the contribution has been allocated and spent and what has been spent on so the County Council's records can be updated.
- 45 Any contributions that remain unspent at the end of the time period specified in the legal agreement may be repaid to the developer upon their written request. A proportion of the contributions sought may be used to cover administrative costs for monitoring the legal agreements.

## **Reporting**

- 46 The County Council Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions will prepare annual reports setting out what contributions have been secured by the County Council, what contributions have been spent, what the contributions have been spent on, any outstanding contributions yet to be collected, and any outstanding contributions yet to be spent. For contributions yet to be spent, an indication of what they will be spent on will be included. Information will be broken down by district, service and infrastructure type. The monitoring information and annual reports will be available to share with local planning authorities as required.
- 47 The County Council, as the highway authority, will provide a separate response dealing specifically with highway and transport matters. Whilst the County Council's highway service may be involved separately in negotiations on developer contributions, the Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions will share information with the highway team (and vice versa) and will monitor all progress on developer contributions, including any funding secured and spent in relation to highway and transport matters.

## **Policy Consultations**

- 48 The Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions will contribute to responses to policy consultations such as Local Development Frameworks, site briefs, design statements and masterplans where the County Council's Policy and Monitoring team in Environmental Services has determined a response is required. The

Principal Planning Assistant Developer Contributions will ensure that any implications relating to developer contributions are reflected in policy responses, and in doing so will engage officers from relevant County Council services as required.

### **Viability**

- 49 Derbyshire County Council Property Services has developed a financial appraisal spreadsheet to assess the Developer Contributions Protocol to ensure that it is realistic and deliverable. Rather than examine specific real-life sites, a typology approach has been used to test a selection of sites. Two hypothetical sites in each district have been tested – one in the main market town/urban area and one in the rural hinterland. A snapshot of the spreadsheet tool is at Appendix A.
- 50 The spreadsheet tool has been used to look broadly at the impact that different factors may have on the viability of a scheme including values and costs such as developer's profit, finance and borrowing, marketing costs, construction costs and land prices. The figures are **indicative** and use up to date market information on property transactions and conversations with estate departments in the County Council and district and borough councils, and various estate agents.
- 51 This protocol provides a view on what can potentially be delivered and it is recognised that current (2011) market conditions are still very difficult, particularly in certain parts of the county. However, it must be acknowledged that the viability of development schemes in different locations will change over the long-term, as markets rise and fall. Any negotiations on developer contributions must be carried out in the context of current market conditions prevalent at the time that the planning application is being considered.
- 52 Where developers claim that the scale and/or range of contributions sought would be too burdensome, inappropriate, not justified or otherwise unreasonable, the onus should be on the developer to make a convincing case to support their argument. The developer may be requested to submit a full financial appraisal in support of their application.
- 53 Derbyshire County Council Property Services can offer consultancy support to district and borough councils' and the Peak District National Park Authority's development management teams in evaluating financial appraisals that are submitted by developers in support of planning applications, particularly where developers are arguing that developer contributions would make a scheme unviable. Financial appraisals can be tested and tailored appraisals produced, using the financial appraisal spreadsheet tool.



## **Derbyshire County Council's Contribution Requirements**

- 54 As the highway authority, Derbyshire County Council must be consulted as a statutory consultee on highway matters and will provide a separate response relating specifically to highways. All other County Council services (including travel planning) may be covered in a corporate response that will be prepared and provided by the Principal Planning Assistant – Developer Contributions.
- 55 The presumption is that developers will provide facilities themselves either on-site or off-site. However, there will be times when the County Council wishes to provide certain infrastructure or services themselves. In this situation, it may be necessary for the County Council to receive land and/or a financial contribution (commuted sum) in lieu of the developer providing the facilities themselves. The most appropriate mechanism for delivering the required infrastructure would need to be assessed and negotiated on a site by site basis.
- 56 The provision of infrastructure and services may give rise to ongoing maintenance costs, especially where ownership and responsibility is passed on to the County Council. In these circumstances, the County Council may also seek financial contributions towards ongoing maintenance, normally as a one-off payment equivalent to the cost of 10 years of maintenance. Where developers retain responsibility for a facility, they will be expected to ensure proper maintenance and this should be set out in the legal agreement.
- 57 In advance of local planning authorities introducing Community Infrastructure Levies, councils may choose to pool contributions from up to 5 schemes in order to address the cumulative impact of developments. In these circumstances, the cost of the infrastructure will be split proportionately and equitably between developers. Where infrastructure is provided to deal with cumulative impacts before all developments have come forward, later developers may still be required to contribute to the relevant proportion of the costs of infrastructure. Pooling could take place between developments and with across local authorities where there are cross-boundary impacts.
- 58 Where possible, this Protocol sets out standard thresholds, charge levels and formulae for use by local planning authorities and developers in negotiating and securing contributions. These formulae should be reflected early on in the development management process to provide developers with certainty. However all contributions will be assessed on a site by site basis and it is acknowledged that each development proposal will have different circumstances, and priorities may vary according to local need, viability, the site, and central and local government guidance.
- 59 The level of contribution required may change as a result of inflation, legislation, government advice, new development plans, and other

changes to service priorities and infrastructure requirements. Consequently, the Protocol will be reviewed regularly and the Plan updated as necessary.

- 60 The negotiation of developer contributions is a matter for the local planning authority and the final decision rests with the district or borough council or the Peak District National Park Authority. However, the County Council is, in many cases, the infrastructure or service provider, and is often subjected to additional costs as a result of new development and pressure on its services. It is therefore suggested that the County Council's priorities for future investment in infrastructure and service provision are taken into account by local planning officers and reflected in negotiations wherever possible.

### Summary of Requirements

- 61 The following table provides an **indication** of the level of contributions that may be required. This table is not a set tariff - **requirements will be determined on a site-by-site basis and may differ from the indicative list below.**

Service	Threshold	Level
<a href="#">Municipal Waste Disposal</a>	1 dwelling or more	From £10.49 to £65.52 per dwelling depending on capacity of affected HWRC
<a href="#">Flood and Water Management</a>	Site-by-site assessment of potential risk and impact of flooding from housing and commercial development	Site-by-site assessment of appropriate relief, mitigation, or resilience measures
<a href="#">ICT and Communications</a>	10 dwellings or more 1000 sqm + commercial floorspace	Conditions to secure on-site provision of fibre optic cabling at a cost of £1000 - £1500 per dwelling
<a href="#">Landscape Character</a>	Site-by-site assessment of impact from housing and commercial development	Site-by-site assessment of appropriate mitigation measures
<a href="#">Biodiversity</a>	Site-by-site assessment of impact from housing and commercial development	Site by site assessment but indicative cost of £40 – £3000 per hectare depending on habitat type, impact and mitigation required
<a href="#">Archaeology and the Historic Environment</a>	Site-by-site assessment of impact from housing and commercial development	Site by site assessment of appropriate mitigation measures
<a href="#">Countryside including Greenways</a>	Site-by-site assessment of impact on Greenway network and potential for enhanced or new provision from housing and commercial development	Site-by-site assessment but indicative cost of £60,000 per kilometre for new Greenway

<a href="#">Libraries</a>	10 dwellings or more	Libraries - £245.70 per dwelling
<a href="#">Education</a>	10 dwellings or more	Primary school - £2,279.80 per dwelling Secondary school - £2,576.42 per dwelling Post-16 education - £1,117.67 per dwelling
<a href="#">Adult Care</a>	50 dwellings or more and residential development likely to house older or disabled people	Conditions to secure high quality design; and on-site provision of accessible open space, changing places and toilets  Site-by-site assessment of need for a financial contribution towards enhancement of existing or provision of new facilities
<a href="#">Travel Planning</a>	80 dwellings or more Plus other thresholds for commercial uses (see table below)	Monitoring costs are yet to be agreed but current approximations are upwards of £2,500 per year for 5 years.
<a href="#">Highways</a>	Site-by-site assessment of housing and commercial development	Site-by-site assessment

## Municipal Waste Disposal

- *Financial via Section 106 Agreements (and later CIL)*

- 62 Nationally, current Government legislation is focused on maximising the re-use and recycling of waste and diverting waste from landfill. The County Council provides a large number of appropriate containers and storage areas at Household Waste Recycling Centres to maximise the amount of waste re-used or recycled that is delivered by local residents.
- 63 Locally, the Derbyshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy objectives, priorities and targets focus on sustainable waste management and use of resources. One aim of the strategy is to manage waste in accordance with a hierarchy of prioritising re-use, recycling and composting of waste in order to conserve energy and resources. In light of this, new developments should be provided with appropriate, easy, convenience and accessible methods of waste management and recycling.<sup>39</sup>
- 64 New residential development will place additional pressure on waste services and result in an increase in the number of households requiring disposal facilities and household waste recycling sites. Combined with the complex on-demand and varied nature of the waste received at Household Waste Recycling Centres, it will become increasingly difficult over time to maintain performance and a good

level of service, especially at busy and peak times. To make proposed residential development acceptable in planning terms it may be necessary to secure developer contributions to deliver the additional capacity needed at Household Waste Recycling Centres to manage additional waste in a sustainable way.

- 65 The table below provides information on the current capacity of Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) in Derbyshire.

<b>HWRC</b>	<b>Current Available Capacity</b>	<b>Vehicle Capacity</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Ashbourne	Surplus	Space for 14 parked vehicles and 31 queuing	Possible room for expansion; DCC own land to west of current site
Bolsover	Surplus	Space for 24 +2 disabled parked cars and 30 queuing	Possible room for expansion as part of the Markham Vale development
Bretby	Over capacity	Parking for 8 vehicles and 40 queuing on access road	Former landfill site. Could potentially expand subject to planning and infrastructure constraints
Glossop	Over capacity	Limited parking for 6 vehicles on site and 3 outside of site	Redevelopment proposed, planning permission obtained, but access constraints to overcome
Ilkeston	Almost at capacity	Parking for 10 vehicles on site and 15 on access road. Queuing on highway at peak times.	Some limited potential to expand by removing existing banking and constructing a retaining wall.
Loscoe	Over capacity	18 +1 disabled parking spaces on-site and 15 on access road. Queuing on highway at peak times.	No potential for expansion of existing site.
Stonegravels	At limit of capacity	16 + 2 disabled parking spaces on-site and 6 spaces on access road. Queuing on highway at peak times.	No potential for expansion
Waterswallows	Surplus capacity	20 parking spaces on-site and 3 spaces on access road	Potential for expansion on existing footprint if capacity of transfer station utilised.

- 66 Derbyshire County Council will assess the demands that the proposed development would have on existing Household Waste Recycling Centre infrastructure. The assessment will identify which HWRC site the residents of a proposed development would use, the capacity of that HWRC site, its relationship with the proposed development, and the increased waste likely to be generated by each additional household. Any request for contributions will therefore be directly related to the nearest Household Waste Recycling Centre to the proposed development.
- 67 Where Derbyshire County Council concludes that a site currently has sufficient capacity to accommodate the proposed development, no contribution will be sought. The capacity of HWRC sites will be kept under review.
- 68 However, where the proposed development is likely to result in a Household Waste Recycling Centre being unable to accommodate additional waste, contributions will be sought towards the provision of additional capacity at the nearest Household Waste Recycling Centre. Measures to increase capacity could include, for example, providing additional containers, or increasing the number or size of areas/bays at the site. A contribution will be sought for proposed developments of 1 dwelling or more, at the following level per dwelling. This is based on an average household size of 2.34 persons.

<b>HWRC</b>	<b>Level of contribution per dwelling</b>
Ashbourne	£65.52
Bolsover	£30.98
Bretby	£28.63
Glossop	£10.49
Ilkeston	£39.48
Loscoe	£12.07
Stonegravels	£21.56
Waterswallows	£17.44

- 69 The level of contribution sought directly reflects the current cost of providing additional capacity at a particular Household Waste Recycling Centre including construction and land costs. Contributions will therefore be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development.
- 70 The County Council is currently considering new policies/initiatives to deal with waste at the top end of the waste hierarchy, via the promotion of waste minimisation and prevention. This work is being developed through the joint Derby City and Derbyshire County Waste Plan. Subject to final policies in the joint Waste Local Plan, developers may be required to contribute towards this initiative.

## **Flood and Water Management**

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
  - *Financial via Section 106 Agreements (and later CIL)*
- 71 As a Lead Local Flood Authority, the County Council is responsible for the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and should be engaged in the development planning and development management process. The County Council has prepared a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Derbyshire which can be used to inform the preparation of policies and decisions on planning applications.
- 72 The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment is required to be updated every 6 years; however assessment of flood risk is continually evolving as more data is made available and surface water modelling is refined. This enables real time assessments of the cause and likelihood of future flooding associated with potential development sites within Derbyshire to be assessed and appropriate mitigation measures considered.
- 73 Proposals for development will be assessed on a site-by-site basis to determine whether the site is at risk of flooding and/or whether development would result in an increased risk of flooding elsewhere. On-site provision of appropriate mitigation works may be required. Financial contributions towards appropriate relief, mitigation or resilience schemes may also be required. The type and level of contribution will be determined on a site-by-site basis. Further information regarding flood risk is available by contacting Derbyshire County Council's Transport Asset/Flood Risk Manager - email [steve.mead@derbyshire.gov.uk](mailto:steve.mead@derbyshire.gov.uk) or phone 01629 538577.

## **ICT and Communications**

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
- 74 The map on page 49 in the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan shows areas of the county that lack broadband services. New development should incorporate ICT infrastructure to enable the provision of high speed broadband services. This is to support the needs of residents and businesses and to help secure the long-term economic competitiveness of the county. As well as installing water and energy services for new development, developers should also provide ICT infrastructure at the outset.
- 75 Fibre optic cabling should be fully integrated within new major residential and commercial development, at an approximate cost of £1000 - £1500 per dwelling or commercial unit. Retrofitting of ICT and communications infrastructure would be a costly and unsatisfactory alternative. Where necessary, local authorities should consider the use

of conditions on planning permissions to secure the provision of ICT infrastructure.

- 76 For example, the local planning authority could adapt and use the following example wording as a condition on a planning permission to ensure a development is appropriately designed to enable older and disabled people to continue living in their home if they wish to do so.

“The use or occupation of the development authorised by this permission shall not begin until the ICT infrastructure shown on the drawings hereby approved and described in xxdocumentxx dated xxdaymonthyearxx has been installed in accordance with those drawings and certified in writing as complete by or on behalf of the local planning authority.”

### **Landscape Character**

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
  - *Financial via Section 106 Agreements*
- 77 Development should help reinforce landscape character, improve design quality and create quality environments for people that deliver multiple public benefits. All development proposals should include consideration of siting, scale, design and landscape mitigation measures.
- 78 Local planning authorities will be responsible for determining whether a landscape character assessment and a study of the visual impact on the surrounding landscape is required. Derbyshire County Council carried out a county wide (excluding the Peak District National Park) landscape assessment resulting in the publication of ‘The Landscape Character of Derbyshire’. This is available free at [www.Derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscape](http://www.Derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscape).
- 79 Where development has an immediate or resulting impact on landscape character and/or visual amenity, financial contributions will be sought towards the conservation, enhancement and management of existing landscape character. Financial contributions may also be sought towards the creation, establishment and long-term management of newly restored or created landscape schemes. Financial contributions may also be sought towards ensuring that new developments are integrated within the existing landscape character.

### **Biodiversity**

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
  - *Financial via Section 106 Agreements (and later CIL)*
- 80 New development schemes will be assessed on a site-by-site basis for the likely impacts on ecologically or geologically sensitive locations including sites with statutory designations (national and local nature

reserves, special areas of conservation, sites of special scientific interest and sites of importance for nature conservation).

- 81 The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan (page 66) shows existing designated sites and sites of ecological significance. Developers and local planning authorities are advised to contact the County Council to discuss whether their proposals could impact on ecologically or geologically sensitive locations in advance of submitting a planning application.
- 82 Long-term management plans (covering at least 10 years) should be prepared for new development to identify the long-term objectives for ecological or geological features that are to be maintained, enhanced or created. The plans should include annual programmes of management proposals in detail for the first five years and in outline for the next five years. Where necessary, these plans should be secured using conditions on planning permission.
- 83 The County Council may also seek to secure financial contributions and/or the provision of land to help mitigate the impact of new development on sensitive sites, habitats and ecology. Mitigation measures may include the restoration of existing habitats, the creation of new habitats, landscaping, site management, site interpretation, and associated maintenance costs.
- 84 The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan provides indicative costs for the management, restoration and creation of habitats. Per hectare costs range from £40 - £450 for annual management; £150 - £3000 for restoration; and £300 - £2,100 for creation; depending on the type of habitat.
- 85 It should be noted that these costs are rough estimates of initial capital costs taken from the national UK Biodiversity Action Plan where available. The figures do not include additional costs such as management, administration and staffing costs, land purchase and associated acquisition costs, and other ongoing revenue expenses.

## **Archaeology and the Historic Environment**

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
  - *Financial via Section 106 Agreements*
- 86 In its role as advisor on archaeology, the County seeks to increase the awareness of archaeological resources and protect them wherever possible. The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan states that there are over 9000 sites and features of archaeological interest in the county. Developers and local planning authorities are advised to contact the County Council to discuss whether their proposals could impact on archaeological resources in advance of submitting a planning application.



- 87 Recording of archaeological remains where they are to be destroyed is a requirement of national planning policy. Where development could impact on archaeological sites, developers may be required to pay for archaeological consultants and contractors to investigate, record, analyse, archive and report on archaeological structure or remains.
- 88 The work required can range from small watching briefs on site excavations for foundations, to long-term schemes on much larger sites. Costs can therefore vary from £500 to thousands of pounds depending on the scale and complexity of the site and proposed development. This work will generally be secured through the use of conditions but could also be secured via a Section 106 Agreement.
- 89 A financial contribution may then also be sought towards protecting archaeological remains where they are of sufficient importance to warrant preservation in-situ by providing site management, interpretation schemes, public access and open space. Where required, the financial contribution will generally be secured via a Section 106 Agreement.
- 90 Where development could impact on other historic environment assets, a financial contribution may also be sought towards the repair, protection, monitoring, restoration, conservation, enhancement and public access to other heritage assets including historic buildings and structures, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, and the objectives identified within the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Management Plan. The impact of development on these assets will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

### **Countryside including Greenways**

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
  - *Financial via Section 106 Agreements (and later CIL)*
- 91 The County Council may seek to secure financial contributions towards enhancing existing or providing new green infrastructure including the County's greenway network and public rights of way; play and leisure facilities; nature reserves and biodiversity habitats.
- 92 Contributions may be sought from residential, retail, employment, industrial, mixed use, minerals and waste development where schemes impact on existing infrastructure; where there are opportunities to enhance existing networks; or where there are opportunities to provide additional new infrastructure.
- 93 The Infrastructure Plan has identified over 300km of built Greenway and over 600km of potential new Greenway on both specific locations and on desirable alignments. The additional route potential through

development sites as they arise is unknown. The Greenway Strategies can be viewed free of charge at [www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/countryside/access/greenways/strategies](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/countryside/access/greenways/strategies).

- 94 Delivery of much of the Greenway network is dependent on securing funding through development and growth. With the recognised benefits that Greenways provide for green space provision, travel planning and community access on development sites, opportunities will be sought to maximise network development with financial contributions.
- 95 Where development proposals would impact on existing Greenways, for example where route will be lost, suitable alternative provision will be required to maintain the continuity of the network. Where no alternative can be found, financial contributions will be sought to mitigate the loss of the network.
- 96 Where development proposals have the potential to add to/enhance the existing network or provide additional new infrastructure, developers will be required to contribute towards the provision of Greenways. Contributions will usually be required in the form of a financial sum. Developers could also be required to provide a new Greenway route or improve existing routes to County Council approved specifications.
- 97 Contributions could be spent on land acquisition and purchase; landowner compensation; construction of routes; maintenance of routes including any staff costs; and associated legal fees, as appropriate. Developers may be required to enter into a 'creation agreement' to set aside and dedicate land as a public right of way, to safeguard a route once it has been completed.
- 98 To give an idea of cost, based on previous build projects, the County Council estimates that provision of new build Greenway costs £64,000 per km. However, this does not account for abnormal site costs such as major engineering including extended earth works; provision of bridges or other structures; or land acquisition or landowner compensation. Contribution requirements will therefore be assessed on a case by case basis.

## **Libraries**

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
  - *Financial via Section 106 Agreements (and later CIL)*
- 99 The Museums, Libraries and Archives Council and Arts Council England have developed an approach for calculating the cost of providing library, arts and museums services where need arises as a result of development. More information, including the full methodology can be found here: [http://www.mla.gov.uk/what/support/guidance/standard\\_charge](http://www.mla.gov.uk/what/support/guidance/standard_charge)

- 100 The County Council has a statutory responsibility to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service. The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan identifies those areas where libraries are performing poorly and improvements are required, as follows:
- Matlock
  - Hadfield
  - Glossop
  - Ashbourne
  - Whaley Bridge
  - Belper
  - Clay Cross
- 101 Where new residential development impacts on those libraries (identified above) that are known to be performing poorly and exacerbates the problem; and/or where libraries are known to be performing satisfactorily or well but new residential development creates additional pressure on service provision, developer contributions may be sought for improvements to existing facilities or the provision of additional facilities.
- 102 For libraries, the benchmark space standard is 30 square metres per 1000 population. At present, Derbyshire currently has 13 square metres per 1000 population although this varies widely across the county. Derbyshire County Council is undertaking work to look at current levels of floor space provision in libraries across Derbyshire. When available, this Protocol will be updated to reflect the findings of this work.
- 103 Construction and fit out costs will vary, but an average figure is £3,514 per square metre. This equates to a cost of £105,420 for the standard 30 square meters per 1000 population, or £105 per person. Assuming an average household size of 2.34, this equates to £245.70 per dwelling.
- 104 Contributions will be sought from all new residential development, where development will result in an additional need for provision. The above benchmark figures will be a starting point in negotiations, but the final figures will depend on current local provision, the proposed development scheme, and building costs.

## **Education**

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
  - *Financial via Section 106 Agreements (and later CIL)*
- 105 The County Council is obliged to provide a place for each child in the normal area (formerly catchment area) school. The County Council

identifies the net capacity of schools based on the current Number on Roll.

- 106 The requirement for a financial contribution is based on the net capacity and current number on roll, as well as projected pupil numbers for the next five years. The County Council uses financial contributions to provide additional primary, secondary and post-16 capacity (places) to address basic need arising directly from new development. The capacity and projected pupil numbers can be found at Appendix B.
- 107 The figures in the table at Appendix B form a guide for discussion, but cannot in any way be taken as the definitive statement of accommodation and pupil numbers at the point when a planning application is being made. It is important that developers contact the County Council to discuss requirements for contributions towards education in detail. County Council officers are happy to assist in the interpretation and accuracy of data at the point of consultation on any application.
- 108 Where a development relates to a normal area with sufficient current capacity, no financial contribution will be required. Where the development relates to a normal area where there is sufficient current capacity but where the proposed development would result in insufficient capacity, a financial contribution will be required. Where the development relates to a normal area where there is insufficient current capacity, a financial contribution will be required.
- 109 Where a development includes one bedroom dwellings, these dwellings will be exempt from contributions. Proposed residential developments of less than 10 dwellings will also be exempt, in line with County Council policy adopted in 2003.
- 110 Proposed development schemes of more than 1,000 dwellings will normally require provision of a new 1-form entry primary school. The requirement for developer contributions will be for the land and funding to deliver a new primary school. Currently, a new 1-form entry primary school costs approximately £6,000,000 to build. A financial contribution towards secondary and post-16 education will also be required as above.
- 111 Proposed development schemes of more than 6,000 dwellings will normally require provision of a new secondary school. The requirement for developer contributions will be for the land and funding to deliver a new secondary school. Currently, a new secondary school of 900 pupils costs approximately £20,000,000 to build. A financial contribution towards primary and post-16 education will also be required as above.
- 112 The level of contribution required is determined using multipliers provided by the Department for Education. These multipliers are based

on the Department for Education's analysis of national building costs per pupil adjusted to reflect regional variations in costs.

- 113 Contributions are used to deliver capital investment in sites and construction costs for new schools; additional classrooms; and other related facilities (including sports pitches and nature areas). Proposals to redevelop an existing school site will normally trigger a requirement for provision of a replacement school. The thresholds and level of contribution required is shown below.

	Per 100 dwellings	Cost per pupil place	Cost per 1 dwelling	Cost per 10 dwellings	Cost per 100 dwellings
Primary school	20 places	£11,399.01	£2,279.80	£22,798	£227,980
Secondary school	15 places	£17,176.17	£2,576.42	£25,764.2	£257,642
Post-16 education	6 places	£18,627.90	£1,117.67	£11,167.7	£111,677

## Adult Care

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
- *Financial contribution via Section 106 Agreements (and later CIL)*

- 114 The County Council's population is getting older, and new residential development should be appropriately designed with sufficient accessible amenity space, changing facilities and toilets to ensure that older people and disabled people can retain their independence and live at home for longer if they wish to do so. Retrofitting adaptations is a costly and unsatisfactory alternative to adequate design measures installed from the outset.

- 115 Where necessary, conditions following the example wording below should be attached to planning permissions to ensure good quality and appropriate design.

"The occupation of the development authorised by this permission shall not begin until the accessible amenity space, changing facilities, toilets and adaptation works shown on the drawings hereby approved and described in xxdocumentxx dated xxdaymonthyearxx have been completed in accordance with those drawings and certified in writing as complete by or on behalf of the local planning authority."

- 116 New major residential development is likely to impact on County Council service delivery as a proportion of new residents may be older people or disabled people who require Adult Care services. Proposals for major residential development will be assessed on a site-by-site basis to determine the likely impact on existing Adult Care facilities and/or the need to provide additional new facilities.

- 117 Where a development will result in additional need for Adult Care services, financial contributions will be sought towards the

enhancement of existing or provision of new facilities. The need for and the level of contribution will be determined on a site-by-site basis.

### *Costs of new facilities*

## **Travel Planning**

- 118 A Travel Plan is a long term strategy produced by the developer or occupier of a site for delivering sustainable transport objectives through a variety of interventions. Travel Plans are normally dynamic documents, reflecting the current situation, and involving a continuous process of improving, monitoring, reviewing and adjusting the measures to suit changing circumstances, and to meet agreed targets. More information about Travel Plans can be found here: <http://www2.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/travelplans/tpp/goodpracticeguidelines-main.pdf>
- 119 The Department for Communities and Local Government have published guidance indicating when Transport Assessments and Travel Plans are likely to be required. The guide can be found here: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.dft.gov.uk/adobe/pdf/165237/202657/guidanceontaappendixb>
- 120 These thresholds are indicative only and in some circumstances, Travel Plans may be required for smaller developments. In addition, proposals that are not in conformity with the adopted development plan, or proposals that could increase in accidents or conflicts among motorised and non-motorised users may also require a Travel Plan.

<b>Land use</b>	<b>Threshold</b>
Retail (food)	800 square meters floorspace or more
Retail (non-food)	1500 square meters floorspace or more
Assembly and leisure	
Financial and professional services	2500 square meters floorspace or more
Restaurants and cafes	
Business	
Drinking establishments	600 square meters floorspace or more
Hot food takeaway	500 square meters floorspace or more
Industrial	4000 square meters floorspace or more
Storage and distribution	5000 square meters floorspace or more
Hotels	100 bedrooms or more
Residential institutions (hospitals and nursing homes)	50 beds or more
Residential educational institutions	150 students or more
Housing	80 dwellings or more
Non-residential institutions	1000 square meters floorspace or more

- 121 Financial contributions may be required from developers to fund the Travel Plan measures. Developers may also be required to contribute towards the costs of Derbyshire County Council reviewing and monitoring the Travel Plan and agreeing any adjustments or additional measures that might be required. These monitoring costs are yet to be agreed, but current estimates are £2,500 (or more for larger

developments) per year for five years. Further information can be obtained from Derbyshire County Council's Sustainable Transport Officer - email [Richard.lovell@derbyshire.gov.uk](mailto:Richard.lovell@derbyshire.gov.uk) or phone 01629 538192.

## **Highways**

- 122 Detailed and technical highway issues including on and off-site mitigation measures will be dealt with separately by the Highway Division. For further information, contact the Principal Engineer Development Control – email [graham.hill@derbyshire.gov.uk](mailto:graham.hill@derbyshire.gov.uk) or phone 01629 538647.

123 **A Note on Minerals Development**

- 124 All minerals development, including both extraction and associated processing, could give rise to issues including highways, residential amenity, landscape character, and visual and ecological impact.
- 125 Financial contributions are often provided directly by the minerals industry towards local community infrastructure, as a result of new minerals development granted permission by the County Council. For example, new coal mining development currently contributes towards community projects.
- 126 The Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund ended on 31 March 2011 but previous to this it provided grants of between £2,500 and £50,000 through the Derbyshire Aggregates Levy Grants Scheme for local community projects and improvements to services and facilities in areas most affected by aggregate extraction.
- 127 In total, the scheme funded £2.23 million worth of projects over nine years, including improvements to children's playgrounds, community centres, village halls, footpaths and bridleways, churches, visitor attractions, the historic environment, stone walling, habitat and access, and sport and recreation facilities.
- 128 However, there are many areas where aggregate extraction will continue to affect local communities. There is interest from both local communities and the aggregates industry in a similar scheme continuing in Derbyshire. The County Council is currently considering, in partnership with the aggregates industry and the Derbyshire Environmental Trust, whether a replacement scheme can and should be implemented. If such a replacement scheme is introduced, the aggregates industry (and other types of minerals development) may be required to contribute.
- 129 In addition to funding for local community projects, minerals development may be required to contribute towards site specific mitigation and strategic infrastructure requirements such as (this list is not exhaustive):
- Highway improvements and reinstatement works, vehicle routing, and off-site highway safety works
  - Landscaping, screening, noise, dust and blasting impact
  - Green infrastructure and Greenways
  - Site restoration, management and aftercare
  - Habitat creation; protection and off site investigation; safeguarding of protected species, species of local biodiversity interest; site interpretation and public access; and associated community facilities and projects
  - Developers may be required to transfer land in order to provide for the long-term management of restored sites.



## Appendix A – Viability

### Snapshot of County Council Property's Financial Appraisal Tool

#### Development Appraisal - S106/S278 Cost Viability Assessment

Site: High Street Anytown Derbyshire - DRAFT (IN DEVELOPMENT)

Timescale	dd/mm/yyyy	Timescales (Rounded to nearest month)
Project Start	01/11/2011	
Site Purchase	01/03/2012	Pre Site Purchase 4 Months
Construction Start	17/08/2012	Site Purchase to Construction Start 5 Months
Construction Finish	01/04/2013	Construction Period 8 Months
Disposal	31/07/2014	Development Hold Period 28 Months
		Total Development Period 32 Months

#### CAPITAL VALUE

Total (£)

##### Investment Sale

Unit Type/Phase	Sq m (NIA) / No. of Units	Rent £/sq m pa. (NIA) / per unit	Total Rent pa.	Yield	Value
Residential	10	£50,000.00	£500,000	7.00%	£7,142,857
Offices	350.00	£120.00	£42,000	5.50%	£763,636
B2/B8	250.00	£100.00	£25,000	6.00%	£416,667
Retail	150.00	£200.00	£30,000	5.00%	£600,000
Other	1.00	£500.00	£25,000	8.00%	£312,500
			£622,000		£9,235,660

Costs of Investment Sales

5.75%

£531,050

Net Investment Sales

£8,704,609.71

##### Direct Sales

Unit Type/Phase	Sq m (NIA)/Units	£/sq m (NIA)/per unit	Value
Residential	5	£120,000.00	£600,000
Offices	200.00	£3,400.00	£680,000
B2/B8	115.00	£1,500.00	£172,500
Retail	50.00	£4,000.00	£200,000

Other

£0

Total Direct Sales

£1,652,500

#### NET CAPITAL VALUE

£10,357,109.71

#### DEVELOPMENT COST

##### Construction Costs

Initial Costs;

Demolition	£25,000.00
Site Remediation/Preparation	£25,000.00
Other	£15,000.00

Total Initial Costs

£65,000.00

Construction;

Construction Type	Sq m (GIA) No. of Units	Cost £/sq m (GIA)	Cost
Residential	15	£85,000.00	£1,275,000.00
Offices	600	£2,000.00	£1,200,000.00
B2/B8	400	£1,750.00	£700,000.00
Retail	225	£2,200.00	£495,000.00
Other	0		£0.00

Construction Cost

£3,670,000.00

Other Construction Fees

Site Investigation	£10,000.00
Building Regulations Fee	£5,000.00

Total Other Construction Fees

£15,000.00

Contingency

5.00% of Construction

£187,500.00

Construction Cost

£3,937,500.00

Professional Fees;

Architect	5.00%	£196,875.00
Quantity Surveyor	3.00%	£118,125.00
Structural Engineer	2.00%	£78,750.00
M&E Engineer	1.00%	£39,375.00
Project Manager	0.50%	£19,687.50
CDM Co-ordinator	0.50%	£19,687.50
Other Professional Fees		£0.00

Total Professional Fees

£472,500.00

Planning;

Planning Application Fee	£5,000.00
Planning Appeal Costs	
Planning Consultant	£1,200.00
S106 Agreement	£209,020.31
S278 Agreement	£0.00
Planning Legal Fees	£0.00
S106 Legal Fees	£1,200.00
S278 Legal Fees	£1,100.00
Other Planning Costs	

Total Planning Costs

£217,520.31

<b>NET PROFIT</b>	<b>£2,534,905.31</b>
Net Profit on Cost	32.41%
Total Profit on Cost	45.45%
Net Profit on GDV	24.48%
Total Profit on GDV	34.33%
Profit Erosion (of total profit)	13.33 Months

Prepared By: Alan Orme

## S106/S278 Contribution Calculator

Site: High Street Arnprior Derbyshire - DRAFT (IN DEVELOPMENT)

Prepared By: Alan Green

[illegible][illegible]

Section 106 Cost as % of Net Profit 8.20%

Section 278 Cost as % of Net Profit	0.00%
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## Appendix B – School Capacity and Projected Pupil Numbers

- 130 The County Council produces pupil projection information each year based on current (January) pupil census data and information provided by the Local Health Authority. When analysing an individual school's pupil projections, no account is taken of proposed housing development in the school's normal area (formerly catchment area).
- 131 The net capacity of the school is the nationally agreed measure of a school's ability to accommodate pupils. This may vary during the course of a year as the school and/or the County Council may undertake capital works at the school. Following any building work, the net capacity will be reviewed and may change to reflect refurbishment, extensions or adaptations to the building. The County Council's obligation is the provision of places at the normal area school for an individual address.
- 132 It is important that developers contact Derbyshire County Council to discuss any requirement for contributions towards education in detail, in order to take account of the factors set out in the Protocol above and not included in the table below.
- 133 The figures in the table below form a guide for discussion, but cannot in any way be taken as the definitive statement of accommodation and pupil numbers at the point when a planning application is being made. County Council officers are happy to assist in the interpretation and accuracy of data at the point of consultation on any application.

Pupil Projections 2012-2016 (based on Local PCT Patient Register Data and January 2011 School Census)									
District	DfE Number	School Name	Net Capacity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Amber Valley Primary Phase	2116	Aldercar Infant And Nursery School	120	111	119	126	127	127	127
	2336	Cophorne Infant School	90	74	84	79	85	89	95
	3046	Corfield CE Infant School	90	74	89	95	97	92	89
	3106	Crich C Of E Controlled Infant School	59	36	34	37	39	40	39
	2002	Croft Community Infant School	144	160	165	167	172	179	184
	2118	Heanor Langley Infant School And Nursery	120	114	119	126	129	134	133
	2149	Kilburn Infant And Nursery School	180	89	94	101	102	115	126
	3048	Langley Mill CE (Controlled) Infant School and Nursery	114	92	99	102	94	104	109
	2377	Lons Infant School	79	85	85	91	92	94	91
	2125	Marlpool Infant School	44	44	44	41	43	38	39
	2006	Riddings Infant and Nursery School	170	135	139	135	157	171	184
	2202	Ripley Infant School	135	138	135	132	145	142	147
	2009	Somercotes Infant School	178	154	177	182	177	177	175
	2082	Crich Junior School	59	51	51	47	45	44	44
	2148	Kilburn Junior School	170	146	123	121	118	119	121
	2119	Langley Mill Junior School	280	219	210	213	236	247	261
	2000	Leys Junior School	148	174	164	162	180	175	182
	2124	Marlpool Junior School	210	181	182	189	183	186	191
	3050	Mundy CE Voluntary Controlled Junior School	180	157	154	142	147	160	181

	2007	Riddings Junior School	200	<b>196</b>	193	189	185	184	186
	2201	Ripley Junior School	342	<b>241</b>	254	269	270	277	283
	2008	Somerlea Park Junior School	237	<b>204</b>	178	193	186	203	219
	2003	Woodbridge Junior School	150	<b>114</b>	115	118	113	128	127
	2623	Ambergate Primary School	79	<b>80</b>	79	82	83	83	85
	2622	Belper Long Row Primary School	315	<b>278</b>	266	258	250	249	256
	3518	Christ the King Catholic Primary School	210	<b>206</b>	208	202	205	211	218
	3164	Codnor Community Primary School (Church of England Controlled)	258	<b>240</b>	245	250	253	257	270
	2126	Coppice Primary School	210	<b>207</b>	205	209	210	210	227
	3105	Crich Carr CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	49	<b>50</b>	55	61	63	67	71
	3315	Denby Free CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	140	<b>110</b>	109	104	98	93	90
	2344	Duffield Meadows Primary School	297	<b>309</b>	310	295	314	295	293
	3312	Fritchley CE (Aided) Primary School	112	<b>89</b>	88	89	96	95	95
	2511	Heage Primary School	201	<b>191</b>	182	167	155	145	133
	2626	Herbert Strutt Primary School	210	<b>197</b>	193	205	211	209	215
	3160	Holbrook CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	140	<b>145</b>	143	146	152	149	151
	3055	Horsley CE Primary School	58	<b>85</b>	92	90	95	85	82
	2133	Horsley Woodhouse Primary School	105	<b>117</b>	111	102	95	93	84
	3550	Howitt Primary Community School	427	<b>361</b>	369	381	389	391	394
	2004	Ironville & Codnor Park Primary	158	<b>116</b>	116	116	116	113	123
	3061	Kirk Langley CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	76	<b>49</b>	54	54	62	55	56
	2084	Lea Primary School	101	<b>108</b>	104	91	79	84	89
	3049	Loscoe CE Primary School	140	<b>142</b>	144	152	153	155	158
	3065	Mapperley CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	56	<b>57</b>	53	49	44	39	33
	2625	Milford Community Primary School	120	<b>67</b>	71	70	73	80	88
	3098	Mugginton CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	49	<b>28</b>	27	25	22	23	22
	2624	Pottery Primary School	420	<b>342</b>	330	317	304	288	284
	3086	Richardson Endowed Primary School	157	<b>158</b>	160	162	164	155	155
	3080	Ripley St John's CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	382	<b>328</b>	339	341	334	343	361
	2229	South Wingfield Primary School	119	<b>106</b>	101	107	100	102	100
	3513	St Elizabeth's Catholic Primary School	210	<b>199</b>	198	191	200	207	206
	3161	St John's CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School (Belper)	497	<b>477</b>	471	464	464	462	453
	2205	Street Lane Primary School	53	<b>50</b>	45	43	40	38	32
	2010	Swanwick Primary School	381	<b>365</b>	374	363	350	344	335
	5207	The Curzon CE (Aided) Primary School	119	<b>123</b>	122	127	124	119	111
	3340	Turnditch CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	84	<b>87</b>	87	91	94	95	97
	2371	Waingroves Primary School	205	<b>170</b>	163	172	179	176	179
	5205	William Gilbert CE Endowed Primary School	233	<b>240</b>	237	238	229	220	228
Amber Valley Secondary Phase	4089	Aldercar Community Language College	1,173	<b>891</b>	859	828	794	769	738
	4001	Alfreton Grange Arts College	1,036	<b>740</b>	756	745	748	726	728
	5404	Belper School and Sixth Form Centre	1,402	<b>1,468</b>	1,471	1,464	1,427	1,433	1,405
	5408	Heanor Gate Science College	1,344	<b>1,363</b>	1,319	1,328	1,312	1,309	1,287
	4172	John Flamsteed Community School	578	<b>606</b>	610	584	575	575	553
	5416	Mill Hill School	1,348	<b>1,064</b>	986	923	863	835	815
	4000	Swanwick Hall School	1,257	<b>1,240</b>	1,210	1,200	1,192	1,172	1,124
	5401	The Ecclesbourne School	1,369	<b>1,444</b>	1,447	1,418	1,391	1,366	1,354
Bolsover Primary Phase	2048	Bolsover Infant and Nursery School	210	<b>205</b>	223	218	210	209	205
	2227	Brigg Infant School	163	<b>164</b>	172	160	160	156	162
	2080	Clowne Infant and Nursery School	229	<b>244</b>	276	260	270	253	251

	3032	Creswell CE Infant and Nursery School	173	<b>167</b>	178	186	184	187	186
	2192	John King Infant School	150	<b>124</b>	123	114	104	100	99
	2194	Longwood Community Infant School	60	<b>28</b>	27	27	31	31	33
	2306	Park Infant and Nursery School	193	<b>186</b>	175	181	171	178	178
	2226	The Green Infant School	120	<b>127</b>	149	159	156	157	148
	2258	Tibshelf Infant and Nursery School	130	<b>150</b>	141	131	131	144	155
	3012	Bolsover C Of E Junior School	283	<b>242</b>	234	246	257	265	279
	2079	Clowne Junior School	318	<b>276</b>	260	284	304	336	362
	2104	Creswell Junior School	228	<b>153</b>	168	190	208	223	238
	2228	Glebe Junior School	408	<b>381</b>	354	354	376	376	415
	2193	Kirkstead Junior School	250	<b>200</b>	190	188	187	194	186
	2329	Park Junior School	240	<b>212</b>	216	200	228	235	227
	2257	Town End Junior School	169	<b>179</b>	187	194	206	193	186
	2196	Anthony Bek Community Primary School	170	<b>140</b>	159	161	166	172	173
	2022	Barlborough Primary School	210	<b>228</b>	227	224	213	205	204
	2041	Blackwell Primary School	168	<b>126</b>	131	133	131	130	120
	2019	Bramley Vale Primary School	175	<b>98</b>	97	96	95	101	97
	2046	Brockley Primary and Nursery School	123	<b>92</b>	91	99	111	107	120
	2219	Brookfield Primary School	210	<b>175</b>	172	165	165	159	165
	2272	Hodthorpe Primary School	105	<b>76</b>	77	85	85	91	90
	2212	Langwith Bassett Community Primary School	84	<b>73</b>	81	83	78	83	90
	2621	Model Village Primary School	262	<b>170</b>	166	174	171	181	174
	2045	New Bolsover Primary School	252	<b>205</b>	200	213	218	230	247
	2043	Newton Primary School	147	<b>80</b>	88	100	106	114	115
	2213	Palterton Primary School	91	<b>95</b>	86	81	76	70	63
	2211	Scarcliffe Primary School	70	<b>83</b>	82	84	79	79	74
	3516	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (Shirebrook)	157	<b>151</b>	148	155	153	155	154
	2044	Westhouses Primary School	70	<b>76</b>	69	63	63	63	68
	2630	Whaley Thorns Community Primary and Nursery School	147	<b>128</b>	130	139	154	171	171
	2270	Whitwell Primary School	210	<b>184</b>	191	201	206	213	222
Bolsover Secondary Phase	4103	Frederick Gent School	969	<b>888</b>	853	855	794	782	727
	4198	Heritage High School	1,019	<b>946</b>	877	838	787	775	736
	4199	Shirebrook Academy	970	<b>705</b>	672	662	626	618	611
	4197	The Bolsover School	876	<b>808</b>	800	789	784	763	745
	4173	Tibshelf Community School - A Specialist Sports College	615	<b>953</b>	844	789	750	759	744
Chesterfield Primary Phase	2056	Brimington Manor Infants And Nursery School	86	<b>65</b>	59	51	51	58	62
	2307	Brockwell Nursery and Infant School	180	<b>178</b>	179	181	179	180	183
	2287	Gilbert Heathcote Nursery and Infant School	86	<b>95</b>	100	119	121	130	122
	2289	Hasland Infant School	300	<b>284</b>	294	306	292	289	270
	2057	Henry Bradley Infants School	149	<b>167</b>	172	180	190	185	187
	2242	Speedwell Infant School	87	<b>91</b>	104	99	113	111	113
	2285	Spire Infant And Nursery School	132	<b>115</b>	115	134	138	144	142
	2308	Westfield Infant School	210	<b>197</b>	202	199	214	208	214
	2055	Brimington Junior School	360	<b>283</b>	288	301	311	315	316
	2349	Brockwell Junior School	238	<b>241</b>	240	242	246	246	254
	2283	Cavendish Junior School	147	<b>78</b>	76	75	86	101	110
	2288	Hasland Junior School	360	<b>353</b>	355	368	385	377	397
	2295	Old Hall Junior School	245	<b>250</b>	249	248	243	258	253
	2286	Spire Junior School	204	<b>129</b>	142	145	150	150	158

	2239	Staveley Junior School	180	<b>118</b>	122	131	130	136	142
	2296	Abercrombie Community Primary School	210	<b>199</b>	204	211	214	209	208
	2233	Barrow Hill Primary School	90	<b>44</b>	44	47	42	47	45
	2011	Brampton Primary School	343	<b>219</b>	225	229	242	251	258
	3025	Christ Church CE Primary School	178	<b>149</b>	143	148	156	164	171
	2243	Duckmanton Primary School	167	<b>162</b>	149	141	142	143	135
	2517	Dunston Primary and Nursery School	270	<b>234</b>	224	236	247	255	260
	2290	Hady Primary School	280	<b>181</b>	186	199	220	227	237
	2293	Highfield Hall Primary School	326	<b>273</b>	272	285	298	300	307
	2631	Hollingwood Primary School	252	<b>252</b>	244	233	243	213	217
	2510	Holme Hall Primary School	203	<b>102</b>	89	89	84	88	83
	2632	Inkersall Primary School	409	<b>361</b>	380	393	412	415	439
	2291	Mary Swanwick Primary School	350	<b>207</b>	202	195	203	196	194
	2294	New Whittington Community Primary School	344	<b>275</b>	269	273	285	285	273
	3308	Newbold CE Primary School	192	<b>174</b>	164	155	162	171	167
	2372	Norbriggs Primary School	199	<b>186</b>	188	191	191	197	197
	2240	Poolsbrook Primary School	90	<b>70</b>	71	69	78	83	84
	3549	St Joseph's Catholic And Church Of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	157	<b>112</b>	113	118	127	128	133
	3502	St Mary's Catholic Primary School (Chesterfield)	420	<b>436</b>	432	429	433	426	424
	2514	Whitecotes Primary School	350	<b>225</b>	223	225	230	230	230
	2299	William Rhodes Primary and Nursery School	228	<b>122</b>	117	122	113	124	130
	3092	Woodthorpe CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	98	<b>114</b>	111	107	105	102	94
Chesterfield Secondary Phase	4196	Brookfield Community School: A Specialist Sports College	1,080	<b>1,284</b>	1,240	1,219	1,184	1,144	1,128
	4193	Hasland Hall Community School	862	<b>861</b>	832	804	767	759	732
	5400	Netherthorpe School	907	<b>1,073</b>	1,058	1,043	1,032	1,041	1,044
	4194	Newbold Community School	1,139	<b>1,158</b>	1,182	1,151	1,138	1,119	1,108
	4195	Parkside Community School	628	<b>502</b>	476	431	414	386	371
	4200	Springwell Community College	890	<b>876</b>	868	826	812	806	805
	5413	St Mary's Catholic High School	1,260	<b>1,285</b>	1,278	1,255	1,218	1,197	1,166
	4192	The Meadows Community School	900	<b>587</b>	574	552	487	484	485
Derbyshire Dales Primary Phase	3006	Bakewell CE Infant School	90	<b>86</b>	84	96	85	90	81
	3016	Bradwell CE Voluntary Controlled Infant School	54	<b>35</b>	44	52	53	46	40
	2333	Hilltop Infant and Nursery School	112	<b>102</b>	98	99	102	103	99
	3067	Matlock All Saints CE Infant School	180	<b>169</b>	168	172	161	153	145
	3002	St Oswald's CE Voluntary Controlled Infant School	135	<b>112</b>	119	102	87	77	71
	3100	Wirksworth CE (Controlled) Infant School	90	<b>75</b>	80	82	83	82	83
	2276	Wirksworth Infant School	87	<b>45</b>	49	55	50	48	49
	3066	All Saints CE Voluntary Controlled Junior School (Matlock)	240	<b>193</b>	216	218	238	242	250
	3151	Bakewell Methodist Voluntary Controlled Junior School	150	<b>107</b>	98	101	110	112	124
	2049	Bradwell Junior School	73	<b>49</b>	46	45	51	51	61
	2317	Parkside Community Junior School	317	<b>305</b>	302	295	297	282	292
	2275	Wirksworth Junior School	176	<b>146</b>	142	131	139	150	157
	3009	Baslow St Anne's CE Controlled Primary School	126	<b>132</b>	132	136	132	129	136
	3040	Biggin CE Controlled Primary School	49	<b>23</b>	22	23	26	30	35
	3338	Bishop Pursglove CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	178	<b>125</b>	121	123	131	127	128
	3326	Bonsall CE (Aided) Primary School	81	<b>53</b>	62	65	63	64	65
	3015	Bradley CE Controlled Primary School	51	<b>45</b>	45	49	52	55	59
	3017	Brailsford CE Controlled Primary School	91	<b>94</b>	90	89	89	76	71
	2052	Brassington Primary School	70	<b>47</b>	51	58	59	56	53

	3306	Carsington & Hopton (Voluntary Aided) CE Primary School	41	<b>45</b>	43	45	51	53	50
	2005	Castle View Primary School	150	<b>130</b>	126	121	120	125	126
	3026	Clifton CE Controlled Primary School	105	<b>103</b>	91	89	80	73	66
	3069	Cromford CE Primary School	85	<b>48</b>	42	45	47	43	46
	2083	Curbar Primary School	70	<b>59</b>	55	66	57	53	51
	3068	Darley Churchtown CE Primary School	106	<b>87</b>	80	78	82	87	93
	2172	Darley Dale Primary School	210	<b>184</b>	190	179	185	175	170
	2085	Doveridge Primary School	85	<b>87</b>	89	90	91	86	86
	3039	Earl Sterndale CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	25	<b>27</b>	20	15	18	24	26
	3033	Elton CE Controlled Primary School	46	<b>19</b>	19	19	21	21	21
	3034	Eyam C E Controlled Primary School	70	<b>70</b>	73	75	85	87	83
	3037	Great Hucklow CE Primary School	54	<b>48</b>	46	44	43	37	34
	2106	Grindleford Primary School	70	<b>67</b>	69	69	65	61	54
	3041	Hartington CE (Controlled) Primary School	60	<b>21</b>	20	26	24	26	28
	3321	Hathersage St Michael's CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	175	<b>160</b>	149	147	148	137	130
	3056	Hulland CE (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	70	<b>52</b>	50	53	54	56	60
	3060	Kirk Ireton CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	56	<b>49</b>	48	51	45	47	46
	3062	Kniveton CE (Controlled) Primary School	63	<b>76</b>	77	77	69	67	72
	3324	Litton CE Aided Primary School	56	<b>47</b>	54	58	58	56	59
	3064	Longford CE (Controlled) Primary School	70	<b>60</b>	62	54	50	47	40
	3325	Longstone CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	139	<b>136</b>	132	137	131	131	127
	2169	Marston Montgomery Primary School	70	<b>51</b>	54	53	57	58	56
	3070	Matlock Bath Holy Trinity CE (Controlled) Primary School	59	<b>59</b>	56	52	54	50	54
	3544	Matlock St. Giles CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	140	<b>122</b>	132	138	147	149	155
	2277	Middleton Community Primary School	84	<b>80</b>	90	82	88	85	82
	3073	Monyash CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	63	<b>60</b>	57	56	57	61	64
	3075	Norbury CE School	56	<b>56</b>	57	60	61	62	63
	3077	Osmaston CE (Controlled) Primary School	105	<b>119</b>	104	94	89	78	67
	2187	Parwich Primary School	47	<b>48</b>	48	47	43	42	38
	3331	Pilsley CE Aided Primary School	84	<b>79</b>	78	87	93	94	99
	3038	Rowsley CE Primary School	70	<b>71</b>	69	70	73	74	75
	3071	South Darley CE (Controlled) Primary School	70	<b>45</b>	40	34	29	25	25
	3545	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (Matlock)	207	<b>157</b>	149	144	134	122	116
	3090	Stanton-In-Peak C of E (Controlled) Primary School	70	<b>40</b>	34	35	36	41	50
	3093	Stoney Middleton CE (Controlled) Primary School	47	<b>17</b>	17	21	25	21	21
	2244	Sudbury Primary School	60	<b>40</b>	49	50	50	58	63
	3337	Taddington & Priestcliffe CE Aided Primary School	56	<b>55</b>	49	43	41	33	30
	2173	Tansley Primary School	88	<b>72</b>	68	70	61	63	63
	3317	The FitzHerbert CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	60	<b>50</b>	51	48	55	50	46
	3099	Winster CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	49	<b>34</b>	37	38	36	35	34
	3540	Youlgrave All Saints CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	81	<b>74</b>	74	64	64	70	73
Derbyshire Dales Secondary Phase	4505	Anthony Gell School	778	<b>676</b>	672	661	646	638	628
	4174	Highfields School	1,394	<b>1,423</b>	1,400	1,408	1,412	1,399	1,397
	5411	Lady Manners School	1,461	<b>1,518</b>	1,509	1,450	1,417	1,399	1,388
	4500	Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School	1,384	<b>1,405</b>	1,396	1,390	1,372	1,359	1,337
Erewash Primary Phase	2338	Ashbrook Infant and Nursery Community School	136	<b>127</b>	115	95	115	129	142
	2146	Charlotte Nursery and Infant School	240	<b>241</b>	249	247	252	254	255
	2135	Chaucer Infant and Nursery School	186	<b>177</b>	182	189	194	194	194
	2139	Cotmanhay Infant School	205	<b>173</b>	189	195	204	199	200

	2145	Field House Infant School	180	171	174	167	165	164	169
	2210	Ladycross Infant School	188	199	186	186	172	178	177
	2375	Larklands Infant and Nursery School	179	161	153	137	141	154	161
	2159	Parklands Infant and Nursery School	192	175	180	184	186	189	188
	2331	Sawley Infant and Nursery School	240	231	221	224	210	212	213
	2185	Ashbrook Junior School	210	154	165	169	175	162	152
	2376	Chaucer Junior School	240	194	203	207	229	240	253
	2369	Cloudside Junior School	310	198	216	226	244	248	237
	2138	Cotmanhay Junior School	270	213	207	206	212	228	243
	2141	Granby Junior School	314	298	288	300	303	295	302
	2142	Hallam Fields Junior School	240	221	238	238	242	246	236
	2157	Harrington Junior School	253	230	235	239	249	250	259
	2143	Kensington Junior School	236	196	201	215	217	207	201
	2340	Sawley Junior School	268	268	272	286	291	287	288
	3018	Breadsall CE Controlled Primary School	112	104	103	97	99	101	98
	3546	Brooklands Primary School	447	374	367	377	376	393	396
	2310	Dallimore Primary School	330	228	232	240	251	263	265
	2363	Dovedale Primary School	330	276	280	291	283	297	315
	2086	Draycott Community Primary School	238	187	174	177	180	188	190
	3519	English Martyrs' Catholic Primary School	270	250	253	260	267	265	280
	2053	Firfield Primary School	408	397	385	375	365	366	359
	2160	Grange Primary School	383	408	419	427	435	436	448
	2328	Ladywood Primary School	240	244	240	238	232	238	239
	2153	Little Eaton Primary School	280	232	230	220	210	204	192
	2161	Longmoor Primary School	345	273	275	283	283	295	305
	2177	Morley Primary School	70	77	82	82	89	85	83
	5206	Redhill Primary School	210	208	215	216	220	220	217
	3082	Risley Lower Grammar CE Controlled Primary School	105	123	112	109	98	99	92
	3341	Scargill CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	476	347	337	329	308	327	329
	3522	St Laurence CE (Aided) Primary School	280	213	207	210	206	219	208
	3508	St Thomas Catholic Primary School	230	250	254	256	259	258	256
	3088	Stanley Common CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	70	74	70	71	70	72	76
	3087	Stanley St Andrews CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	105	96	93	97	94	93	87
Erewash Secondary Phase	5409	Friesland School	1,307	1,351	1,310	1,260	1,223	1,170	1,168
	4169	Kirk Hallam Community Technology & Sports College	1,299	1,156	1,134	1,103	1,088	1,030	986
	5415	St John Houghton Catholic School	606	619	620	623	623	638	627
	4052	The Long Eaton School	1,237	1,287	1,281	1,251	1,251	1,222	1,218
	4168	The Ormiston Enterprise Academy	647	392	374	362	366	357	339
	4167	The Ormiston Ilkeston Academy	1,082	982	920	885	841	844	862
	4054	Wilsthorpe Community School	1,268	824	804	776	760	743	749
High Peak Primary Phase	2061	Buxton Infant School	145	146	148	151	153	155	161
	2068	Combs Infant School	24	21	18	21	25	22	17
	2362	Fairfield Infants And Nursery School	180	149	155	168	176	185	183
	2351	Hadfield Infant School	210	153	161	154	160	146	140
	2060	Buxton Junior School	240	197	173	160	167	170	172
	3019	Fairfield Endowed CE Voluntary Controlled Junior School	284	209	196	196	193	202	208
	3110	St Andrew's CE (Controlled) Junior School	178	164	168	169	169	177	185
	3504	All Saints Catholic Primary School (Glossop)	98	123	121	122	125	122	124
	2021	Bamford Primary School	107	109	118	112	116	110	115



	2058	Burbage Primary School	327	<b>330</b>	319	334	348	347	353
	2072	Buxworth Primary School	90	<b>76</b>	84	84	88	91	93
	3022	Castleton CE (Controlled) Primary School	44	<b>43</b>	39	40	30	27	25
	2013	Chapel-en-le-Frith C E (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	480	<b>372</b>	375	371	379	369	371
	3163	Charlesworth School (Voluntary Controlled Primary)	119	<b>99</b>	103	110	113	99	91
	5211	Chinley Primary School	210	<b>200</b>	201	199	205	198	203
	3319	Dinting CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	149	<b>102</b>	96	94	96	89	88
	3024	Dove Holes CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	87	<b>83</b>	80	82	80	81	80
	3030	Edale CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	42	<b>18</b>	20	19	17	20	23
	2269	Furness Vale Primary School	89	<b>74</b>	73	80	87	88	95
	2354	Gamesley Community Primary School	206	<b>208</b>	234	253	279	281	292
	2180	Hague Bar Primary School	85	<b>68</b>	72	74	71	74	86
	2062	Harpur Hill Primary School	350	<b>314</b>	310	296	298	290	293
	2115	Hayfield Primary School	210	<b>201</b>	198	188	170	160	146
	2132	Hope Primary School	54	<b>44</b>	42	46	49	52	52
	2179	New Mills Primary School	207	<b>196</b>	192	190	181	189	190
	2181	Newtown Primary School	110	<b>95</b>	89	90	93	94	98
	2109	Padfield Community Primary School	112	<b>119</b>	118	116	117	117	115
	2279	Peak Dale Primary School	88	<b>70</b>	68	66	59	52	47
	3079	Peak Forest CE (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	52	<b>36</b>	36	39	37	37	37
	2373	Simmondley Primary School	345	<b>324</b>	329	309	289	260	235
	3501	St Anne's Catholic Primary School (Buxton)	280	<b>289</b>	291	301	316	322	337
	3506	St Charles's Catholic Primary School	210	<b>219</b>	226	226	222	218	219
	3329	St Georges C Of E Voluntary Aided Primary School	149	<b>99</b>	105	108	110	115	114
	3036	St James' CE (Controlled) Primary School	315	<b>252</b>	250	256	271	271	270
	3035	St Luke's CE Controlled Primary School	192	<b>167</b>	161	169	166	179	185
	3521	St Margaret's Catholic Primary School	161	<b>56</b>	52	56	54	50	49
	3505	St Mary's Catholic Primary School (Glossop)	210	<b>146</b>	147	144	148	138	144
	3509	St Mary's Catholic Primary School (New Mills)	119	<b>112</b>	108	108	111	112	113
	3157	Taxal & Fernilee CE Primary	206	<b>198</b>	207	205	212	209	209
	3107	The Duke of Norfolk CE Primary School	294	<b>321</b>	326	322	323	309	308
	2182	Thornsett Primary School	89	<b>61</b>	61	60	50	49	50
	3538	Tintwistle CE Primary School	119	<b>89</b>	90	98	106	107	109
	2268	Whaley Bridge Primary School	262	<b>213</b>	201	195	197	195	195
High Peak Secondary Phase	4510	Buxton Community School	1,331	<b>1,273</b>	1,287	1,271	1,230	1,206	1,179
	4019	Chapel-en-le-Frith High School	946	<b>892</b>	843	828	778	763	747
	4191	Glossopdale Community College	2,081	<b>1,520</b>	1,460	1,461	1,425	1,410	1,394
	4111	Hope Valley College	660	<b>609</b>	645	653	650	638	660
	4057	New Mills School Business & Enterprise College	1,038	<b>626</b>	586	545	544	515	496
	4602	St Philip Howard Catholic School	485	<b>497</b>	489	484	471	458	440
	4601	St Thomas More Catholic School - Science College	353	<b>404</b>	406	385	367	356	344
North East Derbyshire Primary Phase	2095	Birk Hill Infant School	150	<b>129</b>	132	123	127	146	162
	2091	Dronfield Infant School	236	<b>260</b>	237	235	235	247	258
	2326	Holmesdale Infant School	120	<b>133</b>	135	126	124	122	126
	2151	Killamarsh Infant and Nursery School	202	<b>118</b>	111	127	127	139	140
	2358	Lenthall Infant and Nursery School	90	<b>87</b>	84	84	88	93	93
	2314	Mickley Infant School	55	<b>32</b>	36	41	41	43	43
	2262	Unstone St Mary's Infant School	45	<b>40</b>	44	43	48	49	52
	2089	Dronfield Junior School	312	<b>348</b>	348	344	333	328	327

	2093	Eckington Junior School	239	<b>163</b>	163	165	161	166	172
	2150	Killamarsh Junior School	300	<b>214</b>	199	165	150	147	149
	2332	Northfield Junior School	147	<b>111</b>	116	125	123	135	134
	2361	Stonelow Junior School	172	<b>127</b>	144	153	167	166	166
	2260	Unstone Junior School	76	<b>56</b>	48	50	50	58	62
	2245	Arkwright Primary School	120	<b>72</b>	67	70	58	60	52
	2017	Ashover Primary School	210	<b>210</b>	205	201	198	199	194
	3007	Barlow CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	87	<b>86</b>	86	85	81	92	94
	3162	Calow CE (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	193	<b>165</b>	161	180	192	199	203
	2050	Cutthorpe Primary School	84	<b>109</b>	110	100	99	93	94
	2274	Deer Park Primary School	330	<b>337</b>	334	321	325	312	303
	3316	Eckington Camms CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	204	<b>184</b>	182	185	188	197	199
	2012	Gorseybrigg Primary School	180	<b>170</b>	181	191	203	219	229
	2113	Grassmoor Primary School	205	<b>174</b>	184	190	196	193	193
	2127	Heath Primary School	241	<b>183</b>	206	220	232	247	268
	2076	Holmgate Primary School and Nursery	240	<b>180</b>	168	167	169	159	156
	2359	Hunloke Park Primary School	234	<b>205</b>	215	218	222	218	212
	3503	Immaculate Conception Catholic Primary School	197	<b>210</b>	209	205	210	206	207
	3541	Killamarsh St Giles' CE Primary School	296	<b>244</b>	256	272	289	295	307
	2097	Marsh Lane Primary School	112	<b>121</b>	125	126	128	128	129
	2178	Morton Primary School	84	<b>85</b>	83	81	74	70	73
	3547	North Wingfield Primary School	311	<b>251</b>	251	254	272	278	291
	2191	Park House Primary School	206	<b>211</b>	209	206	206	197	203
	2131	Penny Acres Primary School	42	<b>31</b>	37	39	45	52	55
	2190	Pilsley Primary School (Chesterfield)	167	<b>151</b>	153	149	142	137	137
	2101	Renishaw Primary School	168	<b>120</b>	111	115	121	126	127
	2102	Ridgeway Primary School	105	<b>197</b>	202	200	191	181	167
	3551	Sharley Park Community Primary School	350	<b>342</b>	365	379	398	392	397
	2223	Shirland Primary School	185	<b>145</b>	128	129	135	134	134
	3523	St Andrews CE / Methodist Primary School (Dronfield)	210	<b>201</b>	203	203	203	206	211
	2224	Stonebroom Primary and Nursery School	196	<b>139</b>	129	133	120	113	105
	3094	Stretton Handley CE (Controlled) Primary School	56	<b>51</b>	52	54	55	53	50
	2256	Temple Normanton Primary School	109	<b>75</b>	82	90	90	91	91
	2259	Tupton Primary School	267	<b>185</b>	175	180	171	171	171
	2265	Walton Holymoorside Primary School	348	<b>356</b>	349	337	338	325	315
	2266	Wessington Primary School	47	<b>45</b>	49	54	57	64	67
	2051	Wigley Primary School	47	<b>44</b>	47	47	45	44	45
	2092	William Levick Primary School	210	<b>184</b>	174	165	162	159	166
North East Derbyshire Secondary Phase	4509	Dronfield Henry Fanshawe School	1,809	<b>1,828</b>	1,835	1,824	1,830	1,777	1,769
	4126	Eckington School	1,453	<b>1,464</b>	1,386	1,337	1,273	1,216	1,191
	4034	Tupton Hall School	1,849	<b>1,923</b>	1,880	1,844	1,789	1,792	1,786
South Derbyshire Primary Phase	2251	Church Gresley Infant and Nursery School	240	<b>227</b>	228	236	225	234	216
	2356	Elmsleigh Infant and Nursery School	150	<b>137</b>	150	146	152	147	151
	2175	Melbourne Infant School	180	<b>177</b>	185	174	181	175	187
	2254	Newhall Infant and Nursery School	270	<b>214</b>	224	225	224	231	244
	3330	Newton Solney CE Voluntary Aided Infant School	69	<b>46</b>	55	57	70	69	70
	2278	Woodville Infant School	225	<b>212</b>	226	239	226	215	207
	2174	Melbourne Junior School	235	<b>218</b>	225	240	240	248	234
	2253	Newhall Community Junior School	326	<b>271</b>	259	254	260	271	266

	5210	Pennine Way Junior School	298	<b>281</b>	286	283	295	292	300
	2249	Springfield Junior School	288	<b>184</b>	173	184	180	185	196
	3101	Woodville CE Junior School	292	<b>249</b>	263	263	281	292	304
	2018	Aston-on-Trent Primary School	189	<b>196</b>	205	204	210	207	215
	5200	Belmont Primary School	420	<b>417</b>	421	423	424	407	408
	3156	Church Broughton CE Controlled Primary School	105	<b>105</b>	104	102	94	91	89
	3027	Coton-in-the-Elms CE Controlled Primary School	140	<b>126</b>	128	128	129	133	131
	2103	Egginton Primary School	70	<b>60</b>	65	64	66	65	63
	2105	Etwall Primary School	259	<b>240</b>	254	258	260	266	263
	2315	Eureka Primary School	140	<b>140</b>	139	140	146	144	155
	5208	Fairmeadows Foundation Primary School	156	<b>198</b>	199	193	198	204	209
	2107	Findern Community Primary School	180	<b>115</b>	120	121	119	126	134
	3042	Hartshorne CE (Controlled) Primary School	112	<b>93</b>	97	98	96	100	95
	2321	Heath Fields Primary School	240	<b>210</b>	207	217	223	227	236
	2370	Hilton Primary School	770	<b>737</b>	750	783	813	817	838
	5204	Linton Primary School	260	<b>222</b>	225	233	242	235	241
	3076	Long Lane CE Controlled Primary School	30	<b>42</b>	47	48	47	45	44
	3074	Netherseal St Peter's CE Controlled Primary School	70	<b>71</b>	72	72	68	61	58
	2186	Overseal Primary School	206	<b>187</b>	192	203	202	197	193
	5202	Repton Primary School	252	<b>225</b>	240	250	251	255	264
	3083	Rosliston CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	84	<b>82</b>	86	81	84	78	75
	3008	Sale and Davys CE (Controlled) Primary School	105	<b>102</b>	90	91	83	91	95
	2217	Shardlow Primary School	84	<b>72</b>	78	75	78	76	81
	3511	St Edward's Catholic Primary School	207	<b>216</b>	222	220	225	221	225
	3095	St Georges C Of E Controlled Primary School	193	<b>199</b>	198	192	199	204	207
	2255	Stanton Primary School	105	<b>69</b>	69	77	68	79	79
	2618	Stenson Fields Primary Community School	280	<b>292</b>	306	299	310	309	309
	3097	Walton-on-Trent C E Voluntary Controlled Primary and Nursery School	81	<b>73</b>	72	76	78	75	70
	3342	Weston on Trent CE (Aided) Primary School	115	<b>108</b>	117	120	114	115	112
	2368	Willington Primary School	210	<b>202</b>	211	213	219	217	220
South Derbyshire Secondary Phase	4097	Granville Sports College	830	<b>709</b>	707	704	718	719	705
	5405	John Port School	2,070	<b>2,038</b>	2,030	1,989	1,975	1,996	1,988
	5410	The Pingle School	1,376	<b>1,182</b>	1,145	1,132	1,089	1,086	1,076
	4074	The William Allitt School	945	<b>968</b>	956	944	899	877	831

# **DERBYSHIRE INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN**

## **FINAL DRAFT AUTUMN 2011**

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## ***Executive Summary***

Derbyshire will develop and grow over the next twenty years. It is vital that ongoing investment in infrastructure and services is secured, to support our communities and to accommodate change.

The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan helps to understand current infrastructure requirements and service delivery, and future needs and investment priorities. It is a key document for informing Local Development Frameworks, local Infrastructure Delivery Plans, and Community Infrastructure Levies.

The Plan's focus is on the services delivered by County Council departments including transport; water and sewerage; waste; ICT; biodiversity, the historic environment and countryside; libraries; education; and adult care.

The Plan has been prepared in collaboration with a large number of public, private and voluntary sector partners. Reflecting this, [Appendix D](#) – Infrastructure Provided by Our Partners covers key pieces of major infrastructure that are provided by our partners, such as emergency services, flood defences and energy networks.

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is one potential source of funding for infrastructure. CIL is an area-based tariff with the amount to be paid and the types of development that will be charged to be set out in a Charging Schedule. The County Council will not have a Charging Schedule, but it can collect funds from district and borough councils and the Peak District National Park Authority (local planning authorities) if agreed in advance.

If the currently planned 3,132 dwellings per year are delivered and the Government's assumed average rate of £62.50 per square metre of residential development was charged by all local planning authorities in Derbyshire, this could potentially raise £313.2 million over 20 years from CIL. If a higher rate of £100 per square metre was charged, this could potentially raise £501.2 million. However, in areas of marginal viability, a nil charge of £0 per square metre may be necessary, resulting in no income.

The amount that could be raised in Derbyshire will depend on local planning authorities' take-up of CIL and the rate they decide to set. The viability and local market conditions of an area will have a significant bearing on the rate they set. In addition, affordable housing is exempt from paying CIL and therefore, where housing growth will comprise both open market and affordable housing, not all development will be eligible to pay the levy.

Around £6 billion is being invested (current), or due to be invested shortly (committed) in infrastructure and services in Derbyshire. However, the Infrastructure Plan identifies a further £335 million of priority projects to deliver County Council services where there is currently a funding gap (planned). CIL could potentially contribute towards the cost of these projects and to support this, the County Council would like to see the Plan's priorities reflected in local plans and CIL Charging Schedules.

# **1     *Introduction***

## **Purpose of the Plan**

- 1.1     Derbyshire will change and grow over the next twenty years. New development can have a positive effect on an area, providing new homes, jobs and economic prosperity. However, projected demographic changes within the existing population and planned economic growth and proposed housing development will place pressures on the county's infrastructure, services and facilities.
- 1.2     The purpose of this Infrastructure Plan is to support the delivery of strategic infrastructure and services in a timely and cost effective way across Derbyshire. It is vital that ongoing investment in infrastructure is secured, to support our communities and to accommodate change.
- 1.3     The Plan is aimed at County Council departments, local planning authorities and the development industry. The Plan can be used to:
  - Understand current and future infrastructure provision and needs
  - Inform other strategic and local plans, policies and strategies
  - Inform Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedules
  - Identify potential funding streams and investment opportunities
  - Advise local authorities and partners on investment decisions
  - Provide evidence to support both capital and revenue funding bids
  - Lobby for further funding and influence Government decisions

## **Methodology**

- 1.4     The Planning Advisory Service (PAS) has developed a 'Steps' methodology for sound infrastructure planning. This approach is being widely used by local planning authorities across the country and has been used to prepare this Plan. More information about the Steps approach and further guidance on infrastructure planning can be found here: <http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pagelid=109617>
- 1.5     The Plan is the responsibility of the Derbyshire County Council Infrastructure Group. The group comprises senior officers from each County Council department including Adult Care; Children and Younger Adults; Cultural and Community Services; Environmental Services; Chief Executives; and Corporate Resources.
- 1.6     The Plan draws together information from a wide range of sources including meetings and discussions with partners. A list of references is provided at [Appendix A - References](#).
- 1.7     The Plan has been prepared in 2011 at a time of uncertainty, with major proposed changes to the policy framework including the intended revocation of the Regional Strategy and the introduction of a National

Planning Policy Framework currently being taken forward in the Localism and Decentralisation Bill. Other key changes include the introduction of Neighbourhood Plans; the New Homes Bonus; implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy; and the creation of Local Enterprise Partnerships. The Plan is a 'living document' and will be regularly reviewed to incorporate updated information and to reflect changing priorities, plans and investments.

## Scope

- 1.8 The 2008 Planning Act and subsequent Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations define infrastructure as including roads and other transport facilities; flood defences; schools and other educational facilities; medical facilities; sporting and recreational facilities and open spaces.
- 1.9 This Plan mainly focuses on strategic (county) level infrastructure and services provided or managed by the County Council. The list in the legislation is not exhaustive, and for the purposes of this Plan, the list has been adapted to provide a definition of strategic infrastructure for the County Council. The table below sets out the categories included in the Plan. If you are reading this electronically, clicking the category's page number will take you to the relevant page.

Category	Sub-Category	Page Numbers
Transport	Roads and highways	<a href="#">21</a>
	Bus services	<a href="#">23</a>
	Rail services	<a href="#">24</a>
	Public transport information	<a href="#">25</a>
	Community transport	<a href="#">26</a>
	Cycle and pedestrian facilities	<a href="#">27</a>
	Street lighting	<a href="#">28</a>
	Travel plans	<a href="#">28</a>
Physical	Surface water flood risk and flood management	<a href="#">30</a>
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	Minerals	<a href="#">43</a>
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Social	Libraries and museums	<a href="#">77</a>
	Children's services and centres	<a href="#">80</a>
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	Adult care	<a href="#">83</a>

- 1.10 In addition, a large number of organisations and bodies from the public, private and voluntary sector are involved in delivering infrastructure and services in Derbyshire including (amongst others):

District and Borough Councils	Peak District National Park Authority
Derby City Council	Highways Agency
Network Rail	Bus and Railway Operators
National Grid	Western Power
Environment Agency	Severn Trent Water
Yorkshire Water	United Utilities
BT	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
British Waterways	Chesterfield Canal Partnership
Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership	National Forest Company
Derbyshire County NHS Trust	Derbyshire Mental Health NHS Trust
University of Derby	Derby College
Chesterfield College	East Midlands Ambulance Service
Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service	HM Prison Service
Derbyshire Constabulary	Derbyshire Probation Trust
Home Builders Federation	Derbyshire Chamber of Commerce
D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership	Sheffield City Region

1.11 [Appendix D – Infrastructure Provided by Our Partners](#) summarises information regarding some of the infrastructure and services that is provided by our partners as follows:

- [Canals](#) at page [119](#)
- [Water Supply](#) at page [121](#)
- [Water Treatment](#) at page [123](#)
- [Water Quality, Rivers and Watercourses](#) at page [125](#)
- [Fluvial Flood Risk and Management](#) at page [128](#)
- [Energy Supply and Distribution](#) at page [132](#)
- [Emergency and Justice Services](#) at page [137](#)
- [Health](#) at page [144](#)

1.12 To avoid duplication at the local level, local green infrastructure (such as community open space and allotments), and local social infrastructure (such as leisure facilities, post offices, village halls and community centres) are not covered by this Plan. It is assumed that local infrastructure and services will be covered by local planning authorities' own Infrastructure Delivery Plans and local plans (Core Strategies).

## Policy Context

1.13 Key policies of relevance to this Plan are summarised below. A list of the documents that have informed the Plan is provided at [Appendix A - References](#).

## Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12)

1.14 Nationally, PPS12 provides a framework for the preparation of local development plans, including infrastructure planning. PPS12 states in paragraph 4.9: "Good infrastructure planning considers the



infrastructure required to support development, costs, sources of funding, timescales for delivery and gaps in funding. This allows for the identified infrastructure to be prioritised in discussions with key local partners...The infrastructure planning process should identify, as far as possible infrastructure needs and costs; phasing of development; funding sources; and responsibility for delivery”.<sup>112</sup>

### **Forthcoming National Planning Policy Framework**

- 1.15 The Government has brought together existing national planning policy into a new draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The draft NPPF states that the Government expects the planning system to deliver the infrastructure that the country needs.<sup>111</sup>
- 1.16 The draft NPPF states that those responsible for development are expected to recognise and respond to the needs of communities. National incentives and local charges will help ensure local communities benefit directly from development. The revenue generated by development will help sustain local services, fund infrastructure, and deliver environmental enhancement.
- 1.17 Local authorities are expected to plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in their area. In preparing local plans, local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of transport, water, energy, telecommunications, utilities, health and social care, waste and flood defence infrastructure and its ability to meet forecast demands and take account of nationally significant infrastructure within their areas.

### **Council Plan**

- 1.18 Locally, the Derbyshire County Council Plan 2010-2014 is an overarching document that guides the work and service provision of County Council departments. The Plan sets out five priorities for the County Council - leading the way; making good use of public money; raising aspirations; high quality personalised services that meet individual needs; and places where people want to be. The Plan can be found here:  
[http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/council/policies\\_plans/council\\_plan/default.asp](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/council/policies_plans/council_plan/default.asp)

### **Sustainable Community Strategy**

- 1.19 The Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2014 is produced by the Derbyshire Partnership. The strategy's vision is 'for everyone in Derbyshire to enjoy a good quality of life, both now and in the future'. The strategy aims to reduce inequalities by supporting the most disadvantaged and/or vulnerable people in Derbyshire. The strategy is structured around five main themes – Safer Communities; Children and

Young People; Health and Wellbeing; Culture; and Sustainable Communities. The strategy can be found here:

<http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/council/partnerships/strategy/default.asp>

## **Local Economic Assessment**

- 1.20 The Local Economic Assessment (LEA) identifies that the key economic priority for Derbyshire is raising productivity. There is also a need to encourage enterprise; provide quality business; and support inward investment in high value engineering and manufacturing; tourism; and creative and cultural industries. The LEA identifies challenges to achieving the County's economic objectives including enterprise; innovation; investment; skills; and infrastructure.<sup>1</sup>
- [http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/business/economic/local\\_economic\\_assessment/default.asp](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/business/economic/local_economic_assessment/default.asp)

## **Local Enterprise Partnership**

- 1.21 The new Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 'D2N2' Local Enterprise Partnership received endorsement from Government in October 2010; the Partnership's initial priorities are:
- Build on the area's reputation for internationally competitive science, manufacturing, engineering and creative industries, driving better productivity and growth as we develop a low carbon economy.
  - Develop our distinctive cultural, sport and tourism offer to world class standards.
  - Share the benefits of our economic growth across our cities, towns and rural communities.
  - Meet employers' current and future skills demands through our highly rated and ambitious education partners.
  - Secure investment in regeneration and infrastructure projects that stimulate private sector growth.

## **Delivery Mechanisms**

### **Planning Obligations**

- 1.22 Developer contributions in the form of a financial sum can be secured via the use of voluntary legal agreements with developers. These agreements are often known as Section 106 Agreements, planning contributions, planning obligations, and planning gain. The use of planning obligations is restricted by Circular 5/05 and the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2011. Obligations must be:
- necessary to make the development acceptable;
  - directly related to the development; and
  - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development

- 1.23 Because of these restrictions, Obligations should only be used to mitigate the direct impacts of development and to deliver specific site measures. There are also restrictions on 'pooling' contributions from a number of developments over time. Obligations are secured through private negotiations between developers and planning authorities.
- 1.24 Obligations are very useful for dealing with specific impacts or service pressures arising as a result of a particular development. However, they are not the best tool for dealing with cumulative impacts or to secure the delivery of strategic infrastructure. In addition, the negotiation process is not always transparent and the amount that developers will be required to pay is not always clear from the outset.
- 1.25 A separate Derbyshire County Council Developer Contributions Protocol provides guidance on the County Council's expectations for developer contributions and its involvement in the Section 106 Agreement process. Whilst some of the service priorities identified in this Plan may be delivered via Planning Obligations, many will not, and alternative delivery mechanisms will be necessary.

### **Planning Conditions**

- 1.26 Developer contributions, in the form of requiring developers to directly provide facilities, services or mitigation, on or off-site (for example open space and green infrastructure, landscaping, highway improvements and community facilities) can be secured through the use of conditions.
- 1.27 Like Planning Obligations, conditions must also relate specifically to a particular development site and be imposed only where they will make a development acceptable in planning terms. Conditions are therefore generally used to mitigate an impact or resolve a service pressure arising as a result of a specific development proposal.
- 1.28 Conditions are negotiated on a site by site basis and their wording differs across the county. Because they are site specific, conditions are not the best tool to deal with the cumulative impacts of development or to secure the delivery of strategic infrastructure.
- 1.29 The separate Derbyshire County Council Developer Contributions Protocol indicates where the use of planning conditions may be appropriate to help deliver County Councils services.

### **Community Infrastructure Levy**

- 1.30 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a potential source of funding for strategic infrastructure and service delivery. CIL is a tariff-based approach to developer contributions which will ensure that all development pays towards the cost of providing the infrastructure that is needed to support the development of the area. It will allow the cumulative impact of growth to be addressed.

- 1.31 The amount to be paid, and the types of development that will be charged will be set out in advance in a Charging Schedule, which will be examined by a Planning Inspector at an Examination in Public. The Charging Schedule will be assessed in terms of viability. This means that everyone will understand the costs in advance of a planning application being submitted; and it is a fairer and more transparent approach than Section 106 Agreements and other similar types of developer contributions which are negotiated on a case by case basis.
- 1.32 CIL should not be used to wholly fund infrastructure. CIL is one source of funding that can be used to fill funding gaps once other mainstream funding has been exhausted. The funding gap is the cost of providing the infrastructure needed minus any other funding from mainstream sources. Setting CIL rates should be about achieving a balance between the funding gap and viability.
- 1.33 The County Council is not a 'charging authority' and will not have a CIL Charging Schedule. However, the County Council can be a 'collecting authority' and receive funding from CIL charged by local planning authorities in order to fund strategic infrastructure and services.
- 1.34 If current plans for 3,132 dwellings per year are delivered and the Government's assumed average rate of £62.50 per square metre of residential development was charged by all local planning authorities in Derbyshire, this could potentially raise £313.2 million over 20 years from CIL. If a higher rate of £100 per square metre was charged, this could potentially raise £501.2 million. However, in areas of marginal viability, a nil charge of £0 per square metre may be necessary, resulting in no income.
- 1.35 The amount that could be raised in Derbyshire will depend on local planning authorities' take-up of CIL and the rate they decide to set. The viability and local market conditions of an area will have a significant bearing on the rate they set. In addition, affordable housing is exempt from paying CIL and therefore, where housing growth will comprise both open market and affordable housing, not all development will be eligible to pay the levy.
- 1.36 This Infrastructure Plan sets out priorities for infrastructure and services, how much it might cost to deliver those priorities and where there are funding gaps. The Delivery Schedules show that in total, approximately £6 billion is either currently being invested or shortly due to be invested (committed) in Derbyshire.
- 1.37 For many of the priorities in the Infrastructure Plan, a funding gap has been identified and many of these projects could potentially be delivered by CIL. The estimated funding gap for County Council departments totals approximately £335 million and is summarised in

the following table. Councils can use these tables as evidence (with a local assessment of viability) to inform their CIL Charging Schedules.

	Amber Valley	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Erewash	High Peak	North East Derbyshire	South Derbyshire	Cross-boundary/ County-wide	Total
Transport	£0	£0	£79,250,000	£0	£5,000,000	£5,000,000	£10,000,000	£25,000,000	£0	£124,250,000
Green Infrastructure	£7,475,000	£0	£5,000,000	£16,365,000	£150,000	£10,400,000	£600,000	£750,000	£0	£40,740,000
ICT	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£100,000,000	£100,000,000
Libraries	£0	£0	£2,500,000	£2,500,000	£0	£5,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£10,000,000
Education	£0	£0	£0	£20,000,000	£0	£20,000,000	£0	£20,000,000	£0	£60,000,000
Total	£7,475,000	£0	£86,750,000	£38,865,000	£5,150,000	£40,400,000	£10,600,000	£45,750,000	£100,000,000	<b>£334,990,000</b>

- 1.38 The County Council would like to see the priorities identified in this Infrastructure Plan reflected in local plans. The Infrastructure Plan should inform councils' priorities for setting CIL rates as well as spending funds raised through CIL. The County Council would like to see councils give an indication of what they will spend CIL on by making a Regulation 123 List available to accompany the CIL Charging Schedule at Examination in Public.

## New Homes Bonus

- 1.39 The New Homes Bonus is a scheme providing councils with an incentive to deliver housing growth. The New Homes Bonus will match fund the additional council tax potential from increases in housing stock (with an additional amount of £350 per affordable dwelling) for the next six years. The scheme includes conversions and empty homes brought back into use. County Councils are entitled to a minimum of 20% of the Bonus. This 80/20 split between upper and lower tier councils is a starting point for negotiation. The 2011/12 allocation is:

Amber Valley	£204,689
Bolsover	£117,312
Chesterfield	£126,907
Derbyshire Dales	£169,252
Erewash	£377,012
High Peak	-
North East Derbyshire	£162,344
South Derbyshire	£382,769
Derbyshire County	£385,071

- 1.40 The New Homes Bonus is not ring fenced and local authorities determine how to spend the revenue. Therefore, the New Homes Bonus could be used to incentivise development and growth, as envisaged by the Infrastructure Plan Vision, and to deliver the infrastructure and services required as a result of that growth.

## 2 Spatial Portrait – Derbyshire Today

- 2.1 The county of Derbyshire has an estimated population of 762,200 and an area of 255,071 hectares. Derbyshire is largely rural with a relatively low average population density and no major centre. There are 28

towns which play a significant role in the local economy as employment hubs and providers of services. The county includes the boroughs of Amber Valley, Chesterfield, High Peak and Erewash and the districts of Bolsover, Derbyshire Dales, North East Derbyshire and South Derbyshire and encircles the unitary authority of Derby City.<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>

- 2.2 The county is relatively well served by the strategic road network and accessible from surrounding areas. Chesterfield and Derby have regular frequent train services to London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester and Leeds. The county has five major cities, three major airports, and more than 8.4 million people living within 30 kilometres of its boundary. The county is a net exporter of commuters; Derby, Sheffield and Nottingham are the most important cities to the county in terms of the supply of labour and of jobs.<sup>1, 2, 4</sup>
- 2.3 Derbyshire has high quality landscapes, including the Peak District National Park and part of the National Forest, and a rich and diverse cultural heritage, including the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site. These are important assets to the county's economy but there is a need to ensure development contributes to the protection and enhancement of these assets. The abundance of fast flowing rivers, the main ones being the Trent, Derwent and Dove, provided the basis for water-powered industries leaving a legacy of mills and mill sites. The rivers also present a significant challenge in terms of climate change, and there are a number of existing flood risk management schemes in Derbyshire. The County's historic transport infrastructure has also contributed to the development of the area and some of these assets remain, including Swarkstone Bridge and old trade routes such as salt routes.<sup>1, 3</sup>
- 2.4 The County has experienced major change over recent years with significant job losses within the manufacturing, metals, heavy engineering, textiles and coal mining industries. However, manufacturing still makes up nearly 20% of the total industry in Derbyshire. Over the last 15 years there has been significant investment in new industrial sites as well as major inward investment including the Toyota plant at Burnaston. In the north west of the county, traditional quarrying and agriculture, tourism, and leisure activities all contribute to a diversifying local economy.<sup>1, 4, 5</sup>
- 2.5 In December 2008, the County had a total of 277,509 employees. The unemployment rate is 3.2% but rates vary across the county; the lowest is in Derbyshire Dales, the highest is in Erewash. Employment rates improved between 2009 and 2010 and are slightly lower than the national average. However, youth unemployment has more than doubled since 2008. Average earnings in Derbyshire are well below the national average at £451 per week. Diversifying towards higher value added activity will bring higher skilled jobs and raise wage levels.<sup>1</sup>

- 2.6 The county of Derbyshire has an estimated population of 762,200. 18% of the population were children, 60% were of working age, and 21% were of retirement age. The county's age profile is already considerably older than the national average, and it is predicted that the county will see an increasingly ageing population in the future. This presents a challenge for service provision including the need to modernise care services and protect vulnerable people.<sup>1, 3, 6, 7</sup>
- 2.7 There are an estimated 324,000 households. The local housing stock consists of mainly semi-detached and detached houses. Flats and terraces account for less than one third of the total stock. Around 75% of households are owner-occupied. The social rented sector accounts for 17%; and the private rented sector accounts for 8% of households.<sup>1</sup>
- 2.8 Average house prices vary significantly across the county from a high in Derbyshire Dales of £244,054 to a low of £115,000 in Bolsover. Prices steadily increased during the 1990s and 2000s but as a result of global financial difficulties average house prices fell between 2007 and 2008 by 3.5%. From 2001-7 house building in Derbyshire steadily increased, with the vast majority of new houses built on brownfield land. However, in 2008 and 2009 there was a sharp decline in house building of 57%.<sup>1, 3</sup>
- 2.9 Housing affordability ratios suggest housing in Derbyshire is more affordable than in the East Midlands and England. However, within Derbyshire, affordability is an issue in the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales. Parts of these districts fall within the Peak District National Park and are sought after locations to live. Using the house price to income ratio, Bolsover has the greatest affordability of all districts in the East Midlands. In 2008/9 544 affordable homes were delivered in the county. This was a decline from 2007/8 when 739 were delivered.<sup>1</sup>
- 2.10 In 2009 there were 2,645 repossession claims in Derbyshire, an overall fall in possessions of 22% since 2008. Mortgage possessions accounted for just under half of these, which is a decrease of 34% since 2008. Derbyshire has a relatively low rate of repossessions compared to the East Midlands and England. Within the county, Chesterfield has the highest rate, and Derbyshire Dales the lowest.<sup>1</sup>
- 2.11 The qualification levels of adults in the county have greatly improved in recent years, although relatively few residents have higher level qualifications. There is a need to improve skill levels to enhance economic performance and attract inward investment. Young people perform well in examinations and attainment at GCSE level is in line with national averages, but varies considerably across the county.<sup>1</sup>
- 2.12 The major causes of death in Derbyshire are cardiovascular disease and cancer. Mortality rates have declined by about 30% since the early 1990s and life expectation is in line with national rates. However, more disadvantaged areas like Bolsover and Chesterfield have persistently

higher mortality rates. National figures suggest that 340,000 residents in Derbyshire have a chronic health problem and 141,108 people describe themselves as having a limiting long-term illness, with higher rates in more deprived areas.<sup>7</sup>

- 2.13 Obesity, particularly in children, is an increasing concern. There has been a consistent increase in obesity, with higher rates in more deprived areas. Teenage pregnancy rates have decreased in recent years but remain higher in more deprived areas. Alcohol and substance misuse is also a concern, particularly in High Peak, Chesterfield, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire which have higher rates of hospital admissions resulting from alcohol/substance misuse.<sup>7</sup>
- 2.14 Overall crime rates in Derbyshire are significantly lower than national averages but crime rates are generally higher in urban areas and towards the eastern side of the county. Fear of crime persists among local residents. Many local concerns relate to antisocial behaviour including teenagers hanging around on the streets, drug and alcohol misuse, graffiti and vandalism.<sup>6</sup>
- 2.15 As a result of the threat from climate change, the Government has committed to a target of reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 34% by 2020 and by 80% by 2050 from 1990 levels. In 2007, carbon dioxide emissions per capita in Derbyshire were higher than in both the East Midlands and the UK. The main reasons were the county's large proportion of manufacturing; a prevalence of solid walled housing; a higher than average altitude; and the length and number of major roads within or close to the county. Derbyshire's current target is to achieve a 9.06% reduction per year by April 2011.<sup>1</sup>

### **3 Vision - The Future Role and Growth of Derbyshire**

- 3.7 The following paragraphs summarise the visions for different parts of the county, taken from the latest local plan documents. It should be noted that the visions proposed may change as plans progress through the preparation process. The Government's intention to revoke the Regional Strategy, which sets targets for housing provision, will also affect the strategies proposed by councils in their final plans.
- 3.1 The population of Derbyshire is expected to increase from 762,200 in 2008 to between 1,017,960 and 1,120,740 people by 2031. The number of households in Derbyshire is projected to increase from 429,976 in 2009 to between 475,278 and 526,572 by 2031. The projected increase in the number households varies across Derbyshire with the highest rate of growth being in South Derbyshire, and the lowest in North East Derbyshire. This is set out in the table below.<sup>8</sup>

District or Borough Council	Projected percentage growth in number of households 2009 – 2031
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Amber Valley	23%
Bolsover	19%
Chesterfield	18%
Derbyshire Dales	20%
Erewash	18%
High Peak	23%
North East Derbyshire	17%
South Derbyshire	33%

3.2 These projections in population and household growth are likely to result in an increasing need for additional housing, with an estimated average Derbyshire requirement of between 2,157 and 4,469 additional dwellings per year by 2031.<sup>8</sup>

3.3 Councils in Derbyshire are currently preparing their local plans. These local plans will set out the scale and location of housing growth planned for in different parts of the county. The plans are currently at different stages in their preparation, but the latest known figure for proposed housing growth is given below.<sup>9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16</sup>

Local Authority	Proposed housing 2006-2026
Amber Valley	10,200 (510 per year)
Bolsover	7,920 (396 per year)
Chesterfield	6,800 (340 per year)
Derbyshire Dales	4,000 (200 per year)
Erewash	8,120 (406 per year)
High Peak	6,000 (300 per year)
North East Derbyshire	7,600 (380 per year)
South Derbyshire	12,000 (600 per year)
<i>Derbyshire Total</i>	<i>62,640 (3,132 per year)</i>

3.4 Gross Value Added (GVA) data is used to provide an estimate of a local area's contribution towards the national economy. In 2008 Derbyshire's businesses contributed a total of £11.18 billion and GVA per head was £14,753. GVA is higher in south and west Derbyshire than in east Derbyshire. Since 1995 there has been a steady increase in economic performance. However, whilst GVA is in line with the regional average, overall productivity lags behind that of England.

3.5 When available, insert information from REM about future changes – GVA, scale and location of growth, sector split etc.

3.6 The local plans also set out the scale and location of employment growth planned for across the County. Where known, the latest figures for employment (office (B1), manufacturing (B2), and industrial (B8)) are provided below.<sup>9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16</sup>

Local Authority	Proposed Net Increase in Jobs to 2026	Proposed Employment Land (hectares) to 2026
Amber Valley	Unknown	Unknown
Bolsover	12,604	250
Chesterfield	Unknown	30 - 45
Derbyshire Dales	Unknown	13.5 (B2/B8) and 2.5 (B1)

Erewash	2000 (B1)	Unknown
High Peak	Unknown	26 (B2/B8) and 9 (B1)
NE Derbyshire	Unknown	Unknown
South Derbyshire	Unknown	Unknown

- 3.8 A number of regeneration projects are planned in Derbyshire. Across the county land will be reclaimed for re-use with funding from the Derbyshire Economic Partnership, government, and the private sector. The D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership has applied to the Regional Growth Fund to deliver economic development projects including a careers pathway scheme; a network for industry exporters; a business support programme; a University/small and medium enterprise ingenuity programme; and a China business bureau.
- 3.9 In Amber Valley, new growth in Amber Valley will be concentrated on the four market towns of Alfreton, Ripley, Belper and Heanor (a minimum of 9,600 new dwellings in total). Some growth (600 dwellings) will be located on the edge of Derby as required by the Regional Strategy. Villages and rural areas will be protected from unsustainable development. Existing village facilities will be preserved and new development will be provided where it meets the needs of the local community. More affordable housing will be provided in the borough and the housing needs of all sectors of the community will be met. Mixed use development will be promoted at Cinderhill and development will take place at Denby Hall Business Park.<sup>9</sup>
- 3.10 In Bolsover, 6000 dwellings will be provided by 2031. Housing growth will be focused on Bolsover, Clowne and Shirebrook. South Normanton will also see growth, but at a lesser scale and with an emphasis on town centre renewal, because of constraints and the desire to avoid coalescence with Alfreton. Local centres in the five main villages of Barlborough, Creswell, Pinxton, Tibshelf and Whitwell will be supported and all will see reasonable housing growth, apart from Barlborough which is constrained by Green Belt. High priority will be given to providing affordable housing throughout the district and ensuring a better balance of affordable and market housing.<sup>10</sup>
- 3.11 The sustainable growth of the district's economy will be focused on four strategic employment growth zones, through vital and viable town centres and through the development of the tourism and visitor economy. Efforts will continue to be made to improve the attractiveness of the district's former industrial sites for future business investment.<sup>10</sup>
- 3.12 In Chesterfield, regeneration and growth will be focused on Staveley and the east of the borough to address deprivation in these areas. An additional 6,800 dwellings will be provided, the majority of which will be located on brownfield land at Staveley Works Corridor and Chesterfield Waterside. Some housing will be developed as well-designed sensitive urban extensions on greenfield land at Local Service Centres and at the Eastern Villages of Duckmanton and Mastin Moor, to aid regeneration of these communities.<sup>11</sup>

- 3.13 Former industrial land in the Staveley Works Corridor, south of Chatsworth Road, A61 corridor and Markham Vale will be developed for high quality employment use (29 – 45 hectares) to provide employment and training opportunities. High density uses such as offices will be located close to accessible town and district centres. Infrastructure to support business growth will be delivered. A range of education and employment opportunities will create and retain skilled residents, supported by Chesterfield College.<sup>11</sup>
- 3.14 Retail, employment, leisure and community activity will be focused in town and district centres. The vitality of these centres and Chesterfield Market remains important. District and local centres will provide services for residents to meet their day to day needs where as Chesterfield and Staveley Town Centres will provide a wider focus for activity.<sup>11</sup>
- 3.15 The Derbyshire Dales (and High Peak) area will be a distinctive rural area with vibrant villages and market towns which reflect the character of the Peak District landscape and the rural hinterland. Housing growth, employment, facilities and services will be focused in the market towns of Matlock, Ashbourne and Wirksworth. The settlements of Hulland Ward, Brailsford, Doveridge, Tansley, Cromford, Darley Dale, Matlock Bath and Middleton by Wirksworth are defined as 'Larger Settlements' in which development of a more moderate scale may be located where it is consistent with the scale and character of the village and helps to maintain existing services. A study will look at the feasibility of extending Ashbourne Airfield industrial estate. Work will be undertaken to understand infrastructure requirements for two sites in Matlock.<sup>12</sup>
- 3.16 Areas of countryside around the towns and villages will be protected and enhanced as an important resource for recreational use. Separation between settlements, particularly Matlock and Darley Dale, will be maintained. Smaller villages and the countryside will see investment in agricultural diversification and affordable homes on rural exceptions sites. Opportunities to secure improvements in accessibility to services and facilities across the rural area will be seized.<sup>12</sup>
- 3.17 A new rural economy based on higher skills and wages will be facilitated through planned employment development at Matlock, Ashbourne and Wirksworth, including sites for advanced manufacturing, environmental technologies, ICT and creative industries. The legacy of craft and industrial traditions, such as textiles, will complement new sectors and provide employment. New employment space will be created in older mill and industrial complexes alongside development of new homes, facilities and services. Redundant mining and quarry sites will be re-used for economic uses. The area's industrial legacy, including the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, will bring about growth in sustainable tourism.<sup>12</sup>

- 3.18 Erewash will accommodate necessary and sustainable levels of growth in urban and rural areas. The existing housing stock will be upgraded and 6,100 new homes will be provided across Erewash.
- 3.19 In Ilkeston, the former Stanton Ironworks will be developed and regenerated as an urban extension providing 1500 homes and employment uses. 1300 dwellings will be provided through urban redevelopment. A further 1400 dwellings will be provided on land to the west of Ilkeston.
- 3.20 In Long Eaton, 1600 dwellings will be provided through urban regeneration. Other regeneration projects will be delivered across the borough, including at Breaston, Borrowash, Draycott and West Hallam will be delivered. The Petersham Hotel site will be redeveloped and 300 dwellings will be provided in rural areas through redevelopment.<sup>13</sup>
- 3.21 Long Eaton and Ilkeston will be the focus for retail, leisure, cultural and commercial opportunities. A choice of employment opportunities, including 2000 office jobs, and commercial premises will be available throughout the borough in the service sector and traditional industries. The majority of the countryside, green belt, areas of biodiversity and locations at risk from flooding will be protected. A detailed Green Belt review will take place to allow for smaller scale development of towns and villages. Green infrastructure networks will be protected and enhanced. Potential to increase tourism and make connections with the adjoining Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site will be realised.<sup>13</sup>
- 3.22 The High Peak (and Derbyshire Dales) area will be a distinctive rural area with vibrant villages and market towns which reflect the character of the Peak District landscape and the rural hinterland. Housing growth, employment, facilities and services will be focused in the market towns of Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Glossop, New Mills and Whaley Bridge. The settlements of Birch Vale, Charlesworth, Chinley, Dove Holes, Furness Vale, Hadfield, Hayfield, Peak Dale and Tintwistle are defined as 'Larger Settlements' in which development of a more moderate scale may be located where it is consistent with the scale and character of the village and helps to maintain existing services. Studies into the potential for mixed use development at Glossopdale will be carried out, and new bridge infrastructure will be provided to enable development in the central sub-area. The Regional Growth Fund will help bring buildings at Buxton Crescent and Spa back into use.<sup>12</sup>
- 3.23 Areas of countryside around the towns and villages will be protected and enhanced as an important resource for recreational use. Separation between settlements will be maintained. Smaller villages and the countryside will see investment in agricultural diversification and affordable homes on rural exceptions sites. Opportunities to secure improvements in accessibility to services and facilities across the rural area will be seized.<sup>12</sup>

- 3.24 A new rural economy based on higher skills and wages will be facilitated through employment development at Buxton, including sites for advanced manufacturing, environmental technologies, ICT and creative industries. Buxton will capitalise upon the regeneration of the Crescent to firmly establish itself as England's Leading Spa Town. The University of Derby and a range of high-tech companies will invest in Chapel-en-le-Frith and provide a catalyst for further investment. The legacy of craft and industrial traditions, such as textiles, will complement new sectors and provide employment. New employment space will be created in older mill and industrial complexes alongside development of new homes, facilities and services. Redundant mining and quarry sites will be re-used for economic uses. The area's industrial legacy, including the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, will bring about growth in sustainable tourism.<sup>12</sup>
- 3.25 In North East Derbyshire, some neighbourhoods will be improved, particularly where recent rapid growth has not been matched by supporting services and facilities, for example Clay Cross. A mix of land uses, a range of public facilities, and opportunities for walking and non-car travel will be provided. At least 7,600 new homes will be provided by 2026, about 380 new homes per year. There is support from residents for development along the A61 corridor and in the Clay Cross area and for housing development on vacant employment land and as part of town centre developments. Current options for the future development of North East Derbyshire include:
- The majority of new development focused on the four main towns of Clay Cross, Dronfield, Eckington and Killamarsh. This would involve using sites within the built up areas of the four towns, including the redevelopment of the Biwaters site in Clay Cross, and on areas of the green belt, with limited development elsewhere in the district.
  - The majority of development focused on the four main towns and the six larger villages of Grassmoor, Holmewood, North Wingfield, Pilsley, Tupton and Wingerworth. This would involve development within and adjacent to existing built up areas and open countryside, but not on green belt land.
  - Development directed to the four main towns, six larger villages and those smaller centres with sufficient services to support additional growth. This option would not include development on green belt land.
  - Development focused on the A61 and A6175 corridors with some development elsewhere to meet the needs of the population. This option would focus development on the south east of the district including regeneration such as the redevelopment of Clay Cross town centre and the Avenue and former Biwaters sites. It would also capitalise on the Markham Vale Growth Zone development. This option would require substantial improvements to the roadwork to allow access to the M1 and relieve the A61 and these improvements would need to be delivered with developer contributions from major development sites.<sup>14</sup>

- 3.26 In South Derbyshire growth and development will occur in existing and new urban and rural communities. The countryside and green spaces will be protected and enhanced and South Derbyshire will remain a major part of the National Forest and become an increasingly important tourist destination. Swadlincote town centre will be regenerated and will become established as a vibrant town centre providing residential, commercial, leisure and shopping uses. New development and road network improvements will be delivered in Swadlincote. There will be significant extensions to Derby to the south and west in South Derbyshire. A minimum of 12,000 new houses (600 per year) will be delivered by 2026 of which 6,400 will be urban extensions to Derby at the Mickleover, Littleover, Sinfen, Chellaston and/or Boulton Moor areas; the remainder will be located mainly at Swadlincote. The principles of the Nottingham-Derby and Swadlincote-Burton Green Belts will be retained. <sup>15</sup>

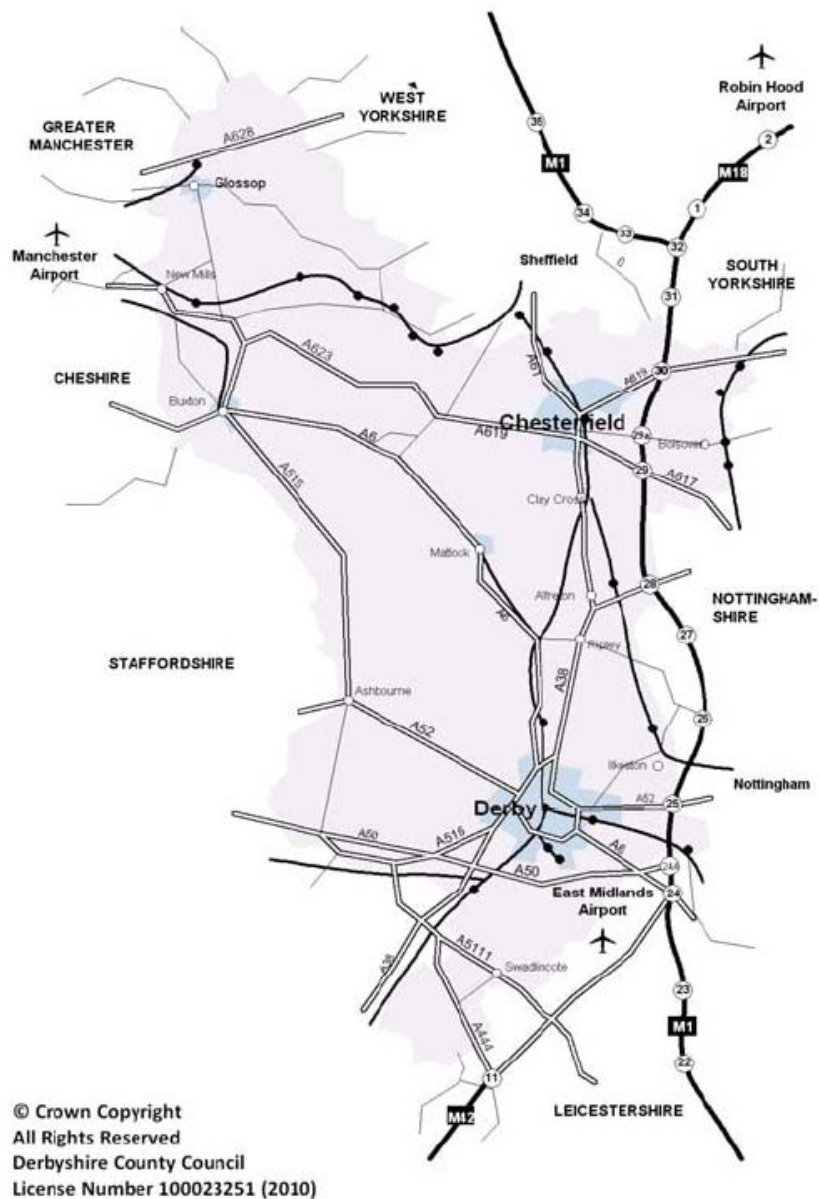
## 4 Infrastructure and Services

4.1 This section takes each infrastructure category in turn and considers:

- Current provision - what is currently being delivered and any gaps
- Future investment - what is required to support the Plan's Vision

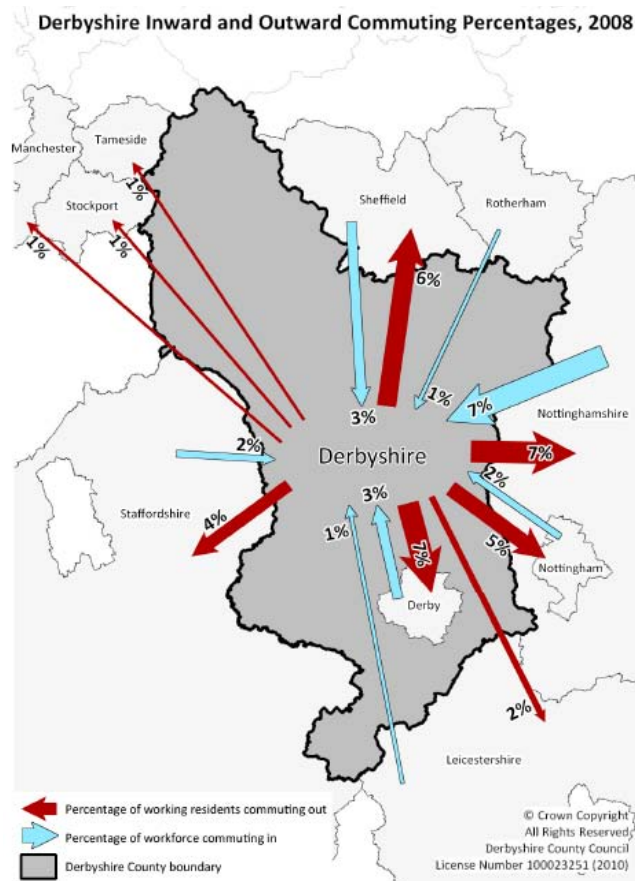
### Transport Infrastructure

4.2 Derbyshire is easily accessible from surrounding areas, with 5 major cities and more than 8.4 million people within 30km of its boundaries.



Source: Derbyshire County Council, 2011

- 4.3 The county is a net exporter of commuters. Derby, Sheffield and Nottingham are the most important cities to the county in terms of the supply of labour and of jobs. There is a strong pull towards Sheffield in the north east of the county, towards Manchester in the north west of the county, towards Mansfield and Nottingham down the eastern side of the county, and towards Derby in the south of the county.<sup>1, 2</sup>



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2008, ONS © Crown Copyright  
Note: Ten biggest flows (1% or above, rounded to 1 decimal place)

- 4.4 The county is well served by road and rail networks. The M1 flanks the eastern side, whilst the A50 corridor gives access to the M6 and North West England. Chesterfield and Derby have regular and frequent train services to London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds and Manchester. Three major airports (Doncaster/Sheffield, Nottingham East Midlands and Manchester) are located just outside of the county boundary. Derbyshire's transport network is worth an estimated £3.5 billion. The transport network allows people to get around by driving, walking, cycling or public transport.<sup>1, 4</sup>

## Roads and Highways

### Current Provision

- 4.5 There are approximately 5,656 kilometres of roads in Derbyshire. Derbyshire County Council is responsible for the local (non-strategic)



highway network and controls 98% of roads in the county.<sup>1</sup> The Highways Agency is an executive agency of the Department for Transport and is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network in England.<sup>18</sup>

- 4.6 The map below shows the highway network and road hierarchy across Derbyshire, including those highway assets that are the responsibility of the Highways Agency.



### Future Investment

- 4.7 For roads and highways, the majority of funding comes from the Department for Transport. Delivery is split between the Highways Agency, for maintenance and building work on all trunk roads (except toll roads), and local transport authorities, for non-trunk roads.
- 4.8 The Government's National Infrastructure Plan commits to funding for the M1 improvement scheme (hard shoulder running and variable speed limits between Junctions 28 and 31).<sup>16</sup>

- 4.9 The County Council's Capital Programmes include a budget for highways maintenance. The current 2011-12 capital programme commits £15.47 million to the management and maintenance of the local highway network including de-trunked roads. The Department for Transport is the funding provider.<sup>43</sup>
- 4.10 The Local Transport Plan 3 commits £30,000 towards a review of maintenance assets to ensure the County Council is complying with current standards and to remove unnecessary infrastructure e.g. signage. Other road and highway major schemes are as follows:
- M1 junctions 28-31 managed motorway (committed)
  - A38 junctions (committed, 2015 onwards)
  - A61 Chesterfield Inner Relief Road Junctions (planned)
  - A619 Staveley - Brimington Bypass (planned)
  - A61-A617 Avenue Link Road (planned)
  - Access to Bailey Brook area, Heanor (planned)
  - Fairfield Link Road, Buxton (planned)
  - Boulton Moor Park and Ride, Derby City (planned)
  - Access to land south of Derby for T12 Link Road (planned)
  - Access to Stanton Ironworks, Erewash (planned)
  - Access to industrial land at Hatton (planned)
  - Swarkestone Bridge and Causeway alternative route (planned)
  - A514 Woodville-Swadlincote Regeneration route (planned)<sup>17</sup>
- 4.11 Safety on Derbyshire's roads has improved but the rate of reduction of road casualties was slower in Derbyshire than most of the rest of the East Midlands. Derbyshire's topography and scenery attracts large numbers of motorcyclists, leading to a higher proportion of motorcyclists killed or injured than in other counties. The road safety partnership is allocated a grant in the County Council's capital programmes to help reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on Derbyshire's roads. The grant totals £326,000 for 2011-12, with funding coming from the Department for Transport.<sup>6, 43</sup>

## **Bus Services**

### Current Provision

- 4.12 Over 260 bus services operate each week in Derbyshire. Between 2003 and 2009, there has been an increase in passenger numbers of 2.7 million. Bus services can be provided either as a commercial or a subsidised route. Commercial services (90% of services in Derbyshire) are those provided without subsidy and there are no restrictions on fares. If certain routes are not viable for bus companies, Derbyshire County Council can subsidise services. These routes tend to be in rural or peripheral areas of the county.<sup>1</sup>

## Future Investment

4.13 Local Transport Plan 3 identifies a need to replace 1500 bus stops and to install energy efficiency lighting at those stops. LTP3 allocates £450,000 for the replacement of 80 bus stops in 2011-12. This leaves a funding gap for the remaining stops in need of replacement.<sup>17</sup>

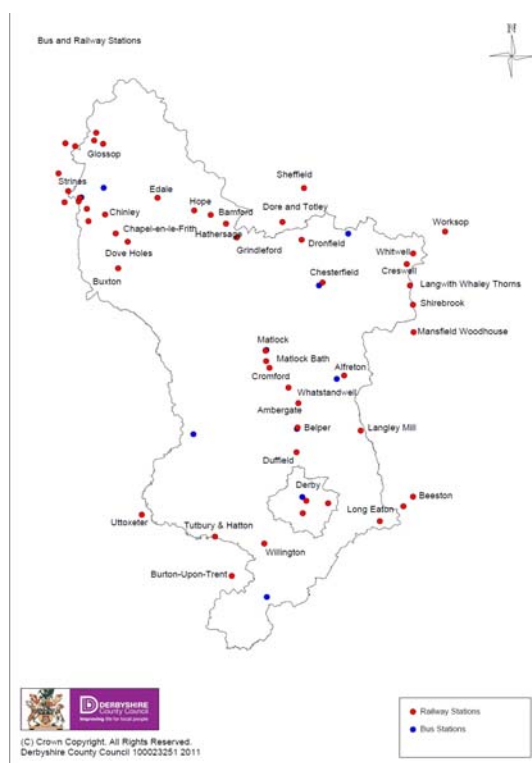
4.14 Other major bus schemes identified by LTP3 include:

- Measures to maintain passenger waiting facilities on A610 bus corridor
- South Derbyshire bus quality corridor improvements
- Raised borders along the Whitwell and A619 corridor and at Tupton and North Wingfield
- Changes to the V2 bus service waiting facilities in South Derbyshire
- Layout changes to the bus turning area at Dronfield<sup>17</sup>

## **Rail Services**

### Current Provision

4.15 There are 34 rail stations managed by train operating companies and a number of privately owned heritage railways. There are also freight lines and terminals located around limestone quarries in the High Peak. The map below illustrates the location of bus and railway stations.<sup>1</sup>



4.16 Network Rail is a not for dividend company that owns and operates Britain's rail infrastructure. Network Rail operates under a license which

sets certain conditions. Licence Condition 1 sets an obligation to secure the operation, maintenance, renewal and enhancement of the network in order to satisfy the reasonable requirements of persons providing services to railways and funders. This relates to the quality and capability of the network and railway service performance.<sup>19</sup>

### Future Investment

4.17 The Government's National Infrastructure Plan includes £14 billion of funding for Network Rail to support maintenance, investment and major improvements to the East Coast Mainline. In addition, the Government is committed in principle to delivering High Speed Rail.

4.18 The Midland Mainline connects the East Midlands with London. It is recognised by Network Rail in its 2010 Route Utilisation Strategy as a vitally important network for passengers and freight which states that:

- There will be above average growth in peak passenger demand by 28% over the next 10 years, particularly to and from Birmingham
- The route between Chesterfield and Birmingham via Derby is one of the major drivers of performance in the East Midlands. The combination of fast and stopping passenger trains and freight services presents a major challenge for the rail network
- Operational flexibility at Chesterfield would be further enhanced by the provision of a new platform. This scheme is included in the current Route Utilisation Programme.<sup>20, 85</sup>

4.19 A high speed rail extension from London to Birmingham and on to South Yorkshire and Leeds is planned by the Government. Potentially, the route could pass through Derbyshire, with a station in the East Midlands, close to or within the county.<sup>17, 74</sup>

4.20 A Regional Growth Fund bid has been submitted by the Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership for improvements to the Midland Mainline. The scheme is also identified in the Local Transport Plan 3. Network Rail will be a key delivery partner for the project.<sup>17, 74</sup>

4.21 Locally, other rail schemes include:

- Strategic freight rail heads at Markham Vale (planned)
- Re-opening of Ilkeston rail station, Erewash (committed)
- Sustainable transport measures at Long Eaton, Erewash
- New rail station at Gamesley, High Peak (planned)<sup>17</sup>

## **Public Transport Information and Timetables**

### Current Provision

4.22 The provision of public transport information is important as it helps people to access and use transport infrastructure and services. A wide

range of public transport information for bus and local rail services is provided which covers the whole county, including phone contact numbers, an on-line journey planner, timetables, booklets and detailed information at bus stops. The County Council produces bus and rail timetable booklets and leaflets for different areas.

## Future Investment

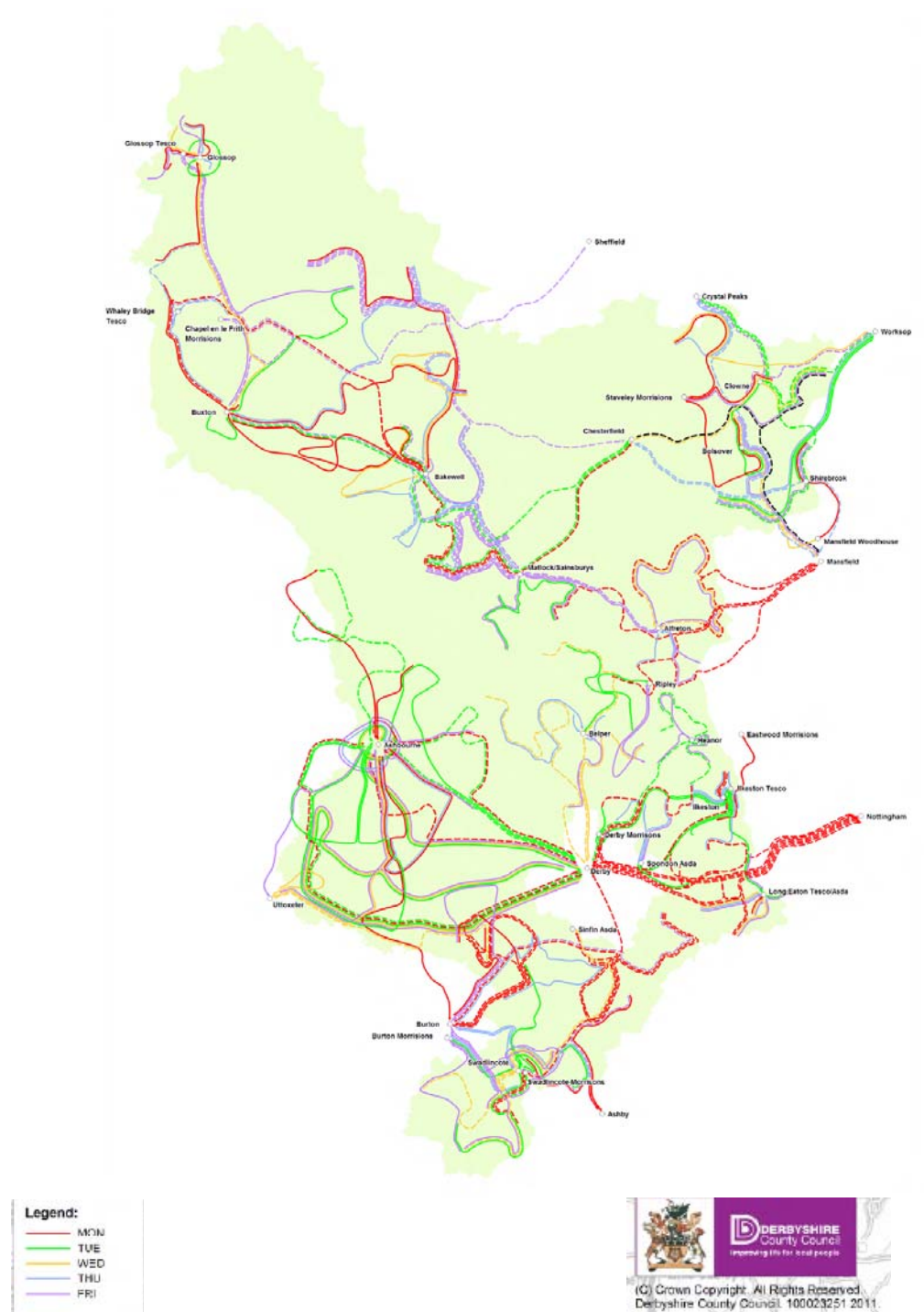
- 4.23 Local Transport Plan 3 proposes the following provision of public transport information, including a financial contribution of £18,000 from Derbyshire County Council to Nottinghamshire County Council for the internet based East Midlands Journey Planner website.<sup>17</sup>

Public Transport Information Strategy		
Subject to available funding from Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council, Derbyshire County Council will provide:		
Bus		
On Site	Web site	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At bus stations and busy stops maintain a full, up to date list of departures on a timetable in easily readable cases (to complement bus operator information as necessary)</li> <li>Supply information to drive the departure displays in Derby Bus Station</li> <li>Develop opportunities for the provision of real time information systems independently, and with bus operators and local authority partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain an up to date impartial timetable database for access via the DCC and derbybus websites (free internet access available at libraries)</li> <li>Statutorily supply information to the public transport journey planner via the DCC website in support of the National Public Transport Information System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide printed timetables to cover Derbyshire, updated at least twice per year</li> <li>Supply information to the Traveline information service to handle telephone enquiries</li> <li>Investigate other media infrastructure in conjunction with operator led initiatives e.g. text/mobile phone</li> <li>In partnership with operators, identify opportunities to grow bus and rail usage through the marketing and promotion of services</li> <li>In partnership with operators, ensure that fare enquiries are answered efficiently and accurately</li> </ul>
Rail		
On Site	Web site	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided by train operators</li> <li>No DCC involvement other than supporting Community Rail Partnership initiatives at local stations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided by train operators and via National Rail</li> <li>Links to above websites from DCC website</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide timetable booklets (with train operator funding) to cover Derbyshire services at least twice a year</li> </ul>

## **Community Transport**

### Current Provision

- 4.24 Derbyshire County Council provides community transport services, the routes of which are shown by the map below.<sup>17</sup>



### Future Investment

The County Council will make a contribution of £100,000 towards the purchase of new community transport vehicles to improve access to key local services where there is increasing demand or a gap or reduction in services.

### **Cycle and Pedestrian Facilities**

4.25 See [Countryside – Countryside Sites and Rights of Way](#) at page [67](#).

## **Street Lighting**

### Current Provision

- 4.26 The County Council maintains a significant network of street lights and street lit carriageways, ranging from residential to town centre and strategic routes. Many of these areas are lit for highway safety reasons, but along with this comes raised personal safety levels as well as improved amenity.<sup>17</sup>
- 4.27 The County Council has, over the last 40 years, delivered significant improvements in the lighting network contributing to road safety and greater personal security. Rising costs in energy and the imposition of carbon taxes place the lighting network at risk due principally to the costs required to support it.<sup>17</sup>

### Future Investment

- 4.28 Issues such as switching off/dimming and new street lighting technologies are currently being debated. Derbyshire County Council is carrying out a number of pilot studies to consider the benefits of different approaches to street lighting. The next few years will see some changes in the current regime, with dimming or switch offs considered where practical, supported by changes to lanterns to use more energy efficient lighting systems.<sup>17</sup>
- 4.29 The Council will consider safety issues including the identification of key parts of the network where lighting contributes most to safety and security. It will also consider landscape character and consider enhancing or preserving darker skies. The illumination of signs will also require a more economic approach which may lead to the introduction of more effective signing to reduce energy costs.<sup>17</sup>
- 4.30 Part-night street lighting will be installed in identified parts of the county. £3 million was committed in the County Council's 2009-10 capital programme. It was anticipated that £1.2 million of that would be saved in lighting costs within 2.5 years of project completion.<sup>43</sup>
- 4.31 Across the county, low-energy lighting will be installed in existing bus shelters to reduce energy consumption, at a cost of £35,000 plus ongoing maintenance costs.<sup>17</sup>

## **Travel Plans**

### Current Provision

- 4.32 A Travel Plan is a long term strategy produced by the developer or occupier of a site for delivering sustainable transport objectives through a variety of interventions. Travel Plans are normally dynamic documents, reflecting the current situation, and involving a continuous



process of improving, monitoring, reviewing and adjusting the measures to suit changing circumstances, and to meet agreed targets. More information about Travel Plans can be found here: <http://www2.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/travelplans/tpp/goodpracticeguidelines-main.pdf>

#### Future Investment

- 4.33 Travel Plans are a cost-effective tool for encouraging behaviour change towards low carbon, healthier travel. The County Council encourages businesses, voluntarily and through the planning process, to develop travel plans. The aim is to encourage the use of more sustainable transport modes such as walking, cycling, car share and use of public transport, including use of the Rights of Way and Greenways networks. In addition, railway station travel plans also encourage more sustainable access to stations. The County Council is leading with its own travel plan and car sharing scheme which links to a wider car share scheme for the whole of Derbyshire.<sup>17</sup>
- 4.34 In order to determine the impacts of new development, a Transport Assessment (TA) is often required as part of a planning application, particularly for large-scale development. Where a TA is required, Travel Plans will also be required.

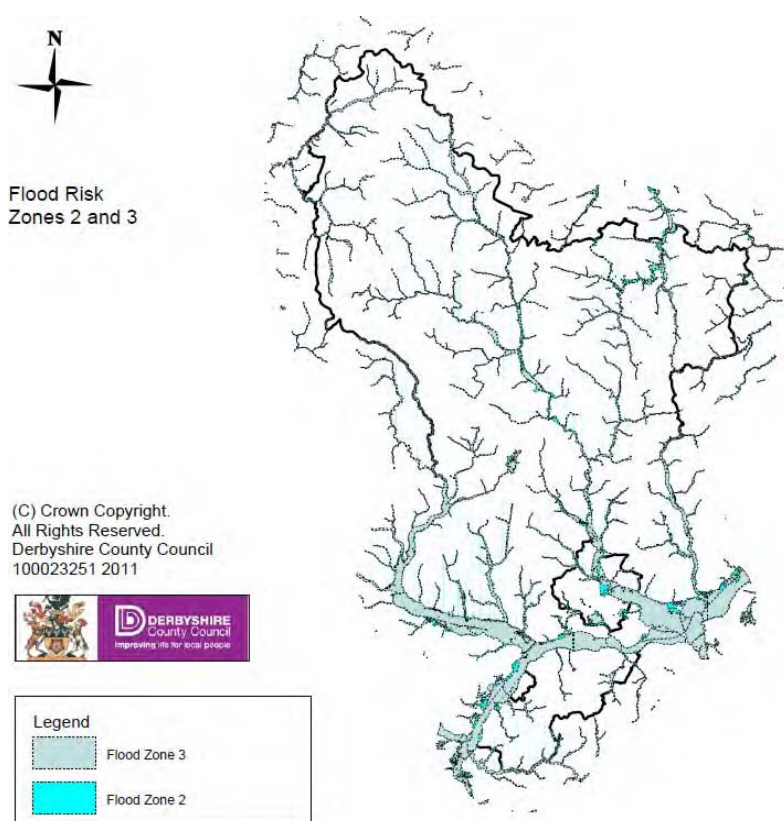


## Physical Infrastructure

### Surface Water, Ground Water and Ordinary Watercourses Flood Risk and Management

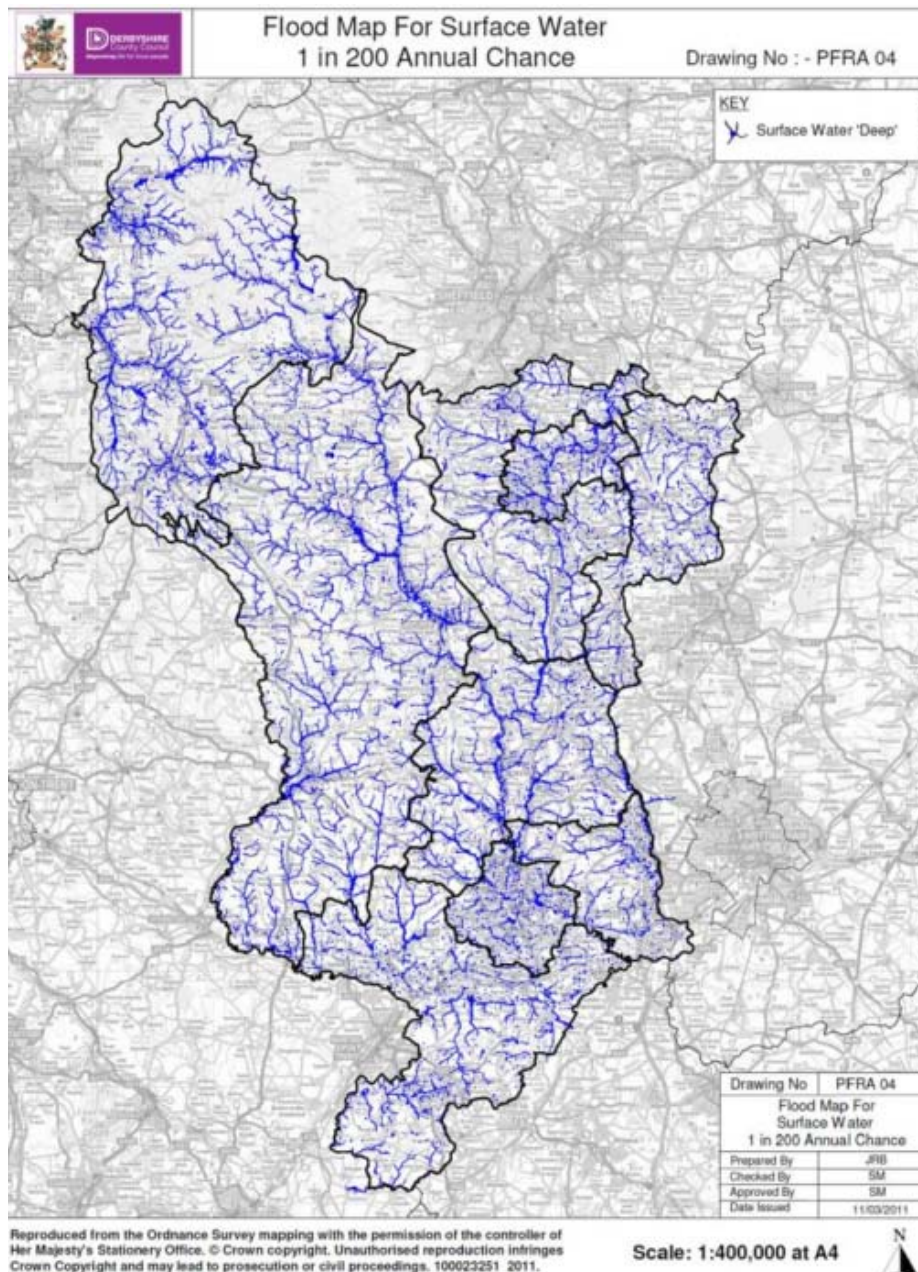
#### Current Provision

- 4.35 In Derbyshire, there are two key sources of information relating to flood risk. The Environment Agency's Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMP) for the River Trent Catchment and the River Don Catchment areas (see [Fluvial Flood Risk and Management](#) at Appendix D); and Derbyshire County Council's Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment. The map below illustrates flood risk from all sources.



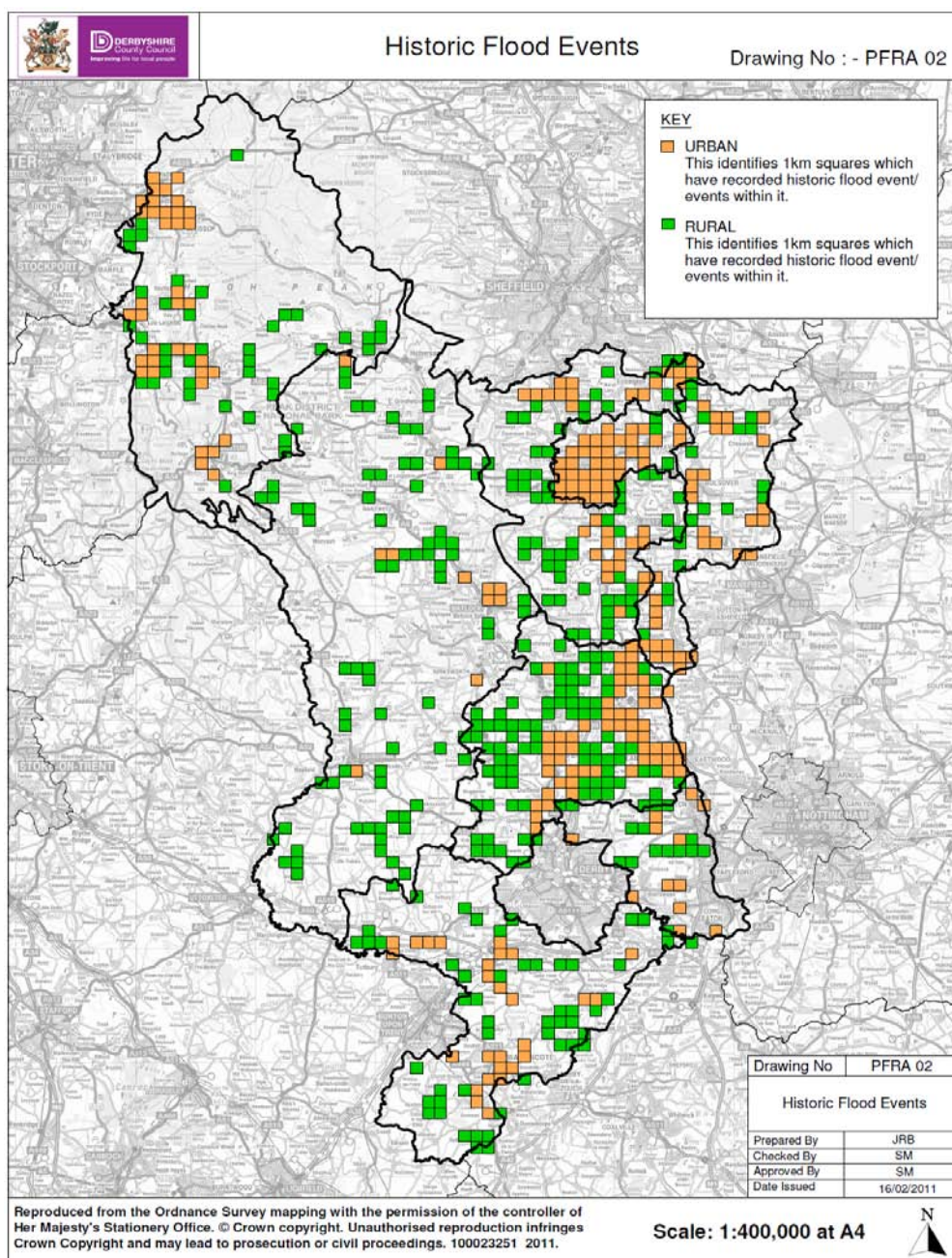
- 4.36 The approach to funding for flood defence and prevention schemes is currently under review and was the subject of a consultation earlier in 2011. It is likely that the national funding regime will change to provide a single funding pot where government will only contribute at a certain level to qualifying schemes following a cost-benefit analysis. If schemes require more funding to make them viable, alternative funding sources will need to be sought.
- 4.37 Following the floods of 2007 and the Pitt Review, a number of legislative changes have been introduced. The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 are the UK enactment of EU directives and require Lead Local Flood Authorities to prepare Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments by June 2011.<sup>97</sup>

- 4.38 The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 designated the County Council as a Lead Local Flood Authority with new responsibilities in regards to flooding arising from surface water, ground water or ordinary watercourses (the Environment Agency remains responsible for main rivers). The Act is being enacted in parts; the next series of enablements in April 2011 require the County Council to:
- Investigate flooding – the County Council is developing a protocol based on the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment to determine the extent of investigation required
  - Make recommendations and assemble partners to resolve or mitigate future flood risk - the County Council has established a Strategic Flood Board
  - Maintain a register of assets affecting flood risk management – the County Council is developing this using GIS and Confirm IT systems
  - Develop a Local Flood Risk Strategy based on the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment and National Flood Risk Strategy – this is being developed by the County Council's Highways and Emergency Planning Services, with partners
  - Determine consents for changes to ordinary watercourses – deferred to October 2011.<sup>96</sup>
- 4.39 Derbyshire County Council will need to consider the resources required to meet the new legislative requirements; a team of engineers and technicians dedicated to flood risk management may be needed to undertake new statutory duties. Central government has provided funding for the next two years to help meet this resource requirement although the additional burden of the forthcoming SuDs Approving Boards will require additional resources in April/October 2012.<sup>100</sup>
- 4.40 The EA and DEFRA have released flood maps for surface water based on topographical models to identify areas of potential flooding. Lead Local Flood Authorities have been asked to use these in analysing current and future flood risk for their areas. Derbyshire's Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment comprises a strategic assessment of:
- Historic flooding data collected from parish, district and county records; detailed records are held digitally on GIS
  - An understanding of the areas most at risk of current and future flooding from surface water and ordinary watercourses including risk to dwellings, non-residential property, and critical services
  - An explanation of the urban/rural divide and how this reduces the risk of excluding those suffering flooding in small villages or hamlets where national thresholds may ignore them
  - A sound Local Flood Risk Strategy for residents and businesses
- 4.41 The map below illustrates risk from surface water flooding.<sup>100</sup>



- 4.42 Derbyshire's Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment deals with surface water flooding – resulting from heavy or prolonged rainfall exceeding the capacity of natural and engineered drainage networks, generally affecting low lying areas and water flow paths; groundwater flooding resulting from water rising through underlying aquifers, resurgences, springs and mine workings also affecting areas where the water table shallow and generally associated with heavy or prolonged rainfall; and ordinary watercourses - resulting from heavy or prolonged rainfall exceeding/overtopping the natural/engineered banks or failure of engineered spill ways.<sup>100</sup>
- 4.43 Information collected for the purposes of understanding past flood risk is shown on the map below.<sup>100</sup>





4.44 The above map does not fully illustrate the consequences of past flood incidents. The following table uses data collected for the Local Climate Impacts Profile 2010.<sup>93</sup> Those incidents occurring between 2000 and 2008 that were considered to be of significant harmful consequence to Derbyshire are recorded in the table below. Local significance is based on the properties flooded (more than 5) and disruption of critical infrastructure. For each event there may have been more than one incident occurring in different areas.<sup>100</sup>

Location	Date	Incident
Derbyshire	Oct - Nov 2000	Disruption to critical infrastructure and properties flooded in several towns and villages.
Rowsley	Oct 2001	Disruption to critical infrastructure.

Baslow and Cromford - Derbyshire Dales	Feb 2002	Disruption to critical infrastructure and commercial property flooded.
Glossop – High Peak	Jul 2002	Properties flooded and disruption to critical infrastructure.
Baslow, Darley Dale, Bakewell, across Derbyshire	Dec 2002	Disruption to critical infrastructure across county.
Buxton	Feb 2004	Disruption to critical infrastructure.
Chesterfield and Derbyshire Dales, across Derbyshire	Aug 2004	Disruption to critical infrastructure across county.
Chesterfield, South Derbyshire, Amber Valley, across Derbyshire	Aug 2004	Disruption to critical infrastructure across county.
Across Derbyshire	Nov 2005	Properties flooded.
Across Derbyshire	June 2006	Disruption to critical infrastructure across county. Babington hospital and more than 100 residential properties flooded.
Swadlincote – South Derbyshire	Sep 2006	Properties flooded.
Stoney Middleton	Jan 2007	Approximately 30 residential properties flooded and disruption to critical infrastructure.
Across Derbyshire	Jun 2007	Disruption to critical infrastructure and properties flooded in several towns and villages.
Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire	Sep 2008	Disruption to critical infrastructure and properties flooded in several towns and villages.

4.45 The most recent flooding events occurred in 2000, 2002 and 2007. The sources of flooding were a combination of fluvial and surface water flooding for all three events. The 2000 and 2007 flooding events were national events with many incidents across the county. In July 2002 there was a localised event with flooding in the Glossop area. During the 2000 and 2007 floods there was widespread disruption to road and rail transport network across the county. Chesterfield was particularly affected on both occasions.<sup>100</sup>

4.46 In 2000 the army and council engineers worked to protect approximately 200 residential properties in Hatton. In Chesterfield approximately 26 residential properties were evacuated and 15 flooded. The River Derwent and Beeley brook overtopped and arterial roads in Chesterfield, Matlock and Bakewell were closed. Babington hospital and Rowsley CofE school basements were flooded. There was structural damage to thirty roads across the county.<sup>100</sup>

4.47 In July 2002 in Glossop the A57 was closed and properties flooded. Flood waters reached a depth of approximately one metre along High Street West. Manor Park suffered significant damage to bridges, footpaths and riverbanks.<sup>100</sup>

4.48 Chesterfield was particularly affected in 2007 when the River Hipper/Rother overtopped its banks. The A617 flooded and sewage system surcharged, residential homes were flooded and hundreds of residents were evacuated. River Derwent and River Trent overtopped.

Surface water flooding caused damage to properties in Erewash. Livestock were lost in Walton-on-Trent.<sup>100</sup>

- 4.49 Finally in September 2008 Kniveton, Parwich and Matlock town centres were subjected to specifically surface water flood events well in excess of Derbyshire's proposed thresholds for urban and rural communities.<sup>100</sup>
- 4.50 Seven out of the fourteen flood events listed in the table above as surface water flooding have been classified as regional flood events affecting locations throughout the county including the floods of 2000 and 2007. Of the remaining seven events, six were attributed to individual parishes and one to the districts of Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire.<sup>100</sup>
- 4.51 The events listed in the table above are not of national significance as they do not meet the threshold of indicative flood risk. However the events listed are of local significance, but due to the lack of detailed supporting information are difficult to evaluate as being of harmful significant consequence.<sup>100</sup>

#### Future Investment

- 4.52 The County Council is taking work on the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment forward through district and parish level assessments. Three areas have been identified as an initial pilot study (Belper, Ticknall and Ashbourne). These assessments will identify potential management options. Rather than implementing large and expensive flood defence or relief schemes, future management of flood risk by the County Council is likely to focus on smaller-scale prevention and resilience measures, such as:
- Community engagement to increase understanding and awareness
  - Developing risk management
  - Local actions by the County Council and local communities, land sacrifice schemes and small-scale water management schemes
  - Measures to improve personal resilience to events
  - Improved maintenance
  - Sustainable drainage systems (SuDs)
- 4.53 The government's consultation on the funding of flood management works looked at financing of schemes from simple household resilience to more detailed and costly flood relief works. Central government will not be fully funding future flood related work but will fund a percentage of costs based on the likely level of return on their investment. Funding gaps will therefore have to be met by other agencies, levies and communities. The County Council will not always be responsible for the design and promotion of local flood relief schemes as these will be community partnership schemes, but may in the future have a partnership role in joint funding bids.<sup>100</sup>

## *Climate Change and Future Risk*

- 4.54 The impacts of climate change on future flood risk are not fully understood. United Kingdom Climate Projections 2009 (UKCP09) information has been used in this PFRA to provide an insight into the possible impacts of climate change on future flood risk within Derbyshire.<sup>98</sup>
- 4.55 There is scientific evidence that global climate change is happening now and cannot be ignored. Over the past century around the UK sea levels have risen and more winter rain falls in intense wet spells. Seasonal rainfall is highly variable and seems to have decreased in summer and increased in winter. Some of the changes might reflect natural variation, however the broad trends are in line with projections from climate models.<sup>98</sup>
- 4.56 Greenhouse gas (GHG) levels in the atmosphere are likely to cause higher winter rainfall in future and past GHG emissions suggest some climate change is inevitable in the next 20-30 years. Lower emissions could reduce the amount of climate change further into the future, but changes are still projected at least as far ahead as the 2080s.
- 4.57 There is enough confidence in large scale climate models to require a plan for change and whilst there is more uncertainty at a local level, model results can help in planning to adapt. For example, rain storms may become more intense, but there is no certainty about exactly where or when.
- 4.58 By the 2080s, the latest UK climate projections (UKCP09) are that there could be around three times as many days in winter with heavy rainfall (defined as more than 25mm in a day) and it is plausible that the amount of rain in extreme storms could increase locally by 40%. The climate change projections provided by UKCP09 currently reflect the best scientific understanding of how the climate system operates and might change in the future.<sup>98</sup>
- 4.59 Using UKCP09 – 2011, climate projections were obtained for the year 2020 this date being closest to 2017, when the next PFRA will be produced by each LLFA. The climate projections used were based on a 50% probability and medium emissions scenario in the East Midlands region. Therefore for a 50% probability at a given location, it should be interpreted that there is a 50% likelihood that the climate variable will be equal to or less than the predicted climate variable value.<sup>98</sup>
- 4.60 By 2020, for the East Midlands region and for a medium emissions scenario, the following rainfall statistics are estimated:
- Mean winter precipitation is estimated to increase by up to 5%
  - Mean summer precipitation is estimated to decrease by up to 8%

- Precipitation on the wettest day in winter is estimated to increase by up to 10%
- Precipitation on the wettest day in summer is estimated to increase by up to 10%.<sup>98</sup>

4.61 The consequences being an increase in surface water flooding due to increased levels of precipitation. During the winter months flooding may increase as a result of higher rainfall. During the summer months with estimated increased temperatures there is a possibility of increased convective rain storms with high intensity rainfall events. Climate changes can affect local flood risk in several ways as impacts will depend on local conditions and vulnerability. Wetter winters and more rain falling in wet spells may increase river flooding with more intense rainfall causing more surface runoff, increasing localised flooding and erosion. In turn, this may increase pressure on drains, sewers and water quality. Storm intensity in summer could increase, even in drier summers, so there is a need to be prepared for the unexpected.<sup>100</sup>

4.62 In adapting to change there is a requirement to plan ahead and understand current and future vulnerability to flooding, to develop plans for increased resilience and build capacity to adapt to achieve long-term, sustainable benefits. Local information will be invaluable in understanding climate impacts in detail, including effects from other factors, such as land use. Sustainable development and sustainable drainage (SuDs) will help in adapting to climate change and managing the risk of damaging floods in future.<sup>100</sup>

## **Municipal Waste**

### Current Provision

4.63 Municipal Waste is mostly that collected from households, but also includes waste from some commercial and retail premises and waste from schools and some other public institutions. Derbyshire County Council's Waste Management Service is responsible for the management of municipal waste arisings. The district and borough councils are responsible for the collection of municipal waste.

4.64 In 2009/10 Derbyshire produced 392,509 tonnes of municipal waste. 160,790 tonnes (41%) was recycled or composted and 231,656 tonnes (59%) was disposed of to landfill. The Government's overarching policy to achieve sustainable waste management is to seek the management of all waste, including municipal, higher up the Waste Hierarchy, as set out below.<sup>86</sup>



Source: The Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)



- 4.65 The Derbyshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out the vision and framework for the development and delivery of council waste management services within Derbyshire over the next 20 years. The overall aim is to manage waste higher up the waste hierarchy with high levels of recycling/composting being achieved.
- 4.66 In line with European and national targets, the future of municipal waste management must increasingly rely on non-landfill methods. Such methods may include recycling and composting or treatment with energy recovery. The government introduced landfill tax to encourage councils and businesses to switch to more environmentally friendly and sustainable methods of waste disposal. The tax increased to £56 per tonne from April 2011 and is set to continue to rise by £8 per tonne annually until 2014. An additional driver to divert waste away from landfill is the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme which progressively reduces the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that Waste Disposal Authorities can landfill.

### *Collection*

- 4.67 Some district and borough councils run their own collection services whereas others let contracts to private companies to undertake collections on their behalf. District and borough councils collect waste from householders, a range of materials, methods and frequencies are adopted. Details of local collection services are set out in the table below. As well as kerbside collections district and borough councils also provide bring banks at central locations where residents can recycle a variety of materials.
- 4.68 The councils in Derbyshire have invested heavily to improve arrangements for the collection and recycling/composting of waste thus diverting valuable resources from landfill, with the aim of increasing recycling/composting performance to meet a 55% target in 2020. There are now extensive kerbside recycling/composting collection schemes and recycling centres in place throughout the County. Investment has also been made in new and improved Household Waste Recycling Centres and provision of in-vessel composting facilities across the County.
- 4.69 The County Council has recently developed a new in-vessel composting facility in the north west of the County to process organic waste including garden and kitchen waste collected from householders. Planning approval for the construction of a second in-vessel composting plant in the north east of the county has also been granted although this permission is currently subject to legal challenge.
- 4.70 Details of local collection services are set out in the table below.

Waste Collection Kerbside Schemes - Derbyshire Authorities June 2011																
Council	Residual Waste (Black Bin)	Green Waste Bin				Kerbside Recycling Service										
	Frequency	Collection Receptacle	Garden Waste	Kitchen Waste	Cardboard	Frequency	Cans & Tins	Foil & Aerosols	Glass Bottles & Jars	Newspapers & Magazines	Cardboard	Plastic Bottles	Mixed Textiles & Clothes	Bagged Batteries	Cartons (tetrapacks)	Frequency
Amber Valley	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with recycling)	Optional Green Bin paid for by Households	✓	-	-	Fortnightly	Orange Box	Orange Box	Yellow Box	Blue Bag	Orange Bag	-	-	-	-	Fortnightly
Bolsover	Weekly	Green Bin	✓	-	✓	Fortnightly	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	-	Fortnightly
Chesterfield	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with green bin)	Green Bin	✓	-	✓	Fortnightly	Blue Box	Blue Box	Blue Box	Blue Bag	-	-	White Bag	Blue Bag	-	Fortnightly
Derby City	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with green bin)	Brown Bin	✓	✓	✓	Fortnightly	Blue Bin	-	Blue Bin	Blue Bag	-	Blue Bin	Red Bag	-	Blue Bin	Fortnightly
Derbyshire Dales	Weekly	Green Lidded Bin	✓	✓	✓	Fortnightly	Blue Bag	-	Blue Box	Blue Bag	-	-	-	-	-	Fortnightly
Erewash	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with brown bin)	Brown Bin	✓	-	-	Fortnightly	Green Bag* or Blue Bin	Green Bag* or Blue Bin	Green Bag* or Blue Bin	Green Bag* or Blue Bin	Green Bag* or Blue Bin	Green Bag* or Blue Bin	-	-	-	Fortnightly
High Peak	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with green bin)	Green Lidded Bin	✓	✓	✓	Fortnightly	Green Box	Green Box	Green Box	Blue Bag	-	-	Red Bag	-	-	Fortnightly
North East Derbyshire	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with green bin)	Green Bin	✓	-	✓	Fortnightly	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	-	Fortnightly
South Derbyshire	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with brown bin)	Brown Bin	✓	✓	✓	Fortnightly	Green Box**	Green Box**	Green Box**	Blue Bag	-**	-**	White Bag	-	-	Fortnightly

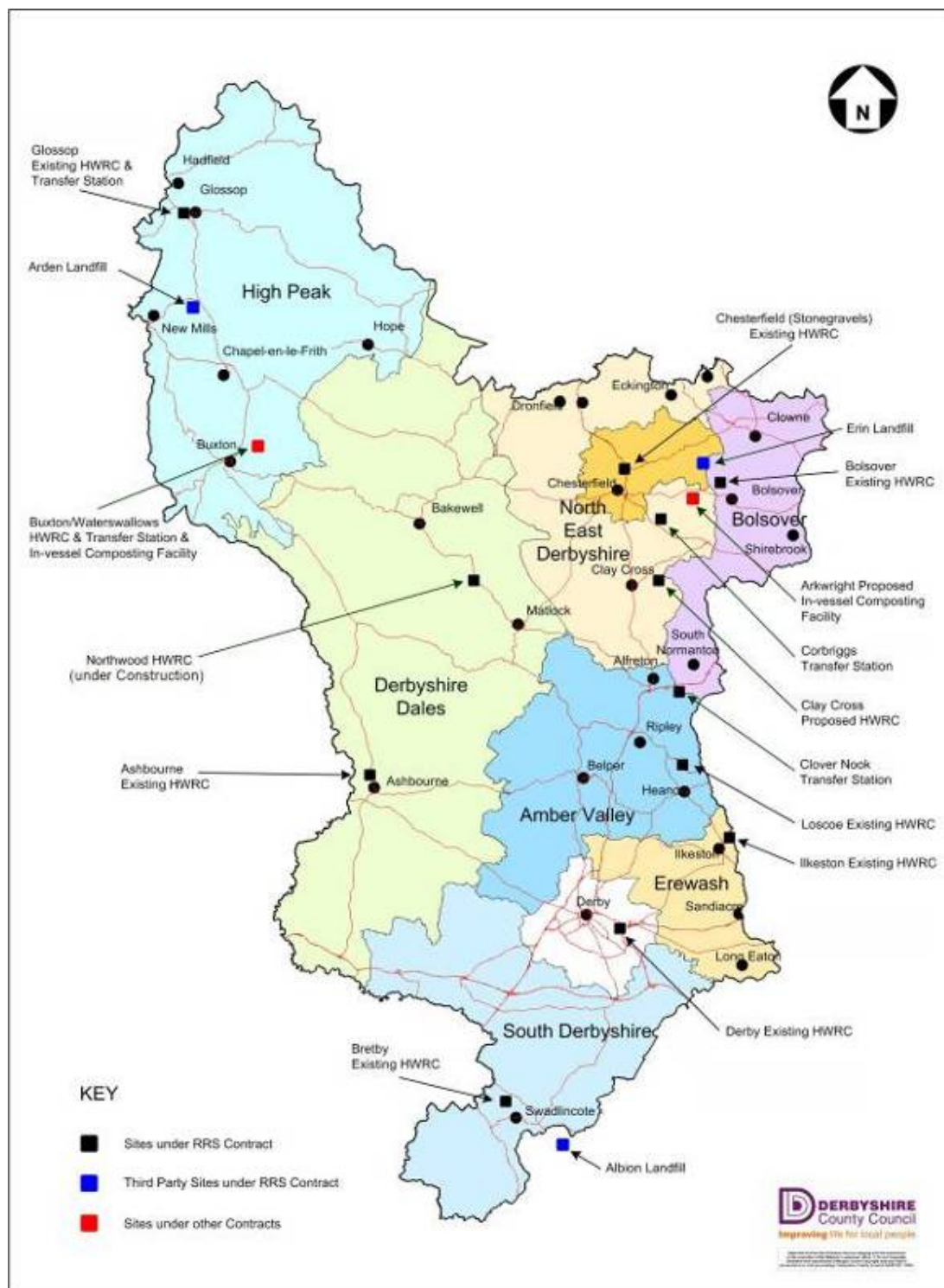
\* Green Recycling Bags are provided free of charge, a blue 140 litre bin can be purchased for £26 or a 240 litre blue bin for £28.

\*\* From September 2012 South Derbyshire will replace the Green Box with a Wheeled Bin and add cardboard and plastic to the collection

## Disposal

- 4.71 Where the local borough and district councils successfully divert waste away from landfill (i.e. recycle or compost it instead), the County Council pays the district and borough council a 'recycling credit' based upon the savings in collection and disposal costs which currently totals £3.6 million per year. The cost of this recycling credit is much less than the cost of landfill and provides a financial incentive to the district and borough councils.
- 4.72 Once the residual waste is collected, it is either sent straight to landfill, or is taken to a transfer station where it is bulked up, and currently it is then sent either to landfill or outside the county for processing at treatment facilities, for example at energy from waste or mechanical biological treatment facilities. The landfill and waste treatment facilities are generally third party facilities which are contracted by the County Council's long term waste management contractor, Resource Recovery Solutions (Derbyshire) Ltd.
- 4.73 Typically the district and borough councils manage the reprocessing of dry recyclables collected at the kerbside and bring sites, the County Council pays recycling credits for any material collected. With regard to the organic waste streams the County Council provides the majority of these services through contracts with the private sector. There are two exceptions (South Derbyshire and Derbyshire Dales District Councils) where the district councils have secured organic processing capacity directly; in both cases the County Council pays recycling credits.

4.74 The County Council currently has 8 Household Waste Recycling Centres, with a ninth due to open in August 2011. The County Council's waste facilities are shown on the map below.



4.75 The next table sets out the current capacity of Household Waste Recycling Centres and potential options for expansion (if any).

<b>HWRC</b>	<b>Current Available Capacity</b>	<b>Vehicle Capacity</b>	<b>Potential for Expansion</b>
Ashbourne	Surplus	Space for 14 parked vehicles and 31 queuing	Possible room for expansion; DCC own land to west of current site
Bolsover	Surplus	Space for 24 +2 disabled parked cars and 30 queuing	Possible room for expansion as part of the Markham Vale development
Bretby	Over capacity	Parking for 8 vehicles and 40 queuing on access road	Former landfill site. Could potentially expand subject to planning and infrastructure constraints
Glossop	Over capacity	Limited parking for 6 vehicles on site and 3 outside of site	Redevelopment proposed, planning permission obtained, but access constraints to overcome
Ilkeston	Almost at capacity	Parking for 10 vehicles on site and 15 on access road. Queuing on highway at peak times.	Some limited potential to expand by removing existing banking and construction a retaining wall.
Loscoe	Over capacity	18 +1 disabled parking spaces on-site and 15 on access road. Queuing on highway at peak times.	No potential for expansion of existing site.
Stonegravels	At limit of capacity	16 + 2 disabled parking spaces on-site and 6 spaces on access road. Queuing on highway at peak times.	No potential for expansion
Waterswallows	Surplus capacity	20 parking spaces on-site and 3 spaces on access road	Potential for expansion on existing footprint if capacity of transfer station utilised.

### Future Investment

4.76 In October 2010 the Government published a National Infrastructure Plan, which for waste commits to:

- Diverting biodegradable wastes from landfill
- Recognising the role of energy recovery and anaerobic digestion
- Supporting council projects for the treatment of household waste
- Encouraging local solutions and incentives to households to recycle
- Working with businesses on responsibility deals to promote better product design, recycling and waste management
- Incentivising renewable energy from waste

- Facilitating greater community support for waste treatment facilities
- Supporting 21 contracted waste PFI projects and 11 projects in procurement, at an estimated cost of £95 million in 2014-15 and £120 million per year from 2017-18.<sup>16</sup>

### *Collection*

- 4.77 Only a handful of properties have a restricted recycling service, although there are known issues in some areas relating to lack of storage for the number and range of containers required; and/or access restrictions to properties meaning residents have to present containers some distance from their homes.
- 4.78 Collection services and routes are generally based on existing household numbers and designed to support existing communities and therefore there is limited spare capacity in service provision. Because of this, smaller developments of up to 25 dwellings can generally be absorbed into existing collection rounds, but larger developments exceeding 200 dwellings would create difficulties in delivering collection services. Additional funding would probably be required to support additional collection services in those areas with large scale development.

### *Disposal*

- 4.79 The County Council, jointly with Derby City Council, is preparing a Waste Core Strategy which will guide how waste is managed over the next 20 years. The plan will set out how many and what type of new facilities are needed and where they should be located. It will deal with municipal, commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition waste. The plan will be used by the County and City Councils to decide whether to grant or refuse planning permission for new waste management facilities such as recycling and composting plants, energy from waste facilities and landfill sites. The Plan is in the early stages of preparation. A paper on the need for new waste facilities was published in spring 2010; this information will be updated and published in summer 2011.<sup>40</sup>
- 4.80 Taking into account currently published information, by 2029/30 Derbyshire will need new facilities or capacity at existing facilities (not landfill) to treat an additional 449,757 tonnes of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste arisings per year. That is 2-3 very large facilities (each treating 200,000 tonnes per annum) or 22 small facilities (each treating 20,000 tonnes per annum).<sup>40</sup>
- 4.81 By 2029/30 Derbyshire will also need new sites/capacity additional to what is permitted in 2009/10 to landfill 6,611,164 tonnes of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste (which is the equivalent of around 300,000 tonnes of additional annual treatment capacity). There

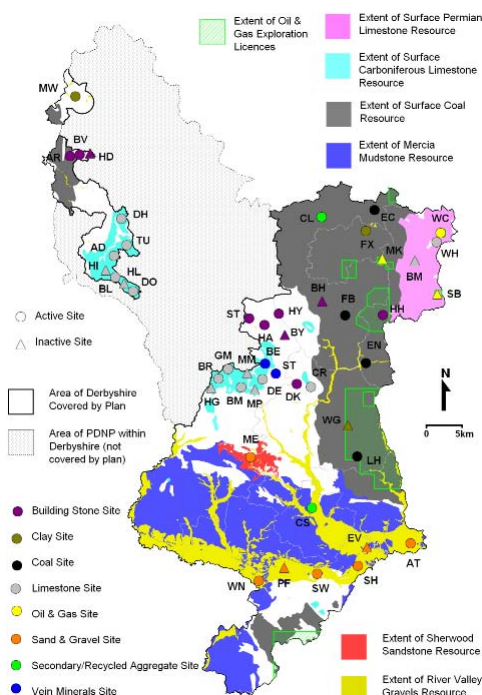
will also be a need to make provision for handling facilities such as household waste recycling centres and transfer stations.<sup>40</sup>

- 4.82 An additional household waste recycling centre is planned at Northwood, Darley Dale to be delivered by summer 2011. A further site is proposed at Clay Cross, to be delivered sometime during the next spending review period.
- 4.83 The County Council has planning permission to redevelop and enlarge the Waste Transfer Station and Household Waste Recycling Centre at Glossop. This project will progress once permanent improvements to the access road and bridge are agreed and completed.<sup>43</sup>
- 4.84 The County Council is currently considering new policies/initiatives to deal with waste at the top end of the waste hierarchy, via the promotion of waste minimisation and prevention. This work is being developed through the joint Derby City and Derbyshire County Waste Plan.

## Minerals

### Current Provision

- 4.85 In 2007, approximately 1700 people were employed by the minerals industry in Derbyshire (including the Peak District). Up to £50 million is paid annually to these employees, with many jobs located in rural areas where employment can otherwise be scarce. The minerals industry also supports a network of production and processing facilities such as cement and brick works, which in turn supply raw materials for other industries, such as construction.<sup>4</sup> A map of the minerals industry, along with the key (sites in operation in Derbyshire) is provided below.



Map Code	Site Name	District	Main Mineral	Other Minerals	Planned After use	Operational in 2009?
AD	Ashwood Dale	High Peak	Limestone (Industrial)		None	Yes
AR	Arden	High Peak	Sandstone (Building Stone)		Part Landfill	Yes
AT	Attenborough	Erewash	Sand & Gravel		Amenity	Yes
BE	Balleye	Derbyshire Dales	Vein Minerals	Limestone	None	Yes
BH	Bole Hill	NE Derbyshire	Sandstone (Building Stone)		Amenity	No
BL	Brierlow	High Peak	Limestone (Aggregate)		Agriculture & Amenity	Yes
BM	Bolsover Moor	Bolsover	Limestone (Aggregate)		Agriculture & Amenity	No
BO	Bone Mill	Derbyshire Dales	Limestone (Aggregate)	Limestone (Industrial)	None	Yes
BR	Brassington Moor	Derbyshire Dales	Limestone (Industrial)	Limestone (Aggregate)	Amenity	Yes
BV	Birch Vale	High Peak	Sandstone (Building Stone)		None	Yes
BY	Brickyard Farm	Derbyshire Dales	Sandstone (Building Stone)		Amenity	Yes
CL	Callywhite Lane	NE Derbyshire	Recycled Aggregates		Landfill	Yes
CR	Crich	Amber Valley	Limestone (Aggregate)		Amenity	Yes
CS	Chaddesden Sidings	Derby City	Recycled & Secondary Aggregates		Part business, part open leisure	Yes
DE	Dene	Derbyshire Dales	Limestone (Aggregate)	Limestone (Industrial)	Agriculture & Amenity	Yes
DH	Dove Holes	High Peak	Limestone (Aggregate)		Agriculture & Amenity	Yes
DK	Duke's	Amber Valley	Sandstone (Building Stone)		Amenity	Yes
DO	Dowlow	High Peak	Limestone (Aggregate)	Limestone (Industrial)	Agriculture & Amenity	Yes
EC	Eckington	NE Derbyshire	Coal		None Underground	Yes
EN	Engine Reclamation Site	Bolsover	Coal		Agriculture & Amenity	Yes
EV	Elvaston	South Derbyshire	Sand & Gravel		Agriculture & Amenity	No
FB	Former Biwaters	NE Derbyshire	Coal		Residential & Commercial	Yes
FX	Fowlow Tip	Chesterfield	Clay (Brick)	Coal, Fireclay, Recycled Aggregates	Agriculture & Clay Stocking (temporary use for 20 years)	Yes
GM	Grange Mill	Derbyshire Dales	Limestone (Industrial)	Limestone (Aggregate)	Amenity	Yes
HA	Halldale	Derbyshire Dales	Sandstone (Building Stone)		Amenity	Yes
HD	Hayfield	High Peak	Sandstone (Building Stone)		Amenity	No
HG	Hoe Grange	Derbyshire Dales	Limestone		None	No
HH	Hardwick Hall	Bolsover	Sandstone (Building Stone)		Amenity	Yes
HI	Hillhead	High Peak	Limestone		Amenity	No
HL	Hindlow	High Peak	Limestone		Amenity	No
HY	Highlykely	NE Derbyshire?	Sandstone (Building Stone)		None	Yes
LH	Lodge House	Amber Valley	Coal		Agriculture & Amenity	Yes
MK	Markham	Chesterfield	Gas (Abandoned Mine Methane)		None	No
ME	Mercaston	Derbyshire Dales	Sand & Gravel		Agriculture & Amenity	Yes
MM	Middletone Mine	Derbyshire Dales	Limestone		Part Industry, Part None Underground	No
MP	Middle Peak	Derbyshire Dales	Limestone		Agriculture & Amenity	No
MW	Mouselow	High Peak	Clay	Sandstone (Building Stone)	Agriculture & Amenity	Yes
PF	Potlocks Farm	South Derbyshire	Sand & Gravel		None	No
SB	Shirebrook	Bolsover	Gas (Abandoned Mine Methane)		None	No
SH	Shardlow	South Derbyshire	Sand & Gravel		Agriculture	Yes
SL	Slinter Top	Derbyshire Dales	Vein Minerals	Limestone (Aggregate)	Landfill & Agriculture & Amenity	Yes
ST	Stancliffe	Derbyshire Dales	Sandstone		Recreation & Amenity	Yes



Map Code	Site Name	District	Main Mineral	Other Minerals	Planned After use	Operational in 2009?
SW	Swarkestone	South Derbyshire	Sand & Gravel		Agriculture & Amenity	Yes
TU	Tunstead	High Peak	Limestone (Industrial)	Limestone (Aggregate)	None	Yes
WC	Whitwell Colliery	Bolsover	Gas (Abandoned Mine Methane)		None	Yes
WG	Waingroves Brickworks	Amber Valley	Clay & Shale		Agriculture & Amenity	No
WH	Whitwell	Bolsover	Limestone (Industrial)	Limestone (Aggregate)	Agriculture & Amenity	Yes
WN	Willington	South Derbyshire	Sand & Gravel		Agriculture & Amenity	Yes

4.86 In the upland areas of the County and the Peak District, quarrying of stone has influenced the character of settlements and the landscape. A small number of quarries are still in operation; these activities impact on the environment but also provide employment and products that conserve local distinctiveness.<sup>1</sup>

4.87 The most significant mineral extracted in Derbyshire is limestone, accounting for over 90% of all minerals produced (by weight). The next most significant is sand and gravel (9% of production). Minerals extracted in smaller amounts include coal, fluorite and barites, gas, sandstone, silica sand, clay and shale. Although the tonnage of these materials extracted is low, their higher value makes them economically very significant. They are used by several nationally important industries such as brick making, electricity generation and steel making. Derbyshire's production of limestone is significant in national terms (17% of the UK's supply).<sup>4</sup>

4.88 Limestone resources are located mainly in the north west of the county, in Matlock/Wirksworth and in the north east of the county east of Bolsover. In 2009 there were 11 quarries producing limestone and 2 further quarries producing limestone from vein mineral workings. 4 In December 2009, current mineral reserves (the mineral resource that has planning permission to be worked) of limestone for aggregate uses totalled 808 million tonnes, enough to last for 84 years at current production rates. Reserves of industrial limestone were around 360 million tonnes.<sup>41</sup>

4.89 After extraction, limestone is crushed mechanically to varying sizes and its end use depends on its physical (used as aggregate) or chemical properties (used as industrial limestone). Many of Derbyshire's quarries produce both types of limestone. Aggregate limestone is used mainly as fill material, roadstone and in the manufacture of concrete. Around 75% of Derbyshire's limestone aggregates production is sold outside the county – the North West (35%), to other counties within the East Midlands (15%) and other regions (25%). Industrial limestone is used for high value industrial processes. Markets are national and international. A more local use is for cement manufacture and cement works tend to be located close to quarries.<sup>4</sup>



- 4.90 Reserves of sand and gravel were 9.85 million tonnes at December 2009, sufficient to last for about 7 years at current extraction rates. 41 Sand and gravel resources are concentrated along the river valleys, the most important being the Trent Valley as well as the Lower Derwent and Dove. In 2009, there were four active operations along the Trent and Derwent Valleys. There is also a sand and gravel deposit in the hard rock of the Sherwood Sandstones between Ashbourne and Belper which is currently worked by one operation. <sup>4</sup>
- 4.91 Sand and gravel is used primarily in the manufacture of concrete and as a bulk filling material. Most of the pits in Derbyshire have concrete plants on site. These serve national and regional markets for products such as blocks, floors, pipes, kerbs and street furniture. Sand is mainly used to produce mortars and asphalt or as building sand. Most sand and gravel in Derbyshire is used within 10-15 miles of the pits, mainly because of high transportation costs but also because of competition from other sources of aggregate. In 2005, 21% of total sand and gravel was used within the county. 73% was used elsewhere in the East Midlands, with the remaining 6% used in Yorkshire and the Humber and the West Midlands. <sup>4</sup>
- 4.92 There are substantial resources of coal in the coalfield to the east of the county despite the cessation of large scale coal production in the 1990s. Reserves at the end of 2008 were about 1.5 million tonnes. Since 2008, a further 160,000 tonnes of coal has been granted planning permission. In 2009 there were four operational sites (one underground mine and three surface operations). Some surface coal resource remains in South Derbyshire but it is a limited size, urbanised and largely exhausted by previous surface mining. There is a large potential resource of deep coal in north east Derbyshire but development of a new deep mine or the reopening of a closed mine seems unlikely due to high costs. Derbyshire coal is of a quality suitable for use by the electricity industry in power generation. The nearest coal fired power station is in Nottinghamshire. New uses for coal such as substituting for oil and or gas may become economic. <sup>4</sup>
- 4.93 In Derbyshire, brick clay resources are found under the Mercia Mudstone in the south of the county and Carboniferous Clays. In 2009, permission was granted for the extraction of 600,000 tonnes of brick clay from Foxlow Tip, Staveley. Fireclay is found in association with the coal measures. In the UK, fluorspar occurs only in the Northern Pennines and Southern Pennines. The Peak is the remaining potential source as production ceased in Durham in 1999. Production in Derbyshire is limited to intermittent supply from two sites. Building stone is produced mainly from small quarries, mainly in central Derbyshire but also from north-west Derbyshire. Brick clay is used for facing and engineering bricks, pavers, clay tiles and clay pipes. Clay is a high volume low value commodity and is expensive to transport long distances. <sup>4</sup>

- 4.94 Most of the minerals produced in Derbyshire are transported by road. Rail links are generally only viable at high volume long life quarries where the significant capital costs can be recovered. In 2007 there were three active rail facilities in Derbyshire and three inactive rail facilities.<sup>4</sup>
- 4.95 Generally, mineral extraction is a temporary use of land. Once extraction has ceased, the site must be restored to its former use or a new use such as agriculture, wildlife or leisure. The type of restoration will be affected by the site and type of quarry that existed. In Derbyshire, many of the current quarries have conditions requiring restoration to agriculture and/or amenity uses. Some quarries have no agreed restoration scheme. For sand and gravel workings, restoration to water uses is becoming more common. Where sites are close to airports, this has to be balanced against the risk of birdstrike.<sup>4</sup>
- 4.96 Mining and quarrying within Derbyshire has left an environmental legacy. Whilst there are many former quarries, most are small and have blended into the landscape over time. Underground mining is no longer so environmentally significant but potential public safety and stability problems (collapse of mines, emissions from mine gases, spontaneous combustion, and discharge of mine water) can be triggered and uncovered by new development. Within Derbyshire there are 9,800 recorded mine workings and large areas of shallow mine workings. 185 hazards related to coal mining have been recorded. The Coal Authority and district councils are currently mapping areas where issues resulting from coal mining need to be considered.<sup>4</sup>

#### Future Investment

- 4.97 The Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund ended on 31 March 2011 but previous to this it provided £200,000 - £300,000 per year through the Derbyshire Aggregates Levy Grants Scheme for local community projects. The scheme allowed community and voluntary groups to apply for relatively small sums (between about £2,500 and £50,000) towards improvements to local facilities in areas most affected by aggregate extraction.
- 4.98 In total, the scheme has funded £2.23 million worth of projects over nine years, including improvements to children's playgrounds, community centres, village halls, footpaths and bridleways, churches, visitor attractions, the historic environment, stone walling, habitat and access, and sport and recreation facilities. However, there are many areas where aggregate extraction will continue to affect local communities. There is interest from both local communities and the aggregates industry in a similar scheme continuing in Derbyshire.
- 4.99 The Trent Valley is an important resource for the minerals industry and is currently worked for sand and gravel. The Trent Valley includes parts of South Derbyshire, Erewash, Derby City and Derbyshire Dales; as

well as parts of Leicestershire and Staffordshire. There is potential for extensions to existing minerals sites as well as significant levels of residential development in the area.

- 4.100 In the past, sand and gravel workings in the Trent Valley have been restored to after-uses on a site by site basis. However, there is potential to consider the impacts and benefits of sand and gravel workings and other types of new development within the wider surrounding landscape of the river corridor. Derbyshire County Council is therefore currently scoping a study methodology to develop an overall Green Infrastructure and Landscape strategy for the Trent Valley, to ensure that the landscape is properly planned.
- 4.101 Clear support for such a strategy was demonstrated through consultation on the Minerals Core Strategy Issues and Options paper in 2010. Once prepared, the strategy would form a key part of the evidence base and vision of the forthcoming statutory Minerals Local Plan. Funding for this work has yet to be identified but potential funding streams include Derbyshire County Council and the 6Cs Growth Point (Green Infrastructure).

## **ICT and Communications**

### Current Provision

- 4.102 Currently access to the internet is mainly through the national telephone network infrastructure. Typically, broadband service quality is affected by the proximity to the local telephone exchange; the quality and condition of cabling and connections; and the level of internet use at any one time.
- 4.103 In January 2009 there were 72 BT telephone exchanges in Derbyshire providing the basic cabling that provide coverage to around 65% of the county. It is known that parts of the county, particularly rural areas, such as Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire struggle to receive a fast and efficient service. Derbyshire Dales is reported to have the lowest levels of internet connection in the East Midlands at just 36%. The reliability and speed of broadband service depends on proximity to the exchange and the quality of cabling.<sup>1</sup>
- 4.104 Broadband is also supplied by other means, such as cable. Analysis of potential maximum speeds either via the telephone network or cable shows the potential maximum download speed varies from 5.3 megabits per second (Mbps) to 47.4 Mbps across the region. Urban areas have higher potential speeds than rural areas. This is probably due to the availability of cable broadband in urban areas.

## Future Investment

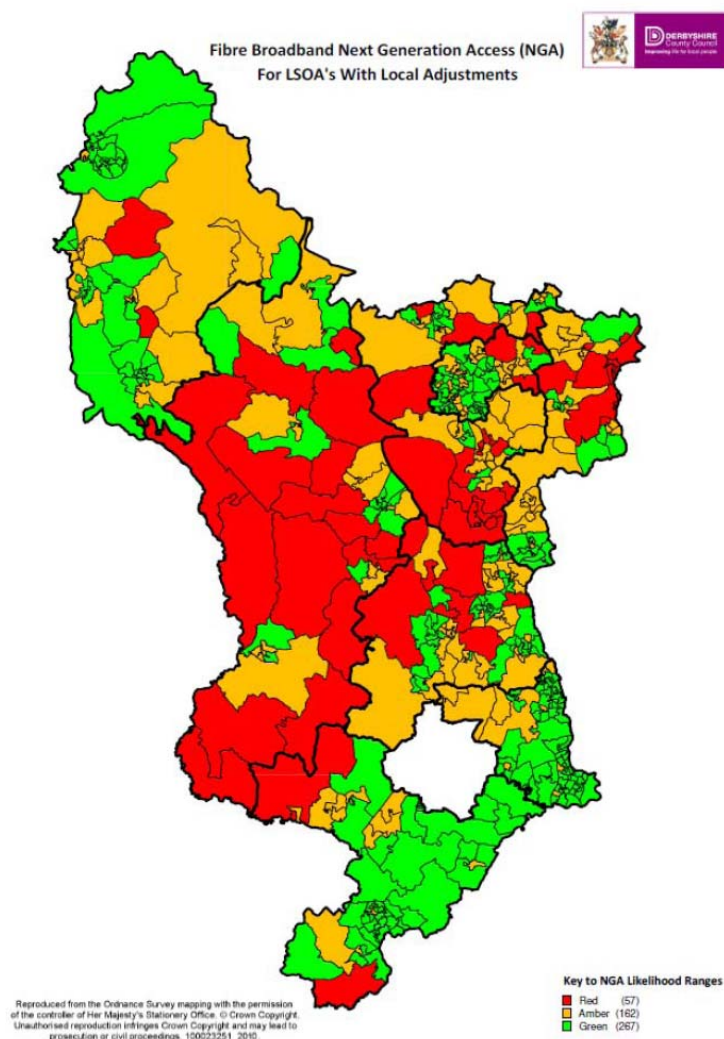
4.105 In October 2010 the Government published a National Infrastructure Plan which included digital communications. More detail was published subsequently in December 2010, in the Department for Business Innovation and Skills strategy on Britain's Superfast Broadband Future. The Plan sets out an aim for the UK to have the best superfast broadband network in Europe by 2015 and functional level of broadband access for everybody. Rolling out superfast broadband could impact positively on the economy and employment within the communications sector. The National Infrastructure Plan programme for communications includes:

- Considering infrastructure sharing between private companies
- Amending legislation to encourage greater deployment of networks
- Holding an auction for 800MHz -2.6GHz suitable for mobile broadband (as freed up by the digital TV switchover)
- Releasing a further 500MHz over the next ten years for new mobile communication
- Piloting projects in rural and hard to service communities
- Working with Local Enterprise Partnerships to provide connectivity to specific locations
- Investing a total of £530 million to support the UK broadband network, benefitting around 2 million households
- Complementing private sector investment (BT is investing £2.5 billion in fibre optic upgrades to the broadband network)<sup>16</sup>

4.106 In Derbyshire, improvement to broadband connectivity is identified as a key priority in the Council Plan 2010 – 2014. The county aims to broaden its economic base and improve economic performance, and broadband is essential to this. Derbyshire County Council has carried out significant analysis of the need and benefit of improving Derbyshire's broadband infrastructure through an online survey and the Derbyshire Economic Partnership 'Well Connected' project.

4.107 Due to the distances involved and the limitations of copper based cabling, access to superfast broadband speeds in Derbyshire is limited. The map below shows the projected distribution of broadband availability in the county as at 2017. This is based on the work undertaken by Analysys Masons as part of the Next Generation Access report 2010, and indicates the non-availability of 2Mbps access.<sup>73</sup>

#### Predicted Superfast Broadband Coverage in Derbyshire by 2017



- 4.108 Indicative funding requirements are estimated at £100 million to address need in areas of the county which will not be met by commercial markets. A bid was submitted to Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK) in April 2011 to help address this need. Derbyshire and Derby City have together been allocated £7.39 million by BDUK, which leaves a funding gap of approximately £92.61 million.
- 4.109 BT is working to upgrade exchanges across the country so that they can support high speed broadband. In Derbyshire, the following exchanges have already been upgraded and are ready to take orders from communication providers to deliver high speed broadband services to residents and businesses: Chesterfield; Dronfield; Glossop; and Swadlincote. The following exchanges are due to be upgraded in 2011: Breadsall; Etwall; Long Eaton; and New Mills. The following are due to be upgraded in 2012: Alfreton; Ripley and Whitwell.
- 4.110 There is also a need to provide funding for community broadband projects to help provide coverage to those areas with poor or no access

to broadband. The provision of communication infrastructure, such as masts, poles and exchanges, is also important. However, in some parts of the county, high value and sensitive landscapes and hilly topography, can make the installation of new masts for digital infrastructure challenging.

- 4.111 Additional issues arise with mobile broadband services, in that 3G solutions are not ubiquitous in Derbyshire, and even satellite solutions cannot provide coverage in some locations. Other alternatives, such as WiMax, or wireless data technologies, are limited due primarily to the terrain in the Peak District. Whilst new frequency ranges may help for mobile communications, for the foreseeable future Derbyshire will struggle to get real superfast broadband coverage to all residents and businesses. The BDUK bid proposes a hybrid solution of fibre, wireless and satellite technologies to overcome the challenges posed by Derbyshire's rural nature and topography.
- 4.112 Developers can help to anticipate the future needs of residents and businesses and prevent having to retrofit properties in the future by integrating fibre optic cabling as a fundamental requirement of all new residential and commercial development. The expectation is that when other utility services such as water or electricity are installed, the default for telephony should be fibre optic based technologies, rather than extension of limited copper solutions.
- 4.113 BT's Open Reach newSite teams can provide advice on the design and installation of ICT infrastructure for new development. More information and a developers' guide is available here: <http://www.openreach-communications.co.uk/our-network/what-next/>
- 4.114 The installation of new telecommunications infrastructure (such as exchanges) and the provision of additional broadband services to increase coverage and connection speeds will result in increasing energy demand and consumption. This should also be considered by developers and energy suppliers when planning for new development.

## **Asset Management and Property**

### Current Provision

- 4.115 Derbyshire County Council's Corporate Property service is responsible for estates, disposal of property, the Changing the Way Derbyshire Works and Space Derbyshire projects, acting for developers, regeneration schemes and major projects. The service is also preparing Service Asset Management Plans.

### Future Investment

- 4.116 The Council's asset base is valued in excess of £2 billion. It is a key part of the Changing the Way Derbyshire Works Accommodation

Project which is looking to rationalise the number of 'back office' properties throughout the County. The Cluster Implementation Plans have now been prepared, setting out which properties will be disposed of and which will be retained. More information can be found here [http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/Cabinet%2029%20March%202011%20Accommodation%20Project\\_tcm9-159508.pdf](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/Cabinet%2029%20March%202011%20Accommodation%20Project_tcm9-159508.pdf).<sup>77</sup>

4.117 Overall, the Changing the Way Derbyshire Works initiative is expected to save the Council significant amounts of money but a sum of £731,600 has been approved from the County Council's capital programme contingency, and a further £500,000 allocated in the 2011-12 capital programme to progress the initiative.<sup>77</sup>

4.118 In addition, the 2011/12 capital programme also includes:<sup>43</sup>

- £150,000 to support security and risk management schemes
- £1 million for safety works to kitchens to make them compliant
- £600,000 for Fire Risk Assessments on Council building stock

## **Green Infrastructure**

4.119 Green infrastructure is a strategically planned and delivered network of multi-functional green spaces which sit within and contribute to the type of high quality natural and built environment required to deliver sustainable communities. Delivering, protecting and enhancing these networks requires the creation of new assets to link with river corridors, woodlands, nature reserves, urban green spaces, historic sites and other existing assets.<sup>105</sup>

4.120 Green infrastructure includes established green spaces and new sites and should thread through and surround the built environment and connect the urban area to its urban hinterland. Green infrastructure is used in this document in its widest sense, to embrace not only green spaces such as parks and gardens but also landscape, biodiversity, the historic environment including the built environment, the public realm and public art.

4.121 Green Infrastructure is used in this document in its widest sense, to embrace not only landscape and biodiversity, but also the historic environment including the built environment, the public realm and public art.

4.122 Green Infrastructure should:

- Contribute to the management, conservation and enhancement of landscape character and local distinctiveness
- Contribute to the protection, conservation and management of historic landscape, archaeological and built heritage assets
- Maintain and enhance biodiversity to ensure that development and implementation results in a net gain of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats

- Provide connectivity and avoid the fragmentation of habitats, sites and natural features, to increase the potential for natural regeneration and the migration of species of flora and fauna, which may be affected by changing climatic or other conditions
- Be designed to facilitate sustainable longer-term management
- Be delivered through enhancement of existing woodlands and also by the creation of new woodlands and forest areas
- Create new recreational facilities particularly those that present opportunities to link urban and countryside areas
- Take account of and integrate with natural processes and systems
- Be managed and funded in urban areas to accommodate nature, wildlife and historic and cultural assets, and provide for sport and recreation
- Be designed to high standards of quality and sustainability to deliver social and economic, as well as environmental benefits
- Provide a focus for social inclusion, community development and lifelong learning.<sup>105</sup>

4.123 New development could bring potential benefits for Green Infrastructure, including the use of developer contributions to deliver Green Infrastructure projects. Projects could include schemes that deliver significant multiple public benefit leading to the conservation, enhancement and/or restoration of landscape character and local distinctiveness. For example, Limestone Journeys is a five year heritage lottery funded project that aims to conserve, enhance and restore the distinctive landscape character and heritage of the Derbyshire Magnesian Limestone which is mainly located in Bolsover. The scheme will create experiences for individuals that will improve access, lives, prosperity and the historic and natural landscape.

## **Landscape Character**

### Current Provision

4.124 Derbyshire has a varied and diverse landscape, from the open moors of the Peak District to the flat floodplains of the Trent valley. Derbyshire County Council<sup>80</sup> and the Peak District National Park Authority<sup>81</sup> have identified and described the key features and characteristics of the landscape through landscape character assessment; the process of dividing the landscape into units of land with common characteristics.

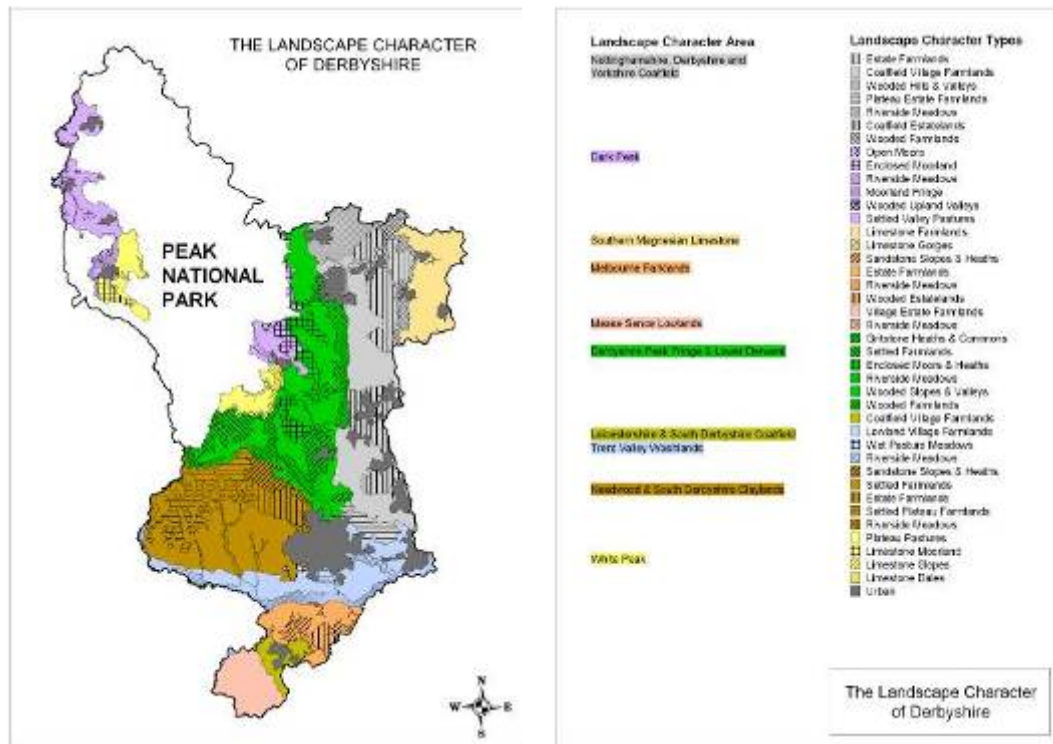
4.125 There are many characteristics that define the landscape including physical, natural and human features and processes. The identification and analysis of these characteristics goes a long way to defining the particular 'sense of place' of the various parts of the County. It also provides a framework within which a whole range of environmental issues may be considered.

4.126 Landscape character provides the framework for the protection or provision of Green Infrastructure; a term which when used in its



narrowest sense describes the network of 'green spaces' that thread themselves through and around our built environments to provide multiple public benefits for people.

- 4.127 Derbyshire is fortunate in having, in parts of the county, outstanding landscape qualities, for which it is famed, but the delivery of new Green Infrastructure provides the opportunity to reinforce and strengthen landscape character and local distinctiveness as part of a design led and sustainable approach to new development. A map showing the landscape character of Derbyshire is provided below.<sup>80,81</sup>



### Future Investment

- 4.128 The Trent Valley is an important resource for the minerals industry and is currently worked for sand and gravel. The Trent Valley includes parts of South Derbyshire, Erewash, Derby City and Derbyshire Dales; as well as parts of Leicestershire and Staffordshire. There is potential for extensions to existing minerals sites as well as significant levels of residential development in the area.
- 4.129 In the past, sand and gravel workings in the Trent Valley have been restored to after-uses on a site by site basis. However, there is potential to consider the impacts and benefits of sand and gravel workings and other types of new development within the wider surrounding landscape of the river corridor. Derbyshire County Council is therefore currently scoping a study methodology to develop an overall Green Infrastructure and Landscape strategy for the Trent Valley, to ensure that the landscape is properly planned.

4.130 Clear support for such a strategy was demonstrated through consultation on the Minerals Core Strategy Issues and Options paper in 2010. Once prepared, the strategy would form a key part of the evidence base and vision of the forthcoming statutory Minerals Local Plan. Funding for this work has yet to be identified but potential funding streams include Derbyshire County Council and the 6Cs Growth Point (Green Infrastructure).

### **International and national designations**

4.131 Derbyshire has a number of environmental designations of international and national significance. The Peak District is designated as a National Park providing the highest level of protection to some of the finest landscape within the British Isles.

4.132 In December 2001 the Derwent Valley Mills were inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List on the basis of two criteria:

- That the site exhibits 'an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design'
- That the site is 'an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape, which illustrates a significant stage in human history'.

4.133 More information can be found in the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Management Plan. The Management Plan's mission is to conserve the unique and important cultural landscape of the World Heritage Site, to protect its outstanding universal value, to interpret and promote its assets, and to enhance its character, appearance and economic well-being in a sustainable manner.<sup>45</sup>

4.134 In Derbyshire there are five Special Areas of Conservation (internationally important wildlife sites given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive)

- Bee's Nest and Green Clay Pits on the south eastern edge of the Peak District
- Gang Mine on the south eastern edge of the Peak District
- Peak District Dales in the Peak District in Derbyshire and Staffordshire
- South Pennine Moors, again covering much of the Peak District
- River Mease on the border of South Derbyshire and Leicestershire

4.135 Part of Derbyshire is also designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) as being of international importance for rare and vulnerable species of birds, designated under the 'Birds Directive 1979'.

4.136 The National Forest is a wooded landscape created in 1991 that includes a large part of South Derbyshire. The National Forest has led

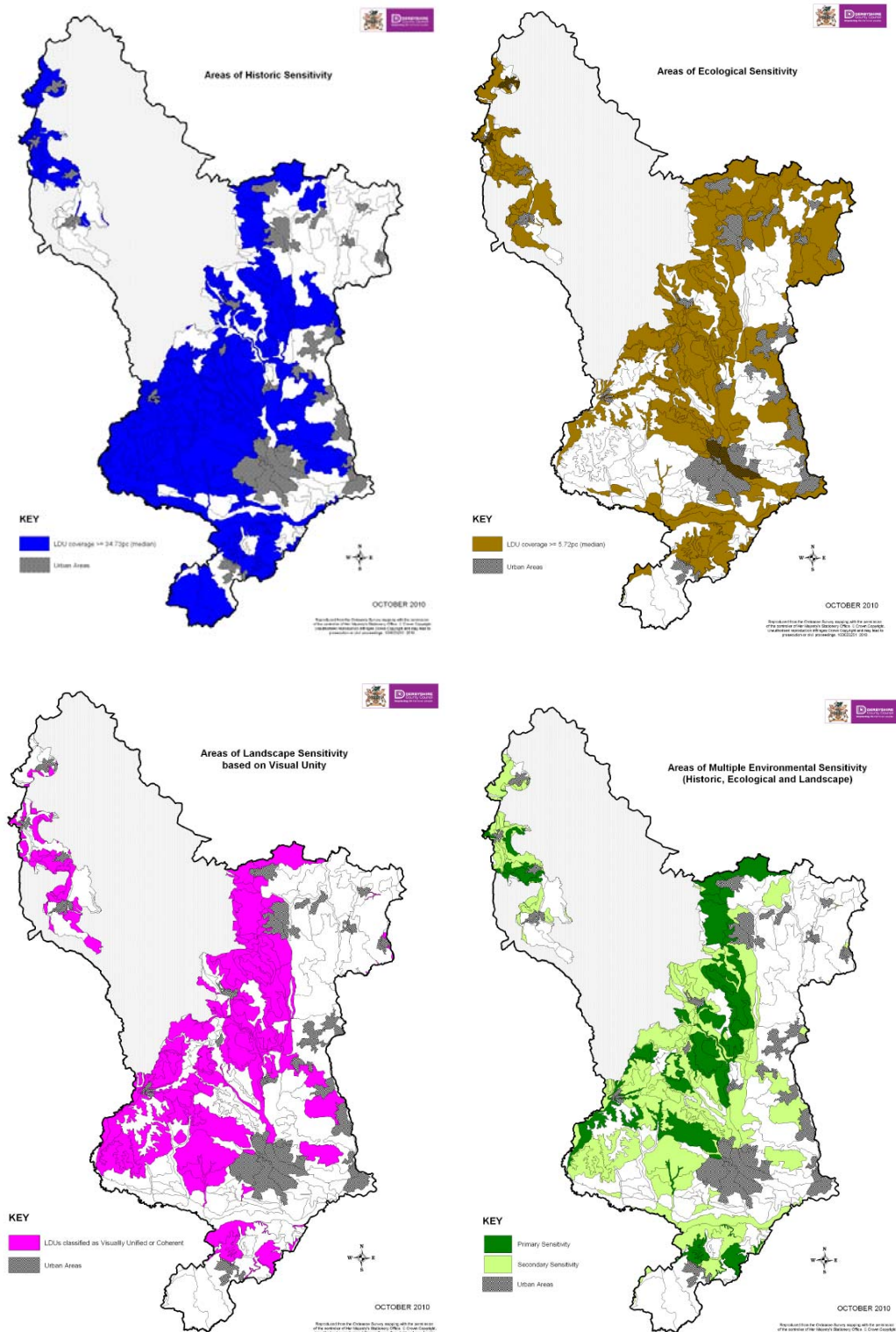
the planting of 6,000 hectares of woodland cover, of which 2,000 hectares is within Derbyshire. Over the next 20 years, the National Forest Company anticipates that planting will continue at a rate of around 150 hectares per annum in order to meet their target of one third woodland cover.

## **Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity**

### Current Provision

- 4.137 This is a strategic overview of the environmental sensitivity of the county outside the National Park (the National Park's sensitivity is already reflected in its designation). Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity (AMES) are broad areas of landscape that have been identified as being sensitive with respect to a range of environmental datasets. The areas are defined using the Derbyshire landscape character assessment as a spatial framework for reviewing data relating to biodiversity, the historic environment and visual unity (the 'intactness' of the landscape). More information on landscape character can be found above. The Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity are shown by the maps below. The maps do not include data for the Peak District National Park.
- 4.138 Biodiversity data relates to all ecological data held by Derbyshire County Council ranging from international and national designations such as SSSIs and Ancient Woodland to local wildlife sites as recorded by the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust. Historic data is taken from the historic landscape character assessment and the Historic Environment Record (HER) to record historic features that are considered to be most sensitive to change and almost impossible to replicate. Visual unity is data recorded in the field as part of the Derbyshire landscape character assessment and is a measure of the overall 'intactness' of the landscape relating to field enclosure pattern, and trees and woodlands.
- 4.139 Brought together the data defines 'Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity'; areas of landscape that are most sensitive to change with respect to the environmental datasets identified above.
- 4.140 Areas that are above average with respect to their ecology, historic environment and visual unity are described as having 'Primary Sensitivity' and will be most susceptible to change. These areas are already of significant value with respect to the Green Infrastructure that they provide and should be important considerations in future strategic planning.
- 4.141 Areas that are above average with respect to two of the environmental datasets (e.g. ecology and visual unity, etc) are described as having 'Secondary Sensitivity'. These areas will also be susceptible to significant change but are capable of being enhanced by development or new Green Infrastructure provision.

4.142 Those areas that are defined as the least sensitive are the areas that have the potential for more change and in particular change that can help to deliver a range of environmental benefits which will provide strategic Green Infrastructure and bring about enhancements for landscape character and local distinctiveness.



## Biodiversity

### Current Provision

4.143 Biodiversity is the word used to describe the variety of life that exists on earth. It includes animals, plants, fungi and bacteria; the complex ecosystems that they form; and the genetic diversity within and across species. It includes every living thing from rare species in remote locations to common species in local gardens and parks. Biodiversity is often used as shorthand for wildlife and habitats in a given area.<sup>101</sup>

4.144 Biodiversity, and conserving biodiversity, is important for the following reasons:

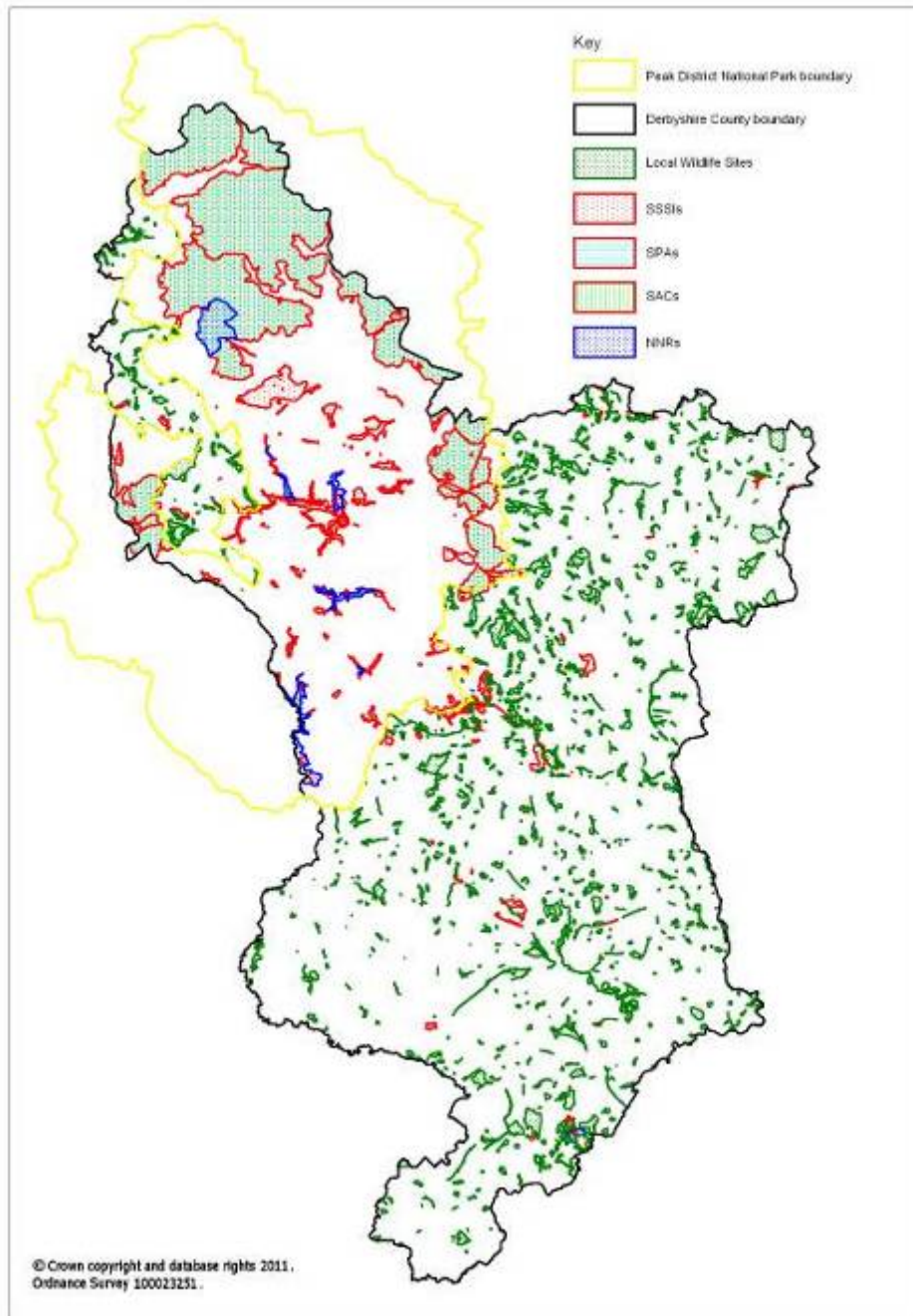
- Intrinsic value and its contribution to quality of life and wellbeing
- Opportunities for outdoor recreation and exercise
- Enhancing the variety, attractiveness and interest of the landscape
- Contribution to cultural heritage, identity and local distinctiveness
- Attracting visitors and supporting local tourism
- Supporting other industries including agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food, nature and conservation sectors
- Provision of essential products including food, medicine and construction materials
- Ecosystem services including clean air and water, removal of pollution, and treatment of waste
- Protection from natural events such as flooding and storms
- Regulation of our climate, for example peat bogs acting as carbon sinks
- Moral duty of passing on a sustainable environment for future generations<sup>101</sup>

4.145 The Lawton Review: 'Making Space for Nature – A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network' was published in September 2010. The review asked whether England's wildlife sites comprise a coherent and resilient ecological network, and if not, what needs to be done. The review stresses that a step-change in nature conservation is needed, to create a more resilient natural environment. The review states that internationally, we have failed to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss and losses continue to occur in England's wildlife.<sup>102</sup>

4.146 The work of voluntary and conservation organisations has helped to stimulate popular and government support. This, and national legislation such as the National Park and Access to the Countryside Act and the designation of sites, for example Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), has helped to improve the protection and management of wildlife sites. However, overall, England's wildlife habitats have become increasingly fragmented leading to decline in ecosystem services and species populations.<sup>102</sup>

- 4.147 The Review identifies additional challenges including demographic change and economic growth; new technologies; social preferences; changes in regulation; and climate change. The Review promotes the concept of a coherent ecological network to help wildlife cope with these changes and improve the ability of the environment to provide ecosystem services.<sup>102</sup>
- 4.148 In terms of the current condition of sites, habitats and the ecological network nationally, the Review concludes that:
- Many of England's wildlife sites are too small
  - Losses of certain habitats have been so great that the remaining area is no longer sufficient to halt additional biodiversity losses without concerted effort
  - With the exception of Natura 2000 sites and SSSIs, most of England's semi-natural habitats are insufficiently protected and under managed
  - Many of the natural connections in the countryside have been degraded or lost, leading to isolation of sites
  - Too few people have easy access to wildlife<sup>102</sup>
- 4.149 Locally, Derbyshire is a wonderfully diverse part of the country for wildlife. In addition to international designations listed at page 62 above Derbyshire contain a number of areas considered to be of national importance for nature conservation and geology. These include 87 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - amongst the best wildlife and geological sites in the country. Four of these (Calke Park, Derbyshire Dales, Dove Dale and Kinder Scout) have been selected as National Nature Reserves (NNRs) - outstanding examples of SSSIs which provide great opportunities for the public to experience the best wildlife sites in the country. These assets are shown on the map below.





4.150 Natural England has undertaken an assessment of the condition of units within SSSIs. The graph below shows the results of this assessment for Derbyshire's SSSIs.<sup>103</sup>



- 4.151 In Derbyshire, only 17.7% of SSSI units are assessed as 'favourable', which means that the land is being adequately conserved and meeting its conservation objectives. However, 81.29% are assessed as 'unfavourable but recovering', which means that the land is not yet fully conserved but management measures are in place and the SSSI unit will reach a favourable condition in time. Overall 98.99% of Derbyshire's SSSI units are meeting the Government's public service agreement target to have SSSI units in favourable or recovering condition.<sup>103</sup>
- 4.152 0.6% of SSSI units are assessed as 'unfavourable no change', which means that the special interest of the site is not being conserved and will not reach favourable condition unless there are changes to site management or external pressures. 0.41% of units are assessed as 'area unfavourable declining', which means that the special interest of the SSSI is not being conserved and the site condition is becoming progressively worse. Finally, none of Derbyshire's SSSI units have been destroyed or part destroyed which means the special interest of the site has been irreversibly lost.<sup>103</sup>
- 4.153 More information about the condition of SSSI units can be found on the Natural England website here:  
<http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdr13&Category=C&Reference=1010><sup>103</sup>
- 4.154 In Derbyshire there are 1144 Local Wildlife Sites covering 9476 hectares. Since 1984, 193 sites have been destroyed or damaged and have been removed from the register. A further 47 are threatened by development. The Derbyshire Wildlife Trust has published a report in line with Improved Local Biodiversity Indicator NI 197 that finds that 394 out of 1104 (or 35.7%) Local Wildlife Sites have had positive management in the last five years. Positive management includes agri-environment schemes, woodland grant schemes, land management e.g. as part of farms, or non-intervention where sites are in a favourable condition.<sup>104</sup>
- 4.155 Wildlife and biodiversity is not only confined to designated sites, and Derbyshire supports valuable populations of national and local Biodiversity Action Plan priority species and habitats. Changes in farming over the past 50 years as well as many other pressures have resulted in loss of hedgerows, grasslands, wetlands, floodplains and many other habitat types. Priority species and habitats are those considered most in need of conservation action in the UK to halt the loss of biodiversity, and to start to redress the pattern of historic losses.

#### Future Investment

- 4.156 Nationally, the Lawton Review proposes the following solutions for biodiversity, in the following priority order:



- Improve the quality of current sites by better habitat management
- Increase the size of current wildlife sites
- Enhance connections between, or join up, sites, either through physical corridors, or through 'stepping stones'
- Create new sites
- Reduce the pressures on wildlife by improving the wider environment, including through buffering wildlife sites<sup>102</sup>

4.157 Locally, the Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan identify actions required to halt the decline of biodiversity loss and to start to address historic losses. More information on the Peak District BAP can be found here: <http://peakbiodiversity.wordpress.com/biodiversity-action-plan/peak-district/peak-district-targets/>. The Peak District BAP sets the following overall targets.

- Maintain extent of all BAP quality habitats
- Maintain favourable/recovering condition over 95% of the area of all SSSIs and move 5% from Recovering to Favourable condition
- Achieve favourable condition on BAP habitats surrounding SSSIs by securing appropriate conservation agreements
- Restore relict habitats and expand the area of BAP habitat to connect the highest quality habitats across large areas
- Diversify species-poor grasslands, moorlands, wetlands and woodlands by lower intensity management
- Achieve increases in the populations of key species – lapwing, curlew, twite, water vole, great crested newt, white-clawed crayfish

4.158 The UK Biodiversity Action Plan estimates the cost of maintaining, managing, restoring and creating different types of habitats. Applying these estimated figures (where available) to the targets in the Peak District BAP gives the following cost estimates (all figures are per hectare, unless otherwise stated):

Habitat	Costs per hectare	Annual Maintenance	Restoration	Creation
Blanket Bog	£40 annual maintenance £500 restoration	20,838 hectares = £833,520	1,290 hectares = £645,000	
Upland Heath	£43.50 annual maintenance £150 restoration	14,590 hectares = £634,665	420 hectares = £63,000	
Lowland Meadows	£200 annual maintenance £453 restoration £501 reestablishment	620 hectares = £124,000	140 hectares = £63,420	
Woodland (upland oak)	£75 annual maintenance £3000 restoration	2,640 hectares = £198,000	814 hectares = £2,442,000	
Rush Pasture	£200 annual maintenance £517 restoration	798 hectares = £159,600	40 hectares = £20,680	
Ponds (per pond)	£200 annual maintenance £300 restoration £500 creation	258 ponds = £51,600	60 ponds = £18,000	65 ponds = £32,500
Grassland	£200 annual maintenance £311 restoration £311 creation	3,207 hectares = £641,400	75 hectares = £23,325	100 hectares = £31,100
Rock outcrops and scree	£100 annual maintenance £300 creation	250 hectares = £25,000		130 hectares = £39,000
Rivers and streams (per km)	£15,000 per km restoration			4 km = £60,000
Total		£2,345,945	£3,275,425	£162,600

4.159 The new Lowland Derbyshire BAP 2011 – 2020 is currently being prepared and will be published shortly. More information can be found here: <http://www.derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/lbaps/lowland-derbyshire.php>. The Lowland Derbyshire BAP sets the following targets for maintenance (retain existing), positive management, restoration (improve low quality or degraded) and creation of habitats.

<div>  <div> <b>Lowland Derbyshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan</b>  <b>Habitat Targets 2011-2020</b> </div> </div>												
The table below provides an overview of the habitat targets for the LBAP.												
	Habitat	Target Type	Units	Magnesian Limestone	River Rother and Doe Lea valleys	Peak Fringe	Erewash Valley	Claylands	Derby	Trent and Dove valleys	National Forest	Totals
Woodland	Lowland Deciduous mixed woodland	Maintenance	ha	850	989.44	2,877	544.21	882.83	97.93	187.78	2,186	869.2
		Management		800	820	2,170	435	736	90	158	2,000	6709
		Creation		30	100	50	40	20	1	14	150	405
	Wet Woodland	Maintenance	ha	0	11.08	31	27.84	37.01	4.81	60.64	22.19	194.57
		Management		0	8	20	21	20	4	55	15	143
		Creation		0	3	0	5	0	2	8	8	26
	Wood-pasture and Parkland	Maintenance	sites	1	—	27	1	16	3	0	4	52
		Management		1	—	15	1	9	3	—	—	29
		Restoration		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Expansion		1	—	—	0	—	—	—	1	2
Semi-natural Grassland	Lowland Meadow grassland	Maintenance	ha	2.11	41.29	282	63.43	66.51	8.94	0.35	18.98	492.61
		Management		2.11	38	250	50	60	8.94	—	18.98	428.03
		Restoration		45.48	60	450	25	150	10	15	100	855.48
		Creation		2	15	30	25	15	1	14	20	122
	Lowland dry acid grassland	Maintenance	ha	—	2.58	211	1.25	58.55	0.82	0	1.46	275.66
		Management		—	2.58	150	1.25	40	0.82	—	1.46	196.11
		Restoration		—	20	250	5	125	—	—	49	449
		Creation		—	—	10	5	5	—	—	5	25
	Lowland calcareous grassland	Maintenance	ha	50.11	6.04	13	0	0	2.37	0	8.05	79.57
		Management		40	5	6	—	0	2.37	—	8.05	61.42
		Restoration		25	54	2	—	0	—	—	0	81
		Creation		20	—	5	—	0	—	—	0	25
	Calaminarian grassland	Maintenance	ha	0	0	1	0	0	—	—	0	1
		Management		0	0	1	—	0	—	—	0	1
		Restoration		0	0	0	—	0	—	—	0	0
		Creation		0	0	0	—	0	—	—	0	0
	Rush-pasture and purple moor grass	Maintenance	ha	0	0	9	—	18.04	—	3.65	0	20.69
		Management		0	—	9	—	15	—	3.65	—	27.65
		Restoration		0	—	14	—	0	—	5	—	19
		Creation		0	—	0	—	0	—	5	—	5
	Floodplain grazing marsh	Maintenance	ha	0	68.63	199	55.95	19.73	99.19	—	—	442.5
		Management		0	—	30	34	10	99	—	—	173
		Restoration		0	—	0	10	0	—	—	—	10
		Creation		0	10	0	3	0	9	30	10	61
Heathland	Heathland	Maintenance	ha	0	0	43	1.13	0.2	0	0	0	44.33
		Management		0	0	30	1.13	0	0	—	0	31.13
		Restoration		0	0.75	61	2	0.2	0	—	0.2	64.15
		Creation		0	1	5	2	0	0	—	0.5	8.5
Wetland	Ponds	Maintenance	ponds	82	136	108	120	89	86	80	161	862
		Management		40	—	60	72	40	65	60	100	437
		Restoration		5	—	10	5	15	15	20	20	80
		Creation		5	25	10	15	5	20	25	25	130
	Eutrophic lakes (Lakes and Canals)	Maintenance	sites	—	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	10
		Management		—	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	10
		Restoration		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
		Creation		—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
	Reedbed	Maintenance	ha	0	18.43	2	2.97	0	0	40.59	—	63.99
		Management		0	15	1	1.5	0	0	35	—	52.5
		Restoration		0	5	1	1	0	0	15	—	22
		Creation		0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Swamp	Maintenance	ha	0	37.38	7	—	13.36	13.08	16.28	—	87.1
		Management		0	19	8	—	10	13.08	16.28	—	64.38
		Restoration		0	1	0	—	0	—	5	—	6
		Creation		0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Mire and fen	Maintenance	ha	0	2.84	2	—	6.19	0	—	—	11.03
		Management		0	2.84	2	—	0	0	—	—	4.84
		Restoration		0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
		Creation		0	1	—	—	—	0	—	—	1
Arable	Hedgerows	Maintenance	km	—	—	—	—	—	187	—	—	187
		Management		—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	40
		Restoration		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
		Creation		5	5	7	10	7	1	10	7	52
	Arable field margins	Maintenance	ha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
		Management		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
		Restoration		—	—	—	2	—	10	10	—	22
		Creation		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	Orchards	Maintenance	ha	17	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	21
		Management		5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	10
		Restoration		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
		Creation		5	—	—	—	—	2	0	10	17
	Green roofs	Maintenance	sites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
		Management		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
		Restoration		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
		Creation		—	5	—	—	—	10	—	—	15

4.160 Applying the estimated cost figures from the national UK Biodiversity Action Plan (where available) to the targets in the forthcoming 2011-2020 Lowland Derbyshire BAP gives the following cost estimates (all figures are per hectare, unless otherwise stated):

Habitat	Costs per hectare	Management (per year)	Restoration	Creation
Woodland	£75 annual management £3,000 restoration £1,500 creation	6,069 hectares = £455,175	1,373 hectares = £4,119,000	431 hectares = £646,500
Wood – pasture and parkland	£180 annual management £1,700 restoration £350 creation	29 sites (estimated 2,000 hectares) = £360,000	1 site (estimated 30 hectares) = £1,670	2 sites (estimated 50 hectares) = £17,500
Priority grassland	£200 annual management £2,100 restoration £2,100 creation	685 hectares = £137,000	1,385 hectares = £2,857,255	172 hectares = £361,200
Heathland	£200 annual management £350 restoration £350 creation	31 hectares = £6,200	64 hectares = £22,400	8.5 hectares = £2,975
Reedbed	£60 annual management £1,361 creation	116 hectares = £6,960	n/a	22 hectares = £29,942
Swamp	£380 annual management £815 creation	64 hectares = £24,320	n/a	6 hectares = £4,890
Ponds (per pond)	£200 annual management £300 restoration £500 creation	437 =£96,140	80 = £24,000	130 = £65,000
Hedgerow (per km)	£450 annual management £530 creation	40km = £180,000	n/a	52 km = £275,600
Field Margins	£371 annual management			22 hectares = £8,162
Total		£1,265,795	£7,024,325	£1,411,769

4.161 It should be noted that these total cost figures of £5,783,970 for the Peak District BAP and £9,701,889 for the Lowlands BAP are rough estimates of initial capital costs taken from the national UK Biodiversity Action Plan where available. The cost estimates do not include additional costs such as management, administration and staffing costs, land purchase and associated acquisition costs, and other ongoing revenue expenses. In addition, positive management of habitats can result in cost benefits, for example woodland products from effective woodland management; hay from mowing; and livestock from grazing; and these cost benefits are not reflected here.

4.162 There are a number of priority projects which if delivered would support the delivery of the Biodiversity Action Plans and contribute to the management, restoration and creation of different types of habitats. These include:

- Providing landowner advice to encourage the implementation and best use of agri-environmental schemes across Derbyshire
- Providing community support to increase capacity and empower local community groups to delivery biodiversity projects across Derbyshire
- Creating ark sites for white-clawed crayfish in the Magnesian Limestone Action Area, River Rother and Doe Lea Action Area, Clayland Action Area and Peak Fringe Action Area of the Lowlands Biodiversity Action Plan
- Setting up a demonstration farm in Amber Valley

- Wetland habitat work in the Dove, Derwent and Trent Catchments in Amber Valley, North East Derbyshire, Derbyshire Dales, Derby City, Erewash and South Derbyshire
- Flood alleviation and habitat creation and management in the Doe Lea catchment in Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire
- Managing, restoring and creating species-rich areas of grassland in North East Derbyshire, Derbyshire Dales and Amber Valley
- Habitat management in the Moss Valley in North East Derbyshire

## Historic Environment

### Current Provision

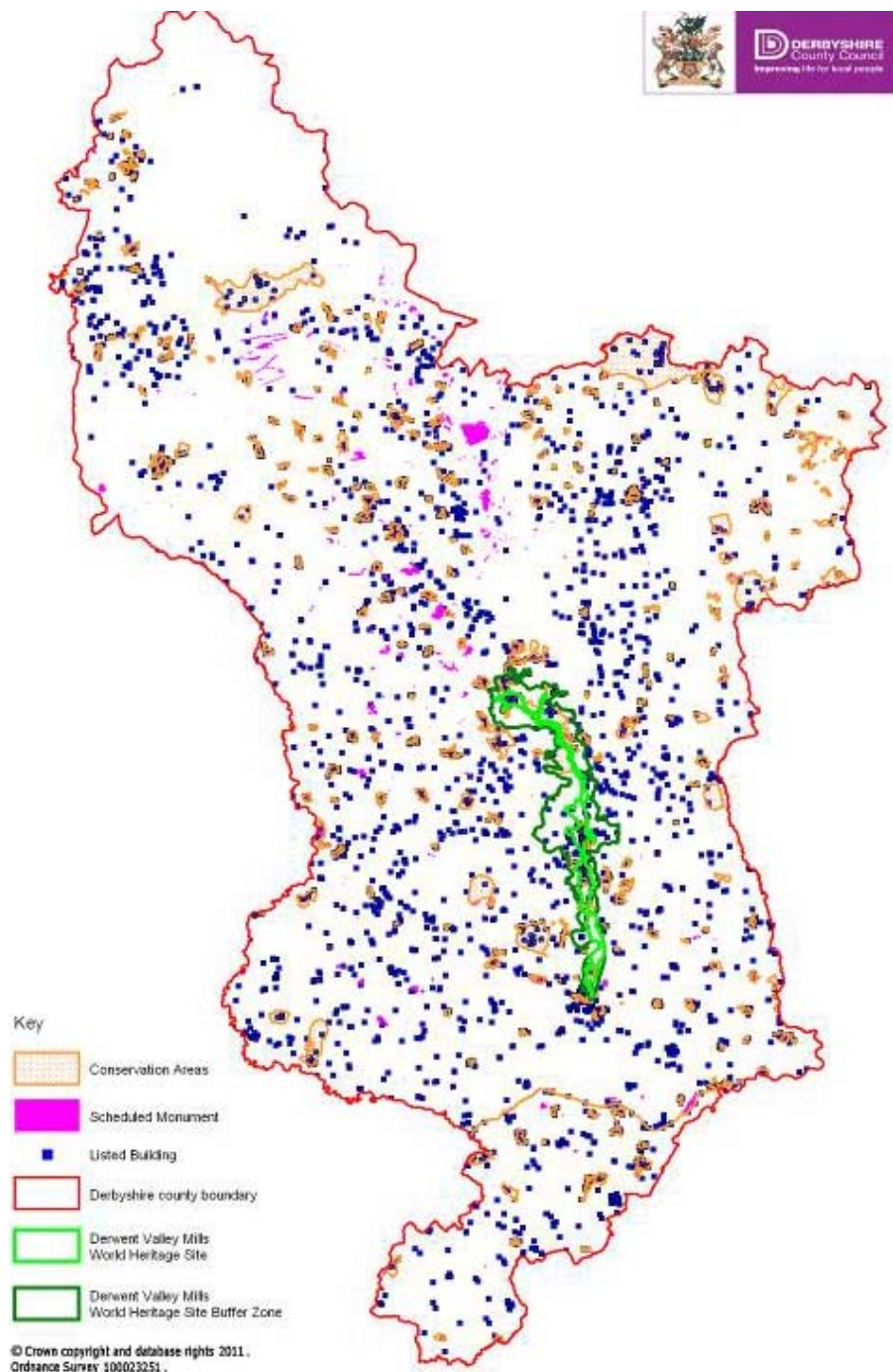
4.163 Derbyshire has a rich and diverse heritage. In addition to the internationally designated Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, it has a number of other sites which can claim international importance such as Chatsworth House and Park and Creswell Crags, which in April 2011 was included in the DCMS UK Tentative List of (potential) World Heritage Sites. These and other sites are significant tourist attractions.

4.164 Derbyshire has 476 Scheduled Monuments; 5,941 Listed Buildings; and 486 Conservation Areas and around 9,500 historic features and sites recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. English Heritage's National Heritage List also identifies a number of historic buildings, ancient monuments, and historic parks and gardens in Derbyshire including:

Belper Cemetery, Amber Valley	Kedleston Hall, Amber Valley
River Gardens, Amber Valley	Barlborough Hall, Bolsover
Bolsover Castle, Bolsover	Hardwick Hall, Bolsover
Welbeck Abbey, Bolsover	Queen's Park, Chesterfield
Chatsworth House, Derbyshire Dales	Derwent Gardens, Derbyshire Dales
Ednaston Manor, Derbyshire Dales	Haddon Hall, Derbyshire Dales
Heights of Abraham, Derbyshire Dales	High Tor, Derbyshire Dales
Lovers Walks, Derbyshire Dales	Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire Dales
Sydnope Hall, Derbyshire Dales	Thornbridge Hall, Derbyshire Dales
Whitworth Institute, Derbyshire Dales	Willersley Castle, Derbyshire Dales
Locko Park, Erewash	Howard Park, High Peak
Pavilion Gardens, Buxton, High Peak	The Slopes, Buxton, High Peak
Renishaw Hall, North East Derbyshire	Calke Abbey, South Derbyshire
Elvaston Castle, South Derbyshire	Melbourne Hall, South Derbyshire
Swarkestone Old Hall, South Derbyshire	Bretby Hall, South Derbyshire

4.165 Registration on the list is a 'material consideration' meaning that Councils must consider the impact of proposed development on the landscapes' special character.

4.166 A map showing designated heritage assets in Derbyshire and the Peak District National Park is provided below.



4.167 In addition to sites with national designations there are over 9000 sites and features ranging from the prehistoric period to the twentieth century that are of local or regional significance. These are often held in high regard by local communities and often add to the local character of the rural, village and urban environment. Better access to information about such features, enhancement of their condition and improved access can have significant community benefit and encourage communities to care for their local historic environment.

4.168 The care and maintenance of the tens of thousands of historic buildings is largely the responsibility of private owners and fortunately only a



small proportion are seriously at risk from neglect, decay or misuse. Those known to be at risk currently (April 2011) number 300 and they are recorded on the Derbyshire County Council website as found here: [http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/buildings\\_risk\\_register/default.asp](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/buildings_risk_register/default.asp)

### Future Investment

- 4.169 Developer contributions could be allocated to projects to rescue historic buildings at risk where there is significant public benefit such as buildings which are in public ownership; the responsibility of a public body; acquired by a charitable or community body; in a Conservation Area subject to a Partnership grant aid scheme; or in private ownership, but of no commercial or monetary benefit to the owner.
- 4.170 There are a number of projects which are currently being considered for inclusion in the next revision of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site. These projects include
- Dredging the Cromford Canal
  - Provision of a Cromford Canal boat service
  - The restoration of the historic Cromford to Lea footpath link
  - Provision of a new river bridge connecting Masson Mill and Willersley Castle Park/Lovers Walks in Matlock Bath
  - Provision of a pedestrian extension to a railway bridge over the road and river at Cromford and a footpath through the Meadows
  - Repair of Belper Weirs
  - Conservation and restoration of historic road surfaces at Belper
  - Provision of a new river bridge across the River Derwent at Milford
  - Provision of a river bus service from Silk Mill to Darley Abbey in Derby city centre
  - Improvements to redesign and slow traffic on Mill Road, Cromford
  - Conservation and restoration of historic road surfaces at Cromford

## **Countryside – Countryside Sites and Rights of Way**

### Current Provision

- 4.171 Derbyshire County Council's Countryside Service provides and manages green infrastructure through a variety of countryside sites and facilities across Derbyshire. The Countryside Service is responsible for providing and promoting access to the wider countryside through the use of the extensive network of Public Rights of Way and greenways and trails across the whole county (see Access section below).
- 4.172 The Countryside Service's vision is for a service that "manages, improves and promotes recreational opportunities and countryside access, whilst protecting and enhancing the environmental qualities of the countryside" and "strives to meet the needs and aspirations of its

customers, to improve their quality of life, their health and wellbeing, and to increase awareness and enjoyment of the Derbyshire countryside.”

4.173 The strategic aims of the Countryside Service are to:

- To work towards an integrated, well managed and inclusive rights of way and access network
- To manage, promote and develop attractive, sustainable and safe countryside sites and facilities
- To contribute to a sustainable countryside by protecting and enhancing the environmental qualities of our landscape, heritage and biodiversity
- To promote awareness, use, enjoyment and understanding of the countryside, through participation, interpretation and promotion

4.174 The Countryside service undertakes statutory duties concerning Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders and the management of Open Access land. Sites and facilities are managed and enhanced for countryside recreation and conservation. These sites range from large country parks to picnic sites, woodlands, wetlands, canals and reservoirs. Some of the larger sites have visitor centres and others feature historic buildings and structures which are under the care of Derbyshire County Council. A list of Countryside sites is provided in the table below.

Site	Grid Reference
Hayfield Countryside Centre, High Peak	SK 036 869
Mousley Bottom, High Peak	SK 994 853
Torrs Riverside Park and Millennium Walkway, High Peak	SK 996 853
Sett Valley Trail, High Peak	SK 014 868
Grin Low, High Peak	SK 046 720
Sherbrook Plantation, High Peak	SK 056 723
Trans Pennine Trail, High Peak	
Dinting Wood, High Peak	SK 017 945
Gamesley Sidings, High Peak	SK 015 940
Taxal Beeches, High Peak	SK 006 802
Pennine Bridleway, High Peak	
Victory Quarry, High Peak	SK 077 770
Tapton Lock Visitor Centre, Chesterfield	SK 388 729
Chesterfield Canal, Chesterfield	SK 388 729
Linacre Reservoirs, Chesterfield	SK 337 725
Trans Pennine Trail, Chesterfield	SK 438 754
Seldom Seen Engine House, North East Derbyshire	SK 420 800
Frith Wood, North East Derbyshire	SK 365 789
Unstone Line, North East Derbyshire	SK 372 774
Westthorpe Hills, North East Derbyshire	SK 455 795
Clay Cross Countryside Centre, North East Derbyshire	SL 392 634
Stockley Trail, North East Derbyshire	SK 463 705
Grassmoor Country Park, Chesterfield	SK 409 677
Five Pits Trail, Chesterfield	SK 415 630
Poulter Country Park, Bolsover	SK 525 708
Wollen Meadow, Bolsover	SK 523 747
Rowthorne Trail, Bolsover	SK 503 637
Pleasley Pit Country Park, Bolsover	SK 495 645
Pleasley Trail, Bolsover	SK 492 637
Stockley Ponds, Bolsover	SK 465 670
Doe Lea Local Nature Reserve, Bolsover	SK 460 665
Peter Fidler Reserve, Bolsover	SK 463 707
Williamthorpe Ponds, Bolsover	SK 430 665
Holmewood Woodlands, Bolsover	SK 440 660
Tibshelf Ponds, Bolsover	SK 440 600

Site	Grid Reference
Silverhill Greenway, Bolsover	SK 443 598
Newton Link, Bolsover	SK 440 595
Blackwell Trail, Bolsover	SK 455 578
Shaw Wood, Derbyshire Dales	SK 388 555
Middleton Top Countryside Centre, Derbyshire Dales	SK 275 552
Redhill Quarry, Derbyshire Dales	SK 275 552
High Peak Junction, Derbyshire Dales	SK 310 563
High Peak Trail, Derbyshire Dales	SK 314 560
Cromford Canal Path, Derbyshire Dales	SK 310 563
Cromford Wharf, Derbyshire Dales	SK 300 573
Leawood Pump House, Derbyshire Dales	SK 305 556
Black Rocks, Derbyshire Dales	SK 290 557
Higheordish Picnic Site, Derbyshire Dales	SK 352 597
Darley Bridge Picnic Site, Derbyshire Dales	SK 266 624
Eddlestow Lot Picnic Site, Derbyshire Dales	SK 323 632
The Fabrick, Derbyshire Dales	SK 349 630
Shipley Country Park, Heanor, Amber Valley	SK 435 445
Sleetmoor Wood and Colliery Plantation, Amber Valley	SK 415 515
Great Northern Greenway, Amber Valley	SK 303 356
Breadsall Cutting (SSSI), Amber Valley	SK 395 398
Pewit Carr Local Nature Reserve, Amber Valley	SK 450 420
Cotes Park and Pennytown Plantations, Amber Valley	SK 427 545
Pinxton Wharf, Amber Valley	SK 452 453
Riddings Wood, Amber Valley	SK 434 525
Pinxton Canal Path, Amber Valley	SK 440 525
Buckland Hollow Railway Path, Amber Valley	SK 365 529
Leabrooks Railway Path, Amber Valley	SK 420 527
Cromford Canal - Golden Valley, Amber Valley	SK 425 513
Manners Plantation, Amber Valley	SK 475 422
Ripley Greenway, Amber Valley	SK 401 512
Cotmanhay Linear Park, Erewash	SK 465 430
Kirk Hallam Meadows and Lake, Erewash	SK 460 408
Nutbrook Trail, Erewash	SK 463 395
Derby Canal Path, Erewash	SK 483 358
Derby Canal Path, Erewash	SK 300 340
Aston on Trent Plantation, South Derbyshire	SK 413 304
Church Gresley Plantation, South Derbyshire	SK 287 185
Elvaston Castle Country Park, South Derbyshire	SK 406 330
Willington Picnic Site, South Derbyshire	SK 295 286

4.175 The Definitive Map and Statement is a legal record of public rights of way, showing where paths are and what rights exist on them. It is subject to an ongoing statutory review process by which routes may be added, removed or altered based on evidence (Definitive Map Modification Orders). There is a separate process whereby changes may be made for other reasons (Public Path Orders), for example to allow development or better land management to take place or to provide a more suitable route for the public, as well as powers to create new routes. As the Surveying Authority, the County Council is responsible for keeping the Definitive Map and Statement up to date and under review and to also make it available for public inspection.

4.176 Following the initial electronic capture of the public rights of way information, Derbyshire County Council is in the process of accurately digitising the Definitive Maps by district to reflect the changes which have taken place since the maps were originally produced. So far this work is complete for Bolsover, Erewash, High Peak, North East Derbyshire and South Derbyshire. Amber Valley is being finalised and digitising is well underway for Derbyshire Dales and Chesterfield. The maps and statistics used here are based on the most up to date digital information available, but for the outstanding districts of the County



may not accurately reflect all the changes which have taken place. It should also be noted that no definitive map was produced for the central area of Chesterfield.

4.177 Derbyshire has 9,311 public rights of way recorded on the Definitive Map and accompanying Statement. Their total length of 5,176 km (more than 3,000 miles) is equivalent to the county's road network. They represent an important means of gaining access to the countryside where they are mainly used for recreational and leisure purposes. Within built up areas the network of public rights of way not only provides links to the surrounding countryside, but is more likely to be used for everyday journeys to work, school, the shops and other local facilities. There are four types of public rights of way: Footpaths; Bridleways; Restricted Byways; and Byways Open to All Traffic. Restricted Byways have replaced routes formerly recorded as Roads Used as Public Paths (RUPPs).

4.178 The Non Classified Highway network also provides extensive linkages to Rights of Way in the County. The legal work to establish the exact status of the NCH network is ongoing, although they can still be presently considered a significant asset for access to the countryside. Opportunities to enhance and protect this network (which is often rural in nature) should be considered if appropriate opportunities arise. The public rights of way network is shown in the tables below.

Public Rights of Way in Derbyshire			
Type of Route	Available to	Number of Routes	Total Length km
Footpaths (FP)	Walkers	8761	4511.5
Bridleways (BW)	and horse and bikes	585	549.7
Restricted Byways (RB)	and horse and carts	81	59.1
Byways Open to All Traffic (BOAT)	and motor vehicles	22	18.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>9449</b>	<b>5138.7</b>

Length of Public Rights of Way by District					
District	FP km	BW km	RB km	BOAT km	Total km
Amber Valley	663.1	43.9	11.7	0	718.7
Bolsover	228.4	43.4	0	0	271.8
Chesterfield	102.5	10.7	0	0	113.2
Derbyshire Dales	1458	156.5	16.5	9.8	1640.8
Erewash	225	18.4	2.6	0	246
High Peak	797.5	135	17.7	7.7	957.9
North East	527	82.5	4.6	0.9	615
South Derbyshire	510	59.3	6	0	575.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4511.5</b>	<b>549.7</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>5138.7</b>

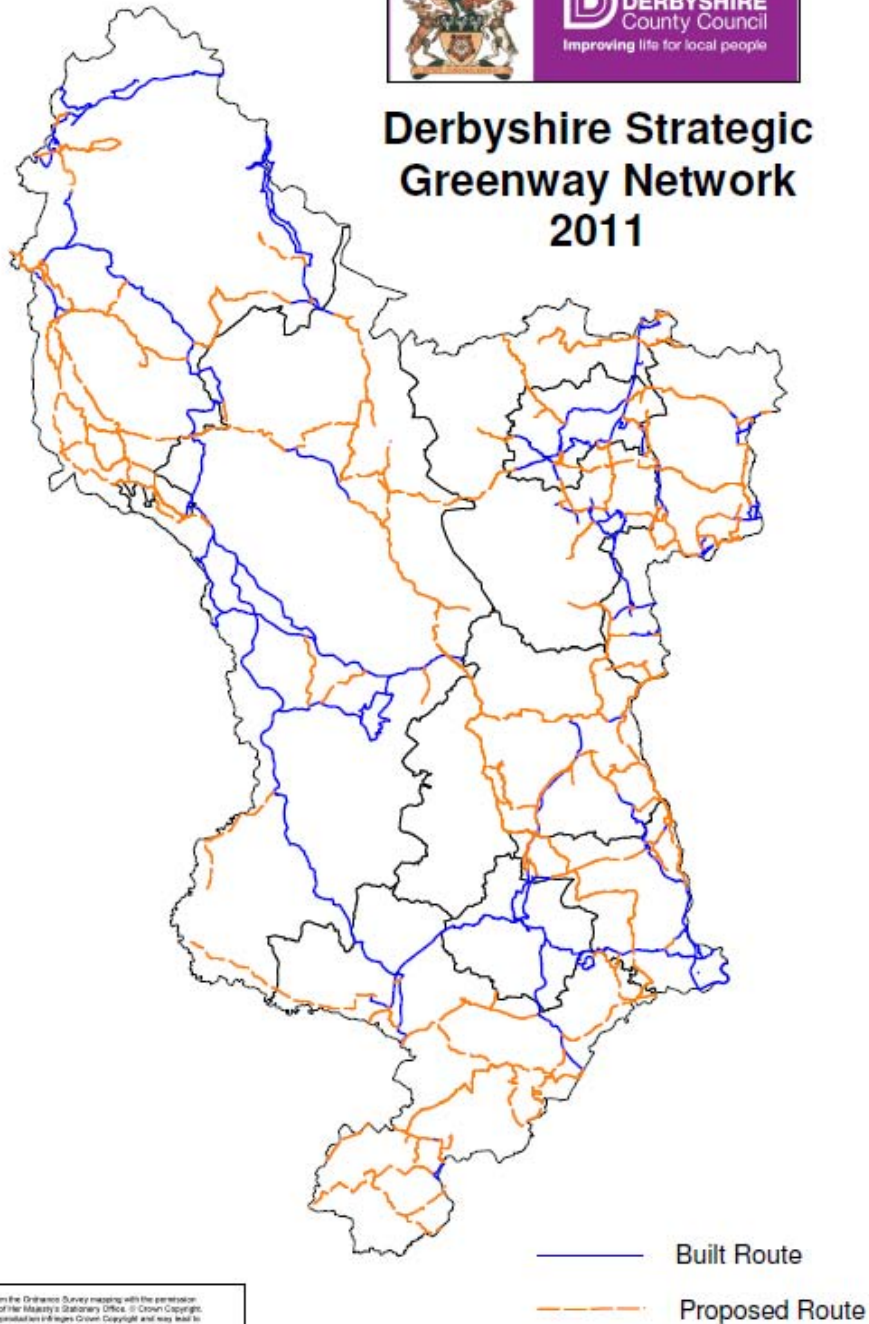
District	Number of Routes
Amber Valley	1481
Bolsover	538
Chesterfield	209
Derbyshire Dales	2772
Erewash	570
High Peak	1595
North East	1248
South Derbyshire	1036
<b>Total</b>	<b>9449</b>

## **Countryside - Access**

### Current Provision

- 4.179 The total length of the Derbyshire traffic free Greenway network at the time of writing is 310km. The network in Derbyshire has been developed over the past forty years with early routes such as the High Peak Trail and the Sett Valley Trail paving the way for further development. Much of the network makes use of the former railway lines, tramways and canals abandoned from previous land uses around the county. The demise of the mining operations left a legacy of transport routes to be reclaimed as green access corridors, supported by National Planning Policy Guidance and financed through the Derelict Land Grants. This network has been expanded in more recent years to connect routes together and develop links directly into communities. Over the last five years 55.8km of new traffic free Greenway has been developed county wide, an average of 11km/year.<sup>2</sup>
- 4.180 Developer contributions are a significant factor in this. Over the same period, 22km, amounting to 40%, of this new Greenway provision has been achieved through developer contributions. In addition to this funds and private land have been secured to develop onward routes and Creation Agreements have been secured to generate new public rights of way to safeguard Greenway in perpetuity.
- 4.181 The nature of the existing trails varies in condition and surface materials. All have an all-weather surface of either tarmac, rolled stone or recycled path material suitable for access for all, motorised scooters, cycles, prams, pedestrians and horses. Older routes are being brought up to date with modern standards to provide a sustainable network with greater longevity. Typically full multi-user Greenways are 3m wide constructed on a sub base for durability, with associated drainage and access furniture as required. Some older routes still require upgrading. Many additional community links and desirable longer distance network connections have been identified through the three Greenway Strategies.
- 4.182 The map below shows the current and proposed Greenways network. However it should be noted that the proposed network is not fixed because opportunities may arise to add to or enhance the network that were previously unforeseen. Opportunities for securing improvements or developer contributions towards improvements are not fixed or limited to the proposed network shown below.

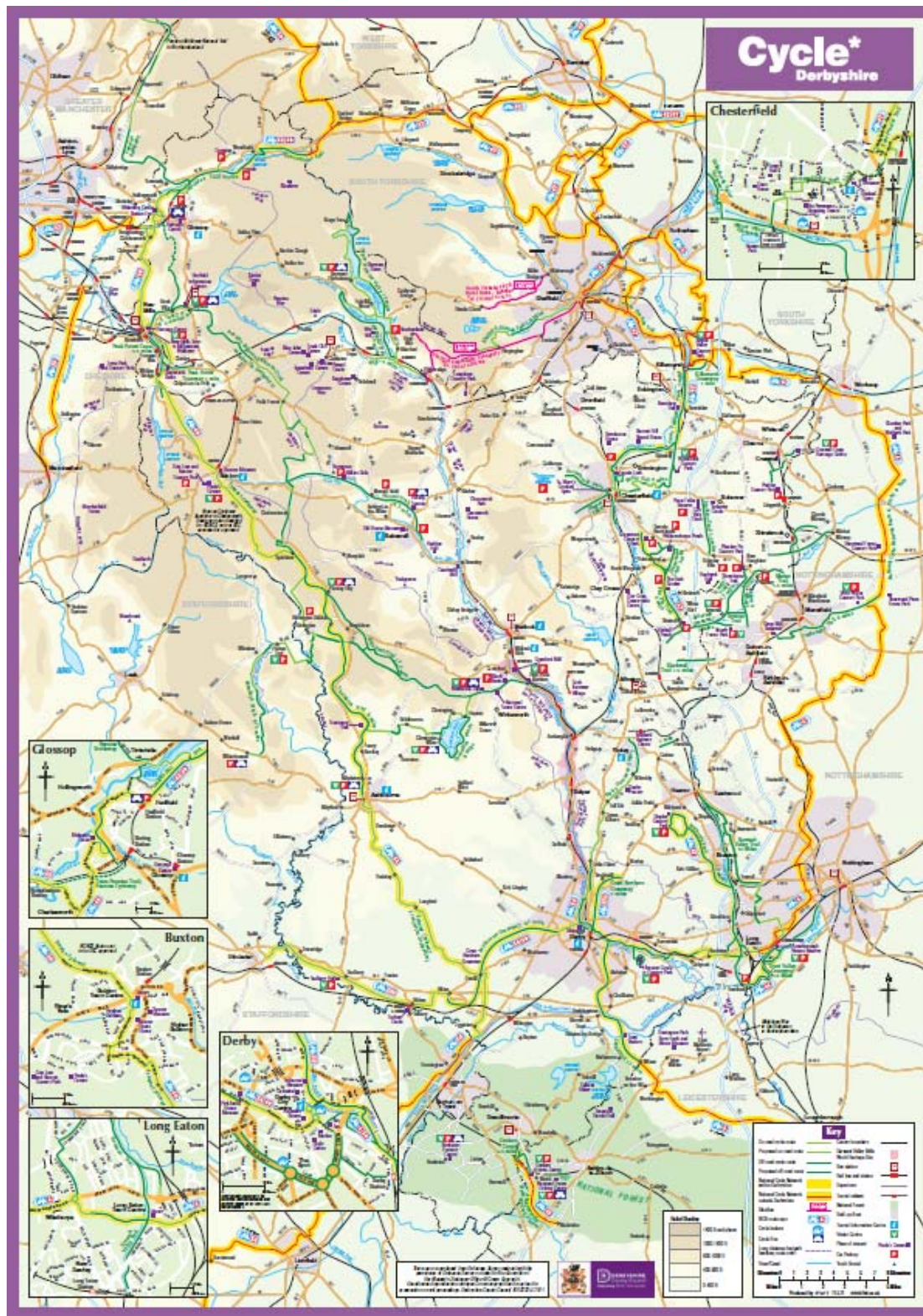
## Derbyshire Strategic Greenway Network 2011



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4.183 Derbyshire County Council has cycling and pedestrian networks which are a key part of Derbyshire's transport and green infrastructure. It is important to provide a safe walking and cycling environment as well as a cross-county network to link villages and communities with sustainable travel routes. The map below shows the Derbyshire Strategic Cycle Network.





## Future Investment

4.184 Three Greenway Strategies have been developed to set out the proposed opportunities for Greenway development across the county. These are the East Derbyshire Greenway Strategy 1998, The South Derbyshire Greenway Strategy 2006 and the West Derbyshire

Greenway Strategy 2008. The identified routes represent the best known opportunities at the times of writing but are constantly updated as new opportunities arise. The Strategies define the network based on a hierarchy of routes, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary – similar to the A, B and C road network. All carry equal weight of necessity but the primary routes show the long distance route network, the secondary routes identify connected community circuits and the tertiary routes identify desirable links from settlements onto the network.<sup>2</sup>

- 4.185 The proposed Greenway routes are listed in the three individual Derbyshire Greenway Strategies which can be viewed separately at [www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/countryside/access/greenways/strategies](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/countryside/access/greenways/strategies). These have been digitised in a GIS mapping data set.
- 4.186 Updates are constantly added to reflect changing opportunities for Greenway provision and additional needs as identified. Collectively, at the time of writing, 660km of proposed network has been identified that could be achieved across Derbyshire, covering all districts within the county. Many routes have fixed locations awaiting development whilst numerous community links and network connections require further site investigation or development opportunity.
- 4.187 The Greenway network recognises the need for continuous routes that reach end destinations and provide connected wildlife corridors. Projects are often developed across the County boundary with neighbouring councils to ensure connectivity with local destinations across political boundaries as well as with the wider regional networks.
- 4.188 It should be recognised that the projects suggested in the Greenway Strategies reflect a snap shot at the time of writing and do not represent a definitive list. New opportunities arise all the time and alignment options change.
- 4.189 The County Council's capital programmes allocate funding towards providing local people with access to jobs and services, reducing the impact of social exclusion, and improving safety. The allocation in the 2011-12 capital programme is £4.523 million, with funding from the Department for Transport and Local Transport Plan 2.<sup>43</sup>
- 4.190 Local Transport Plan 3 allocates £20,000 towards the collection of evidence on off-road walking and cycling routes, to help develop sustainable and healthy travel strategies and improve accessibility.<sup>17</sup>
- 4.191 Local Transport Plan 3 also allocates £100,000 towards the development of the Strategic Cycle Network. This is used as a pump priming fund and has in the past attracted external funding over a 1:4 ratio to develop the county wide Greenway network. This fund supports a comprehensive development programme to increase walking and cycling infrastructure across all districts in the county.

- 4.192 In Erewash, opportunities for cycling and walking will enhance recreational opportunities and improve residents' health.<sup>13</sup> The County Council's capital programme 2011-12 allocated £150,000 towards the enhancement of sustainable transport infrastructure in Long-Eaton. This committed allocation is funded by the 6Cs Growth Fund.<sup>43</sup>
- 4.193 With the possibility of significant development in Ilkeston, the County Council has been examining how sustainable travel could help to absorb the impact of new development. This has focused on development between the Greenway network and Ilkeston and identifying ways in which a network suitable for leisure and commuting to work and school could be developed. The County is looking at how this could be integrated into other transport networks.<sup>17</sup>
- 4.194 The Derwent Valley Greenway is part of a proposed multi-user route linking the High Peak, Tissington and Monsal Trails to the rail hubs of Matlock and Buxton. A Local Sustainable Transport Fund bid was submitted with the Peak District National Park and other local partners relating to sustainable travel in and around the National Park. Unfortunately this bid was unsuccessful and whilst no clear funding stream is identified, there is still a desire to deliver this project.
- 4.195 In Chesterfield networks of walking and cycling routes will be extended and well maintained and the use of public transport will be prioritised. Extensions and new routes for greenways will be secured to connect Chesterfield town centre with the north of the borough and Dronfield.<sup>17</sup>
- 4.196 In Bolsover the development of the Archaeological Way will provide a 21km traffic free route between Pleasley and Creswell linking seven communities and several deprived wards with a sustainable travel route. This will form the eastern leg of the Bolsover Loop which aims to provide 51km of traffic free paths when complete around the district.
- 4.197 In South Derbyshire a major new development currently underway will provide a new multi user bridge across the River Trent. Onward development is needed to maximise the use of this new facility by pedestrians and cyclists across the southern part of the county and northwards into Erewash.

## **Public Realm and Public Art**

- 4.198 Public realm is the parts of our towns and villages that are available, without charge, for everyone to enjoy. This includes streets, squares, parks and public rights of way. Public realm is one of the only areas where all sections of society can gather primary evidence on others as equals.
- 4.199 Good quality public realm, which is accessible to all as practicable, can help promote cohesive and healthy communities. The public realm is inextricably linked to an area's identity. It is where residents, workers

and visitors appreciate the quality of their surroundings. It is increasingly realised that good public realm design helps deliver healthy, cohesive and sustainable communities. Improvements to the public realm can help encourage walking and cycling and can also help to deliver conservation area management plans and tackle conservation areas identified as being at risk. Improvements can include promoting community audits, better coordination of signage and street furniture, and improvements in overall quality and character.

- 4.200 As tourism and leisure become increasingly important sectors to Derbyshire's economy so does the importance of good management of the historic public realm and the good design of new public realm. This is especially important in Derbyshire's historic settlements. New development can have a significant adverse effect on the historic environment if not dealt with carefully.
- 4.201 There are many good initiatives and guidance documents that promote and outline good public realm design, including for example English Heritage's Streets for All programme, By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards Better Practice, By Design – Better Places to Live, Urban Design Compendiums 1&2, Manual for Streets and Building for Life.
- 4.202 Public art is art that is either permanent or temporary, created to be appreciated by the general public from the public realm. It is a way of engaging with art, artists, communities and public space. It is not in itself a particular art form, but uses all of the arts to assist those involved in improving the public realm. It is the work of fine artists, craftspeople, performers and other cultural practitioners which is physically and/or visually accessible to the public outside the traditional arenas for the arts such as galleries and theatres.
- 4.203 Public art can be more 'traditional' individual sculptures, ephemeral installations, processes that influence the form of development outcomes (such as lighting strategies and artist input), street furniture, inscriptions, parades, and performances. What makes such works into public art is the process of involving contemporary artists with the public realm - both its physical aspects, the way it is used socially, and the commissioning process that creates work for and appropriate to a specific location.
- 4.204 Public art may be purely decorative or it can be incorporated into the fabric of a building or its furniture and fixtures. It can be found in both rural and urban environments. It is usually 'site specific', i.e. it is created specifically for the space that it inhabits, taking into account the function, character and history of the space.
- 4.205 Good public art helps to enliven the public realm and bring joy to the public's appreciation of their surroundings. Derbyshire County Council encourages the involvement of artists and the provision of arts and



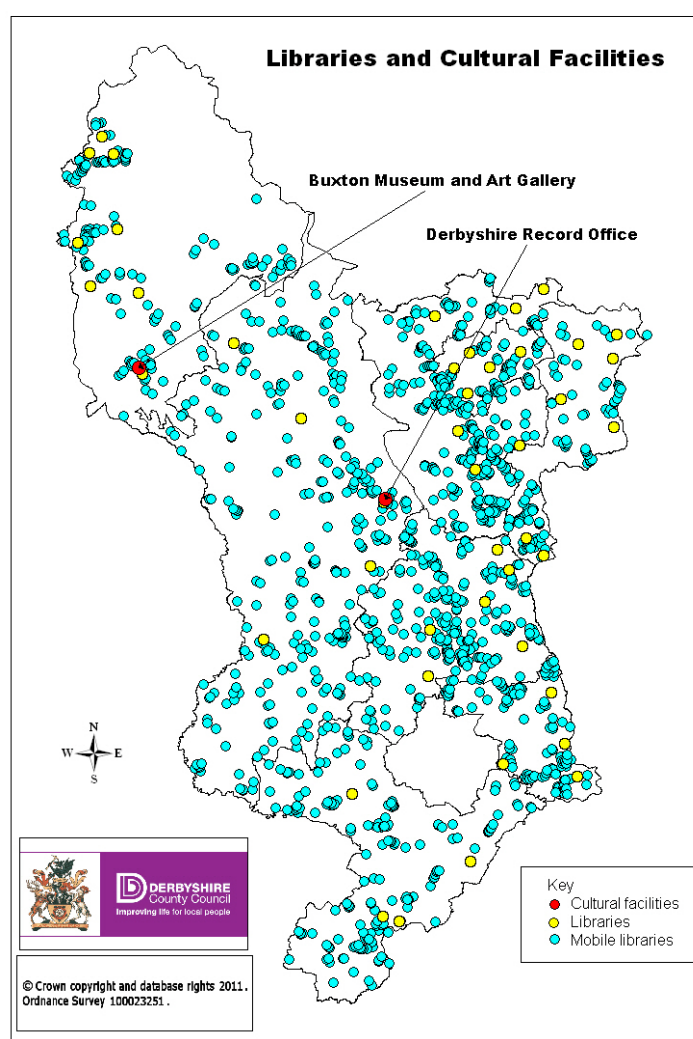
crafts as an integral part of building projects and environmental improvement schemes, public or private, within the County.

## Social Infrastructure

### Libraries and Museums

#### Current Provision

4.206 The County Council's Library and Heritage Division, part of the Cultural and Community Services department, plays a key role in delivering a range of services including public libraries, the Derbyshire records office and the Derbyshire Museum Service. The map below shows the location of libraries and cultural facilities in Derbyshire.



4.207 A local council public library building is a place which ideally provides space and quiet for reading and work. The library should be attractive, welcoming, clean, modern, bright, safe, comfortable and helpful. It should be a prominent building, conveniently located within the community with transport links to ensure they are accessible to all.<sup>46</sup>



- 4.208 The library service in Derbyshire is delivered via 45 static libraries, 12 mobile libraries, a Local Studies Library at County Hall, Matlock, and the School Library Service. As a response to the current economic climate, libraries are also now providing a range of services to support job seekers and small businesses.<sup>46</sup>
- 4.209 Derbyshire currently has 13 square metres of library provision per 1000 population although this figure varies widely across the county. Work is being undertaken by the County Council to update this information and, when available, the findings will be reflected in this Plan.
- 4.210 Many of Derbyshire's libraries are used by other partners for drop-in advice, club sessions and meetings, including Business Link; Citizens Advice Bureau; Age Concern; Energy Saving Trust; Open University; Primary Care Trusts; Colleges; Job Centre Plus; Connexions; Sure Start; Stop Smoking Clinic; Shopmobility; Alzheimer's Society; Department for Work and Pensions; Derbyshire Enterprise Agency; 50+ Forum; Community Police; and the Probation Service.<sup>46</sup>
- 4.211 The County Council's Service Property Review assessed the suitability of council premises for the delivery of the library service by looking at the condition, suitability and sufficiency of the accommodation. The findings of the Review were as follows:
- Libraries that were found to be performing poorly and not fit for purpose and were recommended as priorities for future capital investment - Matlock; Hadfield; Glossop; Ashbourne; Whaley Bridge; Belper; and Clay Cross.
  - Libraries that were performing to a satisfactory standard but where ongoing monitoring and some maintenance and investment were recommended – Chapel-en-le-Frith; Wirksworth; Whitwell; Clowne; Somercotes; Killamarsh; Duffield; Eckington; Woodville; Wingerworth; Borrowash; Newbold; Peak Buildings; Buxton; Shirebrook; Etwall; South Normanton (relocated to a new building in 2011); Staveley; New Mills; and Tideswell.
  - Libraries that were found to be performing well and fit for purpose where the building generally offers a good environment and meets the expectations of the service provider and the service user – Sandiacre; Bakewell; Holmewood; Gamesley; Ilkeston; Brimington; Ripley; Creswell; Melbourne; Alfreton; Heanor; Hayfield; Long Eaton; Dronfield; Chesterfield; Bolsover; and Swadlincote.<sup>46</sup>

#### Future Investment

- 4.212 For those libraries that were found to be performing poorly and prioritised for investment, the following actions were recommended by the Libraries Property Review:

- Hadfield – The property is in a satisfactory location but is unsuitable with higher than average running costs and access issues. The library could be relocated to a more suitable property within a school setting.
- Whaley Bridge – The library is in a suitable location but is highly inaccessible with no visual presence. The library could be relocated to a more prominent high street position or co-located with other services e.g. proposed Primary Care Trust development.
- Ashbourne – The library should be relocated into a larger building which is centrally located. There is also the option to co-locate the library with other public services.
- Matlock – The library is unfit for purpose and in the wrong location; it should be relocated into a property that has high street presence as part of the redevelopment of Matlock Lido.
- Glossop – The library is located in an unsuitable property and should be relocated to a prime retail location and co-located with other services.
- Belper – The library is not fit for purpose and is in the wrong location; it should be relocated to a purpose built property.
- Clay Cross – Discussions should be held with the developers of the Clay Cross regeneration scheme to identify suitable premises.<sup>46</sup>

4.213 Electronic delivery is becoming a key feature of service provision and a 24 hour online library service has been provided since 2007. The County Council aims to provide self service terminals in 12 libraries to speed up services for users and enable library staff to provide a more responsive service to those in needs. Bolsover was the first library to have self service introduced in 2009. There is also an ambition to extend the coverage of Sure Start librarians, maintain the provision of free learning opportunities for residents, and enable regular upgrading of public access communities with the latest technology.<sup>46</sup>

4.214 Investment in libraries is crucial. The provision of public libraries is a statutory duty for local councils in their role as public library authorities under the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964. Local library services need to be continually improved to ensure they provide a responsive service that fits the needs of local communities. A floor area review is currently being undertaken by Derbyshire County Council to examine the level of library provision, by floor space per person. The findings of this work will be reflected in this Plan when complete.<sup>46</sup>

4.215 The South Normanton Hub has recently been completed which provides a model for co-location of public services that could be applied elsewhere. The County Council's capital programme includes £2.4 million for a new library in Ashbourne (the existing health centre building will be demolished and replaced). £1.7 million is allocated for a new library for Belper, but a suitable site is yet to be identified. £2 million has been allocated for a replacement library for Glossop allocated but the plans are subject to ongoing negotiation with High Peak Borough Council. Currently, no viable funding source has been

identified for the other priorities (as set out above) for replacement buildings or relocation of services.<sup>43</sup>

## **Children's Services and Centres**

### Current Provision

4.216 Derbyshire County Council's Children and Younger Adults Department (CAYA) brings together social care and educational services for children, young people and their families. CAYA provides services from a range of establishments around the county, often working in partnership with other organisations.

4.217 The County Council manages its own establishments and currently has 7 family support centres and 7 family centres; 2 outdoor residential activity centres; 11 pupil referral units; 10 residential care centres; 4 facilities providing short-breaks for disabled children; 53 children's centres and 28 youth centres.<sup>49</sup>

4.218 534 children and young people are currently in care in Derbyshire. The County performs well on measures relating to the health of children in care but obesity and substance misuse for children in care are growing concerns. Attainment is improving for children in care but a gap still exists between children in care and all children in Derbyshire, particularly at GCSE level. 40-50 young people leave care in Derbyshire each year. 87% of Care Leavers live in suitable accommodation and 79.2% are in education, employment or training.<sup>7</sup>

4.219 Priorities and objectives for children and young people in care include:

- Ensure everyone experiences the best life chances; is healthy; stays safe; makes a positive contribution; achieves economic wellbeing and is involved in decisions affecting their lives
- Protect all children in care from harm through good quality planning and care, stable placements and increased placement choice
- Maximise opportunities for children in care to experience a family-like structure
- Invest in new homes and the refurbishment of existing settings where, for some children and young people, residential care is preferred
- Provide support for those leaving care and promoting independence
- Ensure Care Leavers are in suitable accommodation and are supported to enter and remain in employment, education or training<sup>7</sup>

4.220 Delivery of 53 Children's Centres was completed by 31 March 2011, and a range of partners are involved in the provision of Extended Services and Multi-Agency Team bases.

## Future Investment

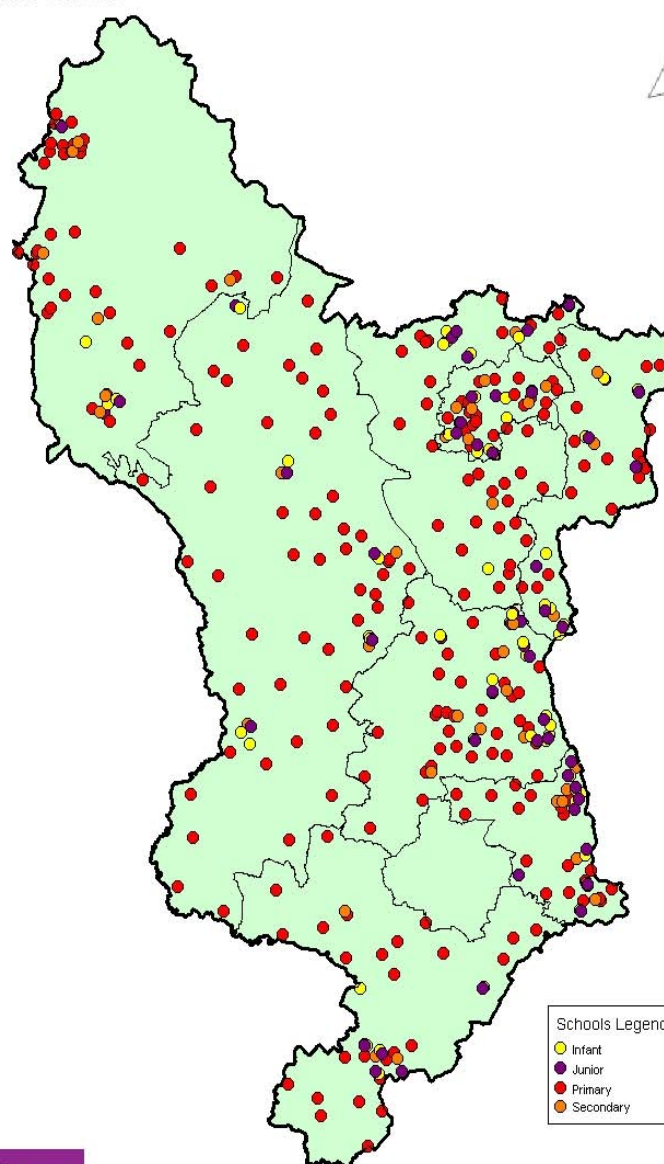
4.221 The County Council's revenue budget 2011-2012 allocates £600,000 towards costs arising from higher numbers of Looked After Children and the roll-out of the Family Intervention Project.

## **Primary and Secondary Schools**

### Current Provision

4.222 The County Council currently has 8 nursery schools; 63 infant schools, 52 junior schools and 235 primary schools; 45 secondary schools (including Academies); 10 special schools and 8 support centres. These are shown below.

Derbyshire Schools



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- 4.223 How children are allocated a place at school is currently based on the 'normal area' system whereby a school place is allocated according to where a person lives, subject to the expression of parental preference. It is possible to identify which schools might be, or become, at capacity and where additional capacity may be required.
- 4.224 The pattern of provision across the County reflects a general trend in the last seven years of decreasing numbers of pupils in both primary and secondary education. However, there is evidence that infant numbers are increasing and this will feed through over time to impact on junior and secondary schools. There are some specific areas which show increased demand for provision, for example the Swadlincote and Woodville areas of South Derbyshire. However, secondary schools are generally seeing a significant reduction in pupil numbers (approximately 10%) and will continue to do so for the near future.
- 4.225 Each year Derbyshire County Council produces pupil projection information based on the current (January) pupil census data and information provided by the Local Health Authority. When analysing an individual school's pupil projections, no account is taken in the computerised forecasting model of proposed housing development in the school's normal area (formerly catchment area) of that school. Timescales for such developments are impossible to project. Such information has to be considered separately for individual schools on a case by case basis.
- 4.226 The net capacity of the school is the nationally agreed measure of a school's ability to accommodate pupils. This may vary during the course of a year as the school and/or the Local Authority undertake capital works at the school. Following any building work, the net capacity will be reviewed and may change to reflect refurbishment, extensions or adaptations to the building. The Local Authority's obligation is the provision of places at the normal area school for an individual address. Current information on school capacity and projected pupil numbers is set out at [Appendix C – School Capacity and Projected Pupil Numbers](#) on page 110.

#### Future Investment

- 4.227 Revenue funding for mainstream primary and secondary education is taken from Derbyshire County Council grants and ring-fenced as the Dedicated Schools Grant. Funding is allocated on the basis of expected school populations and should reflect population growth. However, where rapid migration takes place or where large-scale population growth occurs, this can trigger a need for additional school capital investment in education will be sought from developers.
- 4.228 The County replaced three secondary schools under the Building Schools for the Future programme, The Bolsover School, Springwell Community School and Heritage School, and has the funding for three

further building projects to replace Shirebrook Academy and Stubbin Wood Special School and to refurbish and extend Netherthorpe School. The Building Schools for the Future programme has ended, and future investment in schools is being considered under the auspices of the James' Review currently.

- 4.229 The balance of secondary school and Academies numbers is likely to change in the coming months as Governing Bodies consider whether to consult and change their status in line with the Coalition Government policy on Academies.

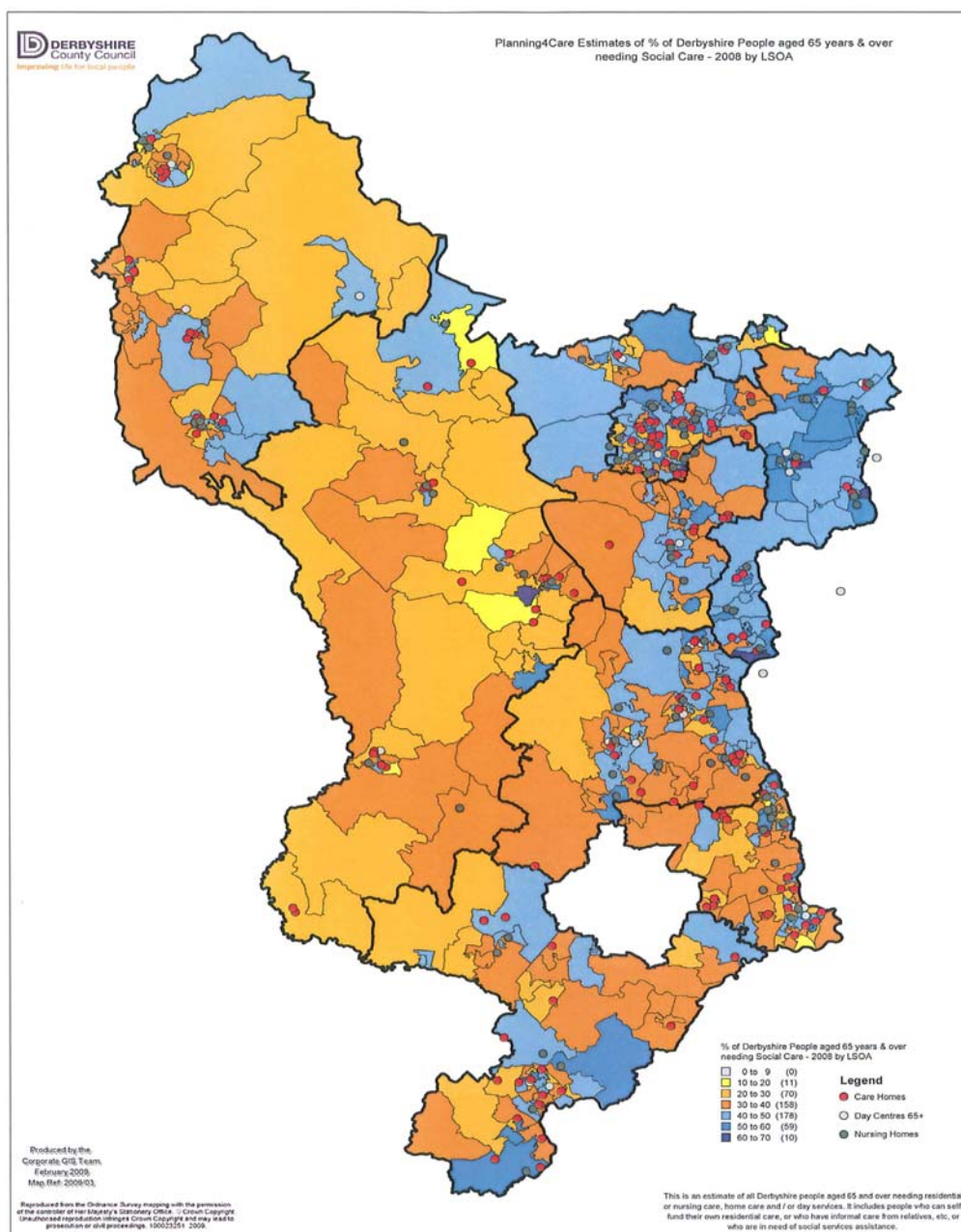
#### *Schools and CIL*

- 4.230 The County Council is committed to ensuring the adequate provision of primary and secondary school places. Until proposals for the scale and location of new development are finalised, it is difficult to anticipate how much funding will be required to deliver new or expanded schools.
- 4.231 Therefore, the County Council will generally continue to seek developer contributions towards the provision of primary and secondary school places through Section 106 Agreements. This approach will continue to provide the flexibility to assess on a case-by-case basis the level of funding required from developers to provide primary and secondary school places. For more information on Section 106 Agreements, see the Derbyshire County Council Developer Contributions Protocol.
- 4.232 However, there are some locations in Derbyshire where secondary schools are under pressure for places and where there may be a shortfall in the future (see [Appendix C – School Capacity and Projected Pupil Numbers](#) at page 110). New development in those locations will only serve to exacerbate those capacity problems. In South Derbyshire, major new housing development may give rise to a need for a new secondary school. In Buxton in High Peak and Ashbourne in Derbyshire Dales, new development may result in a need for either new schools or appropriate sites to accommodate the expansion of existing schools.
- 4.233 Where major new housing development is proposed in South Derbyshire and in Buxton and Ashbourne, the County Council expects local planning authorities' CIL Charging Schedules to reflect the cost of providing secondary school places to accommodate this development. The County Council also expects CIL Regulation 123 lists to include these specific secondary facilities as spending priorities. As an estimate, currently, a new secondary school of 900 pupils costs approximately £20,000,000 to build.

## Adult Care

### Current Provision

- 4.234 The County Council's Adult Care service delivers personal care and other support services to older and disabled people across the county. The aim is to deliver high quality flexible services that are tailored to meet individual need.
- 4.235 The map below shows current social care need and provision in Derbyshire. More information about adult care needs and service provision can be found in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and the Derbyshire Observatory; both can be accessed online: <http://observatory.derbyshire.gov.uk/IAS/>.





## Future Investment

4.236 Derbyshire's population tends to be older in composition compared to that of England as a whole and as the age groups are projected forward the differences between Derbyshire and England become much more marked with Derbyshire showing higher proportions of very elderly people. There is a projected 30% increase in 65-69 year olds, 36% increase in 70-74yr olds, 67% increase in 75-79 year olds, 52% increase in 80-84 year olds and 63% increase in the 85+ age group by 2025.<sup>7</sup>

4.237 The Planning4 Care Project was completed in 2008. Planning4 Care uses a range of data indicators to model social care need. It then maps this need against population projections of people aged over 65. The model classifies need into one of 6 bands: No needs, low needs, moderate needs, high needs, very high needs (physical), and very high needs (cognitive). The estimates of social care need are then linked to the types of service packages and costs that may provide different levels of support.

4.238 The table below uses figures from Planning4 Care to show the number of people in each district aged over 65 who are projected to have high or very high social care needs in 2011 and 2030 and the percentage increase over that period.

	Number of people over 65 with high or very high needs 2011	Number of people over 65 with high or very high needs 2030	Percentage increase in number of people over 65 with high or very high needs 2011 -2030
Amber Valley	4390	7240	65%
Bolsover	3590	5580	55%
Chesterfield	4290	6710	56%
Derbyshire Dales	2150	3570	66%
Erewash	3470	5420	56%
High Peak	2590	4300	66%
North East Derbyshire	4160	6510	56%
South Derbyshire	2490	4710	89%
Derbyshire (total)	27139	44040	62%

4.239 For all districts in Derbyshire there is a significant increase (of at least 50%) in the number of people aged over 65 with high or very high needs over the period 2011 – 2030. The percentage increase is slightly lower in Erewash and the north of the County and particularly high in South Derbyshire. Across Derbyshire the number of people with high or very high needs is expected to increase by 62%. The proportion of people aged over 65 with high or very high care needs compared to the total number of people in that age group is expected to increase slightly from 18% to 19%.

4.240 The growth in the population of older people brings with it significant challenges in how services can be shaped to meet this growing need. These projected increases will inevitably lead to pressure on social care services within Derbyshire. Future older people will also have increased life expectancy and will have higher expectations in relation to the services they expect to receive.



- 4.241 Recently, the adult care sector has seen a change of focus to the personalisation of services. This is about empowering people to determine their own requirements and enable them to have more choice and control in meeting those needs. The emphasis is now on promoting the individual's right to choose and giving them more control and power over the services they receive, particularly through the provision of a personal budget. The focus is also on providing reablement services at an early stage to help people achieve maximum independence and remain independent for as long as possible. The emphasis has also shifted from crisis response to prevention.
- 4.242 The changes outlined imply that in future more services will be provided to people who need support in their own homes rather than in a residential care setting. This change will mean that there will be a need for more labour-intensive services across the whole of the county which could be problematic as the population ages and fewer people of working age are available to provide the care. There will also be a need for some more specialist residential care services that can meet the needs of people with very complex needs including dementia.
- 4.243 Derbyshire Adult Care is investing in a number of initiatives during 2010 onwards as part of the Older Persons' Strategy these are:
- To increase the range of specialist housing and related support for people with dementia and complex needs
  - To develop dementia specialist domiciliary care, and also memory assessment services to ensure that all people with a possible diagnosis of dementia receive appropriate screening and service provision
  - To develop a co-ordinated programme of information, advice and advocacy services across Derbyshire, available to all, to maximise the choice and control which older people have in terms of their health, wellbeing and lifestyle
  - To develop high quality, consistent falls prevention services across Derbyshire
  - To increase the number of family carer's assessments, and the provision of short breaks to allow carers a rest period from their caring role
  - To enable people to live in independent accommodation for longer through the provision of community alarm and telecare services that will automatically detect a fall or other emergency and raise an alert
  - To commission high quality, integrated stroke services which increase the support provided to individuals across the county. In addition stroke services in acute hospitals and community settings will be reconfigured to maximise the potential for early effective treatment and appropriate rehabilitation
  - The department will work with partners to reduce health inequalities and improve life expectancy in specified districts

### *Extra Care Housing and CIL*

- 4.244 The County Council is committed to the provision of extra care housing schemes and new community care centres to meet the current and future needs of our communities. The County Council delivers and commissions the delivery of new schemes and facilities in line with the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). The County Council is working with partners on the design, build, operation and maintenance of mixed tenure Extra Care schemes within Derbyshire. There are already three schemes operational with a fourth in development.
- 4.245 For phase 2 the County Council is hoping to work in partnership with a developer and Registered Social Landlord consortia to provide up to 600 units of Extra Care accommodation. The plan is to develop three schemes in Chesterfield, Alfreton and Clay Cross. The Adult Care department will have nomination rights to the schemes and will commission and fund the care and housing related support services. The County Council is currently going through the procurement process, with the aim to deliver the schemes by 2012.<sup>67</sup>
- 4.246 The delivery of these schemes and facilities has in the past been subsidised by public sector funding. However, the level of grant funding is decreasing which is affecting the viability of schemes. The County Council recognises the marginal viability of these developments but does still wish to retain a social housing model for extra care schemes. The County Council will therefore be leasing land to the successful bidder at nil cost. In the absence of any grant input, the value of this land will be the only element of public subsidy for the scheme.
- 4.247 Through the procurement process, the County Council has sought to achieve the same quality of design that would have been achieved through grant funded schemes. The County Council has also sought to achieve affordable rents, as defined by the Homes and Communities Agency as 80% of market rents. Whilst a preferred bidder has not yet been selected, both bidders' propose a mix of rented and outright sale units for all three schemes, with the vast majority being for affordable rent. A Registered Social Landlord (RSL) is included in each of the bidders' consortia. The RSL will act as the landlord and will allocate properties and grant tenancies and leases to residents.
- 4.248 Part 6 (49-54) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations (2010) states that development that comprises social housing is eligible for relief from CIL. The extra care schemes will consist principally of social housing (affordable and intermediate rent) units to be let by a Registered Social Landlord.
- 4.249 The County Council would therefore expect extra care accommodation schemes that are in line with the JSNA and supported by the County Council and its partners on the Commissioning Board to qualify for

social housing relief from CIL, in accordance with the process set out in the Regulations.

## **5 Delivery Schedules**

- 5.1 The following Delivery Schedules draw on the commentary above and set the priorities for investment in strategic infrastructure and services over the next 15 years in order to support the Plan's Vision for future development and growth in Derbyshire. The Delivery Schedules identify where and when a project will be delivered; estimated costs, potential sources of funding, and funding gaps; and key delivery partners.
- 5.2 The first schedule sets out priorities that are current or committed and will be delivered in the 2011/2012 financial year or immediate short term future. These projects have secured funding; some of these projects are subject to contractual obligations where there would be a legal or financial risk if delivery ceases.
- 5.3 For the purposes of the Community Infrastructure Levy, the second schedule sets out planned projects which the County Council considers are priorities that should be delivered in the medium or longer term and are required to support the future development and growth of Derbyshire, in line with the Plan's Vision. These projects may not have a secured source of funding and where necessary, funding gaps or other constraints preventing delivery are identified.
- 5.4 It should be noted that the cost figures provided are rough estimates based on the best information available at the time of writing and may be subject to change. The projects in the delivery schedules have been assessed through a project prioritisation process, details of which are provided at [Appendix B - Project Prioritisation](#) on page [110](#).

## Current and Committed Projects

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	RISKS OF NON-DELIVERY AND CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
<b>Transport</b>						
High Speed Rail – potential route through Derbyshire and station in East Midlands	National	2032 onwards	£32 billion (national)	Department for Transport	Planning permission; potential heritage impacts	HS2 Company
Midland Mainline – network improvements, and maintenance	National	Ongoing	Unknown	Department for Transport; Regional Growth Fund	None identified	Network Rail
Carriageway maintenance – Principal Roads	County-wide	2011-2012	£2,525,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Carriageway maintenance – Non-Principal Roads	County-wide	2011-2012	£6,318,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Footway maintenance	County-wide	2011-2012	£1,655,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Highway drainage	County-wide	2011-2012	£295,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Bridges and structures maintenance	County-wide	2011-2012	£1,703,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Asset management	County-wide	2011-2012	£435,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Street lighting	County-wide	2011-2012	£410,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Rights of Way maintenance	County-wide	2011-2012	£190,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Network management – monitoring equipment	County-wide	2011-2012	£50,000	County Council	None identified	County Council

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	RISKS OF NON-DELIVERY AND CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
Route management planning	County-wide	2011-2012	£331,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Enhancing street scene	County-wide	2011-2012	£95,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Freight management	County-wide	2011-2012		County Council	None identified	County Council
Parking management	County-wide	2011-2012	£125,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Protection of listed highway structures	County-wide	2011-2012		County Council	None identified	County Council
Intelligent transport systems	County-wide	2011-2012		County Council	None identified	County Council
Schemes to reduce animal deaths and protected species	County-wide	2011-2012	£5,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Schemes to reduce water pollution	County-wide	2011-2012	£20,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Walking (capital schemes)	County-wide	2011-2012	£443,000	LTP3	None identified	County Council
Cycling (capital schemes)	County-wide	2011-2012	£310,000	LTP3	None identified	County Council
Bus networks (capital schemes)	County-wide	2011-2012	£200,000	LTP3	None identified	County Council
Rail networks (capital schemes)	County-wide	2011-2012		LTP3	None identified	County Council
Community and voluntary transport (capital schemes)	County-wide	2011-2012	£75,000	LTP3	None identified	County Council

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	RISKS OF NON-DELIVERY AND CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
Travel planning (capital support)	County-wide	2011-2012	£5,000	LTP3	None identified	County Council
Travel information and marketing (capital support)	County-wide	2011-2012	£18,000	LTP3	None identified	County Council
Equality of access – raised bus boarders	County-wide	2011-2012	£200,000	LTP3	None identified	County Council
New technology for transport	County-wide	2011-2012		LTP3	None identified	County Council
Workwise	County-wide	2011-2012	£20,000	LTP3	None identified	Working Neighbourhood Fund
Community Accessibility Fund	County-wide	2011-2012	£30,000	LTP3	None identified	County Council
Quiet Lanes	County-wide	2011-2012	£10,000	LTP3	None identified	County Council
Road safety – casualty reduction initiatives	County-wide	2011-2012	£1,800,000	LTP3	None identified	Derby and Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership
Road safety – speed reduction	County-wide	2011-2012		LTP3	None identified	Derby and Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership
Road safety – safer routes to school	County-wide	2011-2012	£50,000	LTP3	None identified	County Council
Road safety – skid resistance	County-wide	2011-2012	£150,000	LTP3	None identified	County Council
Community safety measures	County-wide	2011-2012	£25,000	LTP3	None identified	Safer Communities Board
New infrastructure – major schemes	County-wide	2011-2012		LTP3	None identified	County Council

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	RISKS OF NON-DELIVERY AND CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
New infrastructure – rail stations	County-wide	2011-2012		LTP3	None identified	County Council
New infrastructure – freight access and interchange	County-wide	2011-2012		LTP3	None identified	County Council
New infrastructure – environmental assessment, mitigation and enhancement	County-wide	2011-2012		LTP3	None identified	County Council
Supported bus services	County-wide	2011-2012	£4,700,000	County Council Revenue Programme	None identified	Bus operators
Community transport revenue support	County-wide	2011-2012	£1,370,000	County Council Revenue Programme	None identified	Community transport schemes
Access to healthcare	County-wide	2011-2012	£160,000	County Council Revenue Programme	None identified	Derbyshire PCT
Enhancing sustainable transport including cycling, walking and public transport infrastructure – links to the greenway network at Long Eaton	Erewash	2011-2012	£150,000	6Cs New Growth Point	None identified	
Ilkeston railway station reopening	Erewash	2013	£5,000,000	£1 million from Growth Point Fund but match funding not identified	Funding gap but Council resolution to deliver	6Cs; Network Rail; Northern Rail
Managed Motorway (hard shoulder running and variable speed limits) M1 J.28-31	North East Derbyshire	2015 onwards	Unknown but no local contribution	Department for Transport	None identified	Highways Agency
<b>Asset Management and Property</b>						
East Midlands Ambulance Service's estate upgrades	East Midlands	2011-2016	£500,000	East Midlands Ambulance Service	None identified	East Midlands Ambulance Service
Changing the Way Derbyshire Works to consolidate County Council property	County-wide	2011-2012	£500,000 capital	Borrowing	Planning permission	County Council

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	RISKS OF NON-DELIVERY AND CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
Fire risk assessments for the County Council's building stock	County-wide	2011-2012	£600,000	Borrowing	Statutory health and safety requirement Planning permission	County Council
Implementing security and risk management schemes for schools and County Council departments	County-wide	2011-2012	£150,000	Derbyshire County Council capital grant; Borrowing	Planning permission	County Council
Safety works to kitchens to make them compliant with current legislation	County-wide	2011-2012	£1,000,000	Derbyshire County Council capital grant	None identified	County Council
<b>Waste</b>						
Household Waste Recycling Centre at Clay Cross	Clay Cross, Chesterfield	2015-2016	£1,000,000	Derbyshire County Council capital grant Waste Infrastructure Capital Grant	Planning permission Construction contract Revenue funding gap	North East Derbyshire District Council; Construction Contractors; Waste Contractor – Resource Recovery Solutions (Derbyshire) Ltd
Redevelopment and enlargement of the Waste Transfer Station and Household Waste Recycling Centre at Glossop	Glossop, High Peak	2011-2016	£1,300,000	Waste Performance Efficiency Grant (WPEG); Hazardous WEEE Grant; Waste Infrastructure Capital Grant	Access issues to be resolved	High Peak Borough Council; Construction Contractor; Waste Contractor – Resource Recovery Solutions (Derbyshire) Ltd; United Utilities (road and bridge land owner)
Improved access to and maintenance of the road and bridge leading to the Household Waste Recycling Centre at Melandra Road, Glossop	Glossop, High Peak	2011-2016	£700,000	Derbyshire County Council capital grant	Landowner agreement needed to resolve access issues	United Utilities; County Council; High Peak Borough Council
Arkwright In-vessel Composting Facility	Arkwright, North East Derbyshire	2011	£7,800,000	Derbyshire County Council capital grant; Waste Infrastructure Capital Grant	Need to meet 2012/13 Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme targets; Planning judicial review	UK Coal; County Council; North East Derbyshire District Council; Waste Contractor – Sita (UK)
Waste Treatment Plant for Derby and Derbyshire	To be determined	2011-2016	£25,000,000	Prudential borrowing	Contractually committed to fund facility; need to meet legislative landfill	County Council; Waste Contractor – Resource Recovery Solutions



PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	RISKS OF NON-DELIVERY AND CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
					targets; planning permission; environmental permits;	(Derbyshire) Ltd; Derby City Council; 8 District/Borough Councils
<b>ICT and Communications</b>						
Investment in Ambulance Service's ICT infrastructure	East Midlands	2011-2016	£500,000	East Midlands Ambulance Service	None identified	East Midlands Ambulance Service
Delivery of Fire and Rescue Service's ICT strategy	County-wide	2010-2013	Unknown	Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service	None identified	Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
<b>Green Infrastructure</b>						
Environmental and community projects including Rights of Way Improvement Plan	County-wide	2011	£576,000	Derbyshire County Council revenue grant; other grants	None identified	County Council
Revenue to support Rights of Way function	County-wide	2011 – 2013	£198,000	Derbyshire County Council revenue grant;	None identified	County Council
<b>Libraries and Museums</b>						
Re-location of Belper library	Belper, Amber Valley	Unknown	Unknown	Derbyshire County Council capital grant	None identified	County Council
Co-location of joint record office and local studies library	Matlock, Derbyshire Dales	2011	£4,000,000	Derbyshire County Council capital grant	None identified	County Council
Provision of a new public library in Ashbourne including co-location of other county services	Ashbourne, Derbyshire Dales	2011	£2,400,000	Derbyshire County Council capital grant	None identified	County Council
Replacement of Glossop library	Glossop, High Peak	2011	Unknown	Derbyshire County Council capital grant	None identified	County Council
<b>Adult Care</b>						

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	RISKS OF NON-DELIVERY AND CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
Provision of services and finance for adaptations	County-wide	2011-2012	£2,300,000	Derbyshire County Council capital grant	None identified	County Council
Delivery of mixed tenure extra care schemes to provide 600 units of accommodation at Alfreton, Clay Cross and Chesterfield	Amber Valley, Chesterfield	2012	Unknown	Derbyshire County Council; private sector	None identified	County Council; private sector
Enhancements to Chapel Whitestones to provide a dementia care wing	High Peak	2011-2012	£300,000	Derbyshire County Council capital grant	None identified	County Council
<b>Children and Younger Adults</b>						
School condition improvements	County-wide	2011-2012	£8,377,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Looked After Children and roll-out of the Family Intervention Project	County-wide	2011-2012	£600,000	Derbyshire County Council grant	None identified	County Council
Alfreton Park Special basic needs – additional temporary classroom and site works	Amber Valley	2011-2012	£150,000	Department for Education	None identified	County Council
Croft Infant basic needs – permanent extension providing new classroom	Amber Valley	2011-2012	£450,000	Department for Education	Listed building with difficult access	County Council
Clowne Infant basic needs – permanent extension providing new classroom	Bolsover	2011-2012	£400,000	Department for Education	CLASP building with difficult access	County Council
Tibshelf School basic needs – four temporary classrooms to accommodate pupils transferring from North Wingfield	Bolsover	2011-2012	£330,000	Department for Education	Contractually obligated	County Council
Westfield Infant Modernisation – replacement of double classroom with permanent extension	Chesterfield	2011-2012	£750,000	Department for Education	None identified	County Council
Curbar Primary modernisation – replacement of classroom/hall with new modular building	Derbyshire Dales	2011-2012	£150,000	Department for Education; DFC	None identified	County Council
Middleton Primary modernisation – replacement of classroom with new modular building	Derbyshire Dales	2011-2012	£220,000	Department for Education; DFC	None identified	County Council

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	RISKS OF NON-DELIVERY AND CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
Darley Dale Primary modernisation – extension to provide 3 classrooms and toilets	Derbyshire Dales	2011-2012	£350,000	Department for Education	None identified	County Council
Breaston, Firfield Primary modernisation – replacement of 2 classrooms with a permanent extension	Erewash	2011-12	£875,000	Department for Education	None identified	County Council
East Sterndale CE© Primary modernisation – replacement of classroom with new modular building	High Peak	2011-2012	£110,000	Department for Education	None identified	County Council
Hilton Primary basic needs – temporary double classroom	South Derbyshire	2011-2012	£240,000	Department for Education; Developer Contributions	Contractually obligated	County Council
Church Gresley Infant and Nursery basic needs	South Derbyshire	2011-2012	£6,600,000	PCP; sale of existing site; developer contributions	Current funding gap expected to be resolved shortly	County Council

## Planned Priority Projects

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
<b>Transport</b>						
New link road between A610 and A6007 to provide access to Bailey Brook, Heanor	Amber Valley	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
A38 Derby junctions	Amber Valley, Derby City, South Derbyshire	Unknown	Unknown but no local contribution	Department for Transport	None identified	Highways Agency
A61 Chesterfield Inner Relief Road Junctions	Chesterfield	2014-2015 onwards	£18,000,000	None identified Potentially DfT;	Funding gap	County Council; Highways Agency

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
				potentially developer contributions		
A619 Staveley – Brimington Bypass	Chesterfield	2014-2015 onwards	£20,000,000 - £30,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council; Highways Agency
Strategic freight rail heads at Markham Vale	Chesterfield	2014-2015 onwards	Unknown	None identified Potentially developer contributions	Funding gap	Network Rail; Train Operators
Hollis Lane Link to Chesterfield Railway Station	Chesterfield	2014-2015 onwards	£5,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Improvements to A619/Queens Park/Park Road Junction	Chesterfield	2014-2015 onwards	£250,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Restoration of the Chesterfield Canal	Chesterfield	Ongoing	£26,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	Chesterfield Canal Partnership
Boulton Moor Park and Ride	Derby City	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Derby City Council
Access to land for the T12 Access Road	Derby City	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Derby City Council
Stanton Ironworks access	Erewash	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Gamesley rail station	High Peak	2014-2015 onwards	£5,000,000	None identified Potentially LTP and TfGM	Funding gap	Network Rail; Train Operators
New Fairfield Link Road, Buxton	High Peak	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
A61 – A617 Avenue Link Road	North East Derbyshire	2014-2015 onwards	£10,000,000	None identified Potentially DfT; potentially developer contributions	Funding gap	County Council; Highways Agency

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
New Access Road for industrial land at Hatton	South Derbyshire	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Swarkestone causeway alternative river crossing route and bypass	South Derbyshire	2014-2015 onwards	£12,000,000 - £20,000,000	None identified Potentially DfT; potentially developer contributions	Funding gap; Scheduled Monument and Grade 1 Listed Building status	County Council
A514 Woodville – Swadlincote Regeneration route	South Derbyshire	2014-2015 onwards	£5,000,000	None identified Potentially DfT; potentially developer contributions	Funding gap	County Council; Highways Agency
<b>ICT and Communications</b>						
Deliver community broadband projects to improve coverage in areas with poor or no coverage currently	County-wide Selected locations	2011-2013	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Local communities Private sector
Integrate fibre optic cabling into new development	County-wide	Ongoing	Unknown	None identified Potentially private sector	Funding gap	BT; private sector; County Council
Upgrade all exchanges and support a fibre optic network	County-wide	2011 – 2013	£100,000,000	£7,390,000 from BDUK	Funding gap of £92,610,000	BT; private sector; County Council
<b>Green Infrastructure</b>						
Provision of landowner advice to encourage agri-environmental schemes	County-wide	2011 – 2020	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
Provision of a community support project to increase capacity and empower local community groups to deliver biodiversity projects	County-wide	2011 – 2020	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, Groundwork, BTCV, local authorities

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
Repairs and energy conservation enhancements to school buildings designed by George Henry Widdows	County-wide	Unknown	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap; 18 of the 'Widdows' schools are Listed Buildings	County Council
Potential funding to support Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust to rescue historic buildings at risk	County-wide	Unknown	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council; Historic Buildings Trust
Potential funding for a Local Partnership Grant Scheme for Conservation Areas	County-wide	Unknown	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap arising from national cuts to English Heritage and Heritage Lottery Fund	County Council
Potential funding for a scheme to repair and enhance historic buildings around the Cromford and High Peak Railway	County-wide	Unknown	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council
Setting up a demonstration farm	Amber Valley	2011 – 2016	£400,000	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council, Natural England, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
Repair of Belper Weirs	Belper, Amber Valley	15 years	£35,000	None identified Potentially CIL	Ownership issues Funding gap	County Council; landowners
Conservation and restoration of historic road surfaces	Belper, Amber Valley	15 years	£240,000+	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	Frontagers and Utility companies, possibly HLF
Restoration of derelict buildings to provide public access and interpretation educational visitor facilities at Codnor Castle and Farmhouse	Codnor, Amber Valley	Unknown	£1,000,000	None identified Potentially CIL Potentially Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust	Funding gap; Scheduled monument and Grade 2 Listed Building status	UK Coal (landowner); English Heritage; Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust
Provision of a new river bridge across the River Derwent connecting new housing to the proposed mixed use development on the opposite bank	Milford, Amber Valley	Unknown	£5,000,000	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap Flood risk	Amber Valley Borough Council; Clowes Estates
Restoration of Brittain Colliery Engine House and Headstocks	Ripley, Amber Valley	Unknown	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap; Grade 2 Listed Building status	County Council; Midland Railway Trust

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
Acquisition and restoration of Former Wingfield Railway Station	South Wingfield, Amber Valley	Unknown	£200,000	None identified Potentially CIL Potentially Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust	Funding gap; Grade 2 Listed Building Status	County Council; Amber Valley Borough Council
Wetland habitat work in the Dove, Derwent and Trent catchments	Amber Valley, North East Derbyshire, Derbyshire Dales, Derby City, Erewash, South Derbyshire	2011 – 2020	£600,000	None identified	Funding gap	Landowners, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, Environment Agency, local authorities
Creation of an ark site for white-clawed crayfish in the Magnesian Limestone Action Area of the LBAP	Bolsover	2011 – 2020	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council, Environment Agency
Repair and restoration of the Banqueting House at Barlborough Hall	Bolsover	Unknown	Unknown	English Heritage Potentially CIL	Funding gap; Grade 2* Listed Building Status	County Council; English Heritage
Renovation (possibly for office or residential use) of derelict former Creswell railway station	Creswell, Bolsover	Unknown	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL Potentially Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust	Funding gap	County Council
Flood alleviation and habitat creation and management in the Doe Lea catchment	Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire	2011 – 2020	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap, landowner issues	National Trust, Environment Agency, landowners
Major rejuvenation and repairs to Staveley Hall, gardens and community buildings including new build	Staveley, Chesterfield	Unknown	£5,000,000	None identified	Funding gap; Grade 2 Listed Building status	County Council
Creation of two ark sites for white clawed crayfish in the River Rother and Doe Lea Action Area of the LBAP	Chesterfield, North East Derbyshire	2011 – 2020	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Chesterfield Borough Council; County Council; Environment Agency
Provision of a river bus service between the Silk Mill and Darley Abbey.	Derby City	Unknown	Unknown	None identified Potentially private sector	Funding gap	Derby City Council; Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site; private sector

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
Trent Valley Vision – baseline evidence collection to inform a landscape vision and strategy	Derby City, Derbyshire Dales, Erewash, South Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Staffordshire	5 years	£150,000	None identified Potentially 6Cs Growth Point and aggregates industry Potentially Aggregates Levy	Funding gap	Landowners Developers County Council
Dredging the Cromford Canal	Cromford, Derbyshire Dales	5 years	£250,000 - £500,000	None identified Potentially Derbyshire County Council grant Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council; Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site; Friends of Cromford Canal
Provision of a Cromford Canal boat service	Cromford, Derbyshire Dales	5 years	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap Need to protect SSSI Reliant on dredging project (see above)	County Council; Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site; Friends of Cromford Canal
Restoration of the historic Cromford to Lea footpath link	Cromford, Derbyshire Dales	5 years	£500,000	None identified Potentially Derbyshire County Council grant Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council; Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site; Tarmac; and John Smedley Ltd
Provision of a new river bridge connecting Masson Mill and Willersley Castle Park/Lovers Walk	Matlock Bath, Derbyshire Dales	Unknown	£5,000,000	None identified Potentially Derbyshire County Council grant Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council; Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site
Provision of a pedestrian extension to a railway bridge over the road and river and a footpath through the Meadows	Cromford, Derbyshire Dales	Unknown	£5,000,000	None identified Potentially Derbyshire County Council grant Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council; Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site
Improvements to redesign and slow down traffic on Mill Road	Cromford, Derbyshire Dales	5 years	£3,000,000 - £5,000,000	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council; Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site; Arkwright Society



PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
Restoration of historic paving	North Street, Cromford, Derbyshire Dales	5 years	£215,000+	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap Landowner consents	County Council; Cromford Parish Council
Creation of an ark site for white-clawed crayfish in the Clayland Action Area of the LBAP	Derbyshire Dales, Erewash and South Derbyshire	2011 – 2020	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	Landowners, Environment Agency,
Further repair and creation of access ramps to convert former railway Bennerley Viaduct to be part of the long distance cycleway network	Ilkeston, Erewash	Unknown	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council; Sustrans
Engineering works to prevent collapse of the former Peak Forest tramway Stodhart Tunnel	Chapel-en-le-Frith, High Peak	Unknown	£250,000	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap; multiple ownership; Grade 2* Listed Building status	County Council; local preservation trust
Full repair and conversion (for business/community/residential uses) of the Torr Vale Mill former textile buildings in the River Sett gorge	New Mills, High Peak	Unknown	£10,000,000	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council; local charitable trust
Repair the framework and restore a stone slate roof of 6-bay cruck-framed agricultural Grade 2* Listed barn	Frith Hall Cruck Barn, Brampton, North East Derbyshire	Unknown	Unknown	Higher Level Stewardship (Natural England) grant application pending Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council; Natural England
Creation of an ark site for white-clawed crayfish in the Peak Fringe Action Area of the LBAP	North East Derbyshire, Derbyshire Dales, Amber Valley	2011 – 2020	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	Landowners, Environment Agency, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
Provision of a grassland project to manage, restore and create species-rich areas of grassland	North East Derbyshire, Derbyshire Dales, Amber Valley	2011 – 2020	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	Landowners, Natural England, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust and local authorities
Provision of a habitats management project in the Moss Valley	North East Derbyshire	2011 – 2020	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap; landowner issues	Landowners, Natural England, Forestry Commission, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, Derbyshire County Council, local

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	PARTNERS
						community groups
Major repairs, conversions and garden restoration works to secure future use and management of Elvaston Castle	Elvaston Castle, South Derbyshire	Unknown	Unknown	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap; Grade 2* and Grade 2 Listed Buildings; Grade 2* Registered Park and Garden	County Council; English Heritage
<b>Libraries and Museums</b>						
Replacement of Clay Cross library	Clay Cross, Chesterfield	Unknown	£2.5 million estimate	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council
Replacement of Matlock library	Matlock, Derbyshire Dales	Unknown	£2.5 million estimate	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council
Replacement of Whaley Bridge library	Whaley Bridge, High Peak	Unknown	£2.5 million estimate	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council
Replacement of Hadfield library	Hadfield, High Peak	Unknown	£2.5 million estimate	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council
<b>Primary and Secondary Schools</b>						
Potential requirement for a new secondary school (depending on scale and location of growth proposed)	South Derbyshire	Unknown	£20,000,000 estimate	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council
Potential requirement for a suitable site to expand existing secondary school or a new secondary school (depending on scale and location of growth proposed)	Buxton, High Peak	Unknown	£20,000,000 estimate	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council
Potential requirement for a suitable site to expand existing secondary school or a new secondary school (depending on scale and location of growth proposed)	Ashbourne, Derbyshire Dales	Unknown	£20,000,000 estimate	None identified Potentially CIL	Funding gap	County Council

## **6     *Monitoring and Review***

- 6.1    The Infrastructure Plan examines current and future infrastructure and service delivery in Derbyshire, taking into account planned investment in the short, medium and long term.
- 6.2    This is the first Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan and its preparation has helped to develop relationships between the County Council and our partners, including the many agencies that operate and deliver their services within Derbyshire. It is hoped that these relationships can strengthened through delivery of the Plan.
- 6.3    The baseline position established throughout this Plan provides evidence for the preparation of local plans and the development management process. Local Planning Authorities should use the Plan to inform their Core Strategies, their own Infrastructure Delivery Plans, and their Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedules and spending lists.
- 6.4    The County Council and district and borough councils will need to monitor implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), in line with national regulations. The County Council will monitor and report annually on funding received via CIL, what the funding has been spent on, and any outstanding monies to be spent.
- 6.5    The Plan maps planned investment in Derbyshire. Changes to national spending priorities and the Government's commitment to localism have resulted in many of our local planning authorities reviewing their planning policies. It is probable that future plans for development and investment will change as a result of these uncertainties. In addition, local priorities will need to be revisited as local plans and CIL are implemented and projects are delivered.
- 6.6    This Plan will therefore need to be regularly reviewed and updated to:
  - Reflect local plans and strategies as they emerge
  - Reflect progress with the implementation and spend of CIL
  - Identify current priorities and investment programmes
  - Include accurate and up to date cost figures for service provision

## **7 Appendices**

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## Appendix B - Project Prioritisation

The County Council has assessed all projects identified in preparing this Plan for inclusion in the final Plan. The Project Prioritisation process was carried out by Derbyshire County Council officers in summer 2011. A checklist was used as a prompt to determine each project's desirability and deliverability.

### *Desirability*

1. Is there an existing problem, issue or need that the project addresses? If so, to what extent does the project resolve the issue?
2. Does the project help to deliver sustainable growth and development as per the Plan's Vision?
3. Does the project fit with policy objectives
  - Sustainable development - economic, social and environmental goals
  - Corporate plans e.g. Council Plan; Sustainable Communities Strategy
  - Changing the Way Derbyshire Works - more efficient use of property
  - Objectives of the Local Enterprise Partnership
  - Service/departamental plans
  - Other local plans and strategies
4. What status and level of commitment does the project currently have?
  - None – not an acknowledged County Council priority
  - Planned – an acknowledged priority but no funding identified
  - Committed – an acknowledged priority and funding is available
  - Current – being delivered now and funding is in place
  - Current and Obligated – financial or reputational risk if delivery ceases
5. Does the project help to secure release of additional funding?
6. Does the project enable delivery of other priority projects?

### *Deliverability*

7. If the project were to be fully funded, how quickly could it be delivered?
  - 0-5 years
  - 5-10 years
  - 10-15 years
  - More than 15 years
8. Are there appropriate governance structures and sufficient staff capacity to deliver the project? Do we have confidence in our delivery partners?
9. Are there any constraints that could affect the project being delivered?
  - Funding gaps
  - Physical and environmental impacts e.g. flood risk, contamination, topography, biodiversity, noise, landscape
  - Approvals and licenses e.g. planning permissions
  - Ownership, acquisition and compulsory purchase order issues
  - Dependency on other projects going ahead
10. If so, could the constraints be overcome through mitigation?

Officers used the above checklist; their professional expertise; knowledge of their service area; and plans and policies, to reach a judgement on the level of priority to be accorded to each project. The priority status that could be accorded was as follows:

- Low priority projects: projects that are considered to be undesirable and undeliverable (where constraints cannot be overcome) – **Red**
- Medium priority projects: projects that are considered to be desirable but have delivery issues or constraints that could be overcome – **Amber**
- High priority projects: projects that are considered to be both desirable and deliverable – **Green**

The outcome of the assessment was recorded using a record sheet, reproduced below.

<p><i>Project:</i> <i>Location:</i> <i>Assessed by:</i> <i>Service:</i> <i>Status and timescales (please tick one):</i></p> <p>None – not an acknowledged County Council priority Planned – an acknowledged priority but no funding identified Committed – an acknowledged priority and funding is available Current – being delivered now and funding is in place Current and Obligated – financial or reputational risk if delivery ceases</p> <p><i>Cost and source of funding:</i> <i>Delivery partners:</i> <i>Outcome of Prioritisation (high, medium, low):</i> <i>Conclusion (Please provide a brief explanation of the outcome including any key issues relating to either desirability or deliverability of the project):</i></p>
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Projects that were judged to be high or medium priority were included in the Infrastructure Plan.

Projects that were judged to be low priority because they were considered to be undesirable and undeliverable at this time were excluded from the Plan. These were:

- Midland Mainline Route Electrification
- A610 Ripley – Codnor – Woodlinkin Improvements (Amber Valley)
- Matlock – Ambergate Railway Line Electrification (Amber Valley and Derbyshire Dales)
- A617 Glapwell Bypass (Bolsover)
- Clowne Phase II (Bolsover)
- Barlborough-Clowne Links to M1 Junction 29a (Bolsover)
- West Bars Roundabout (Chesterfield)
- Passenger Rail Markham Vale and Staveley (Chesterfield, Bolsover, North-East Derbyshire)
- A515 Ashbourne Bypass (Derbyshire Dales)
- A6, Doveholes (High Peak)
- Buxton Railway Line Electrification (High Peak)
- Bingswood Industrial Estate Access, Whaley Bridge (High Peak)
- A616 Eckington (North East Derbyshire)
- Eckington Bypass (North East Derbyshire)
- A6175 Holmwood Bypass (North East Derbyshire)
- Clay Cross Station Access (North East Derbyshire)
- Hatton Access Road (South Derbyshire)
- Reintroduction of passenger services on the National Forest Railway Line between Burton-upon-Trent and Leicester (South Derbyshire)

The Infrastructure Plan will be kept under review and the status of projects will be updated as necessary.



## Appendix C – School Capacity and Projected Pupil Numbers

Pupil Projections 2012-2016 (based on Local PCT Patient Register Data and January 2011 School Census)									
District	DfE Number	School Name	Net Capacity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Amber Valley Primary Phase	2116	Aldercar Infant And Nursery School	120	111	119	126	127	127	127
	2336	Cophorne Infant School	90	74	84	79	85	89	95
	3046	Corfield CE Infant School	90	74	89	95	97	92	89
	3106	Crich C Of E Controlled Infant School	59	36	34	37	39	40	39
	2002	Croft Community Infant School	144	160	165	167	172	179	184
	2118	Heanor Langley Infant School And Nursery	120	114	119	126	129	134	133
	2149	Kilburn Infant And Nursery School	180	89	94	101	102	115	126
	3048	Langley Mill CE (Controlled) Infant School and Nursery	114	92	99	102	94	104	109
	2377	Lons Infant School	79	85	85	91	92	94	91
	2125	Marlpool Infant School	44	44	44	41	43	38	39
	2006	Riddings Infant and Nursery School	170	135	139	135	157	171	184
	2202	Ripley Infant School	135	138	135	132	145	142	147
	2009	Somercotes Infant School	178	154	177	182	177	177	175
	2082	Crich Junior School	59	51	51	47	45	44	44
	2148	Kilburn Junior School	170	146	123	121	118	119	121
	2119	Langley Mill Junior School	280	219	210	213	236	247	261
	2000	Leys Junior School	148	174	164	162	180	175	182
	2124	Marlpool Junior School	210	181	182	189	183	186	191
	3050	Mundy CE Voluntary Controlled Junior School	180	157	154	142	147	160	181
	2007	Riddings Junior School	200	196	193	189	185	184	186
	2201	Ripley Junior School	342	241	254	269	270	277	283
	2008	Somerlea Park Junior School	237	204	178	193	186	203	219
	2003	Woodbridge Junior School	150	114	115	118	113	128	127
	2623	Ambergate Primary School	79	80	79	82	83	83	85
	2622	Belper Long Row Primary School	315	278	266	258	250	249	256
	3518	Christ the King Catholic Primary School	210	206	208	202	205	211	218
	3164	Codnor Community Primary School (Church of England Controlled)	258	240	245	250	253	257	270
	2126	Coppice Primary School	210	207	205	209	210	210	227
	3105	Crich Carr CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	49	50	55	61	63	67	71
	3315	Denby Free CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	140	110	109	104	98	93	90
	2344	Duffield Meadows Primary School	297	309	310	295	314	295	293
	3312	Fritchley CE (Aided) Primary School	112	89	88	89	96	95	95
	2511	Heage Primary School	201	191	182	167	155	145	133
	2626	Herbert Strutt Primary School	210	197	193	205	211	209	215
	3160	Holbrook CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	140	145	143	146	152	149	151
	3055	Horsley CE Primary School	58	85	92	90	95	85	82
	2133	Horsley Woodhouse Primary School	105	117	111	102	95	93	84
	3550	Howitt Primary Community School	427	361	369	381	389	391	394
	2004	Ironville & Codnor Park Primary	158	116	116	116	116	113	123
	3061	Kirk Langley CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	76	49	54	54	62	55	56
	2084	Lea Primary School	101	108	104	91	79	84	89
	3049	Loscoe CE Primary School	140	142	144	152	153	155	158
	3065	Mapperley CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	56	57	53	49	44	39	33

	2625	Milford Community Primary School	120	<b>67</b>	71	70	73	80	88
	3098	Mugginton CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	49	<b>28</b>	27	25	22	23	22
	2624	Pottery Primary School	420	<b>342</b>	330	317	304	288	284
	3086	Richardson Endowed Primary School	157	<b>158</b>	160	162	164	155	155
	3080	Ripley St John's CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	382	<b>328</b>	339	341	334	343	361
	2229	South Wingfield Primary School	119	<b>106</b>	101	107	100	102	100
	3513	St Elizabeth's Catholic Primary School	210	<b>199</b>	198	191	200	207	206
	3161	St John's CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School (Belper)	497	<b>477</b>	471	464	464	462	453
	2205	Street Lane Primary School	53	<b>50</b>	45	43	40	38	32
	2010	Swanwick Primary School	381	<b>365</b>	374	363	350	344	335
	5207	The Curzon CE (Aided) Primary School	119	<b>123</b>	122	127	124	119	111
	3340	Turnditch CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	84	<b>87</b>	87	91	94	95	97
	2371	Waingroves Primary School	205	<b>170</b>	163	172	179	176	179
	5205	William Gilbert CE Endowed Primary School	233	<b>240</b>	237	238	229	220	228
Amber Valley Secondary Phase	4089	Aldercar Community Language College	1,173	<b>891</b>	859	828	794	769	738
	4001	Alfreton Grange Arts College	1,036	<b>740</b>	756	745	748	726	728
	5404	Belper School and Sixth Form Centre	1,402	<b>1,468</b>	1,471	1,464	1,427	1,433	1,405
	5408	Heanor Gate Science College	1,344	<b>1,363</b>	1,319	1,328	1,312	1,309	1,287
	4172	John Flamsteed Community School	578	<b>606</b>	610	584	575	575	553
	5416	Mill Hill School	1,348	<b>1,064</b>	986	923	863	835	815
	4000	Swanwick Hall School	1,257	<b>1,240</b>	1,210	1,200	1,192	1,172	1,124
	5401	The Ecclesbourne School	1,369	<b>1,444</b>	1,447	1,418	1,391	1,366	1,354
Bolsover Primary Phase	2048	Bolsover Infant and Nursery School	210	<b>205</b>	223	218	210	209	205
	2227	Brigg Infant School	163	<b>164</b>	172	160	160	156	162
	2080	Clowne Infant and Nursery School	229	<b>244</b>	276	260	270	253	251
	3032	Creswell CE Infant and Nursery School	173	<b>167</b>	178	186	184	187	186
	2192	John King Infant School	150	<b>124</b>	123	114	104	100	99
	2194	Longwood Community Infant School	60	<b>28</b>	27	27	31	31	33
	2306	Park Infant and Nursery School	193	<b>186</b>	175	181	171	178	178
	2226	The Green Infant School	120	<b>127</b>	149	159	156	157	148
	2258	Tibshelf Infant and Nursery School	130	<b>150</b>	141	131	131	144	155
	3012	Bolsover C Of E Junior School	283	<b>242</b>	234	246	257	265	279
	2079	Clowne Junior School	318	<b>276</b>	260	284	304	336	362
	2104	Creswell Junior School	228	<b>153</b>	168	190	208	223	238
	2228	Glebe Junior School	408	<b>381</b>	354	354	376	376	415
	2193	Kirkstead Junior School	250	<b>200</b>	190	188	187	194	186
	2329	Park Junior School	240	<b>212</b>	216	200	228	235	227
	2257	Town End Junior School	169	<b>179</b>	187	194	206	193	186
	2196	Anthony Bek Community Primary School	170	<b>140</b>	159	161	166	172	173
	2022	Barlborough Primary School	210	<b>228</b>	227	224	213	205	204
	2041	Blackwell Primary School	168	<b>126</b>	131	133	131	130	120
	2019	Bramley Vale Primary School	175	<b>98</b>	97	96	95	101	97
	2046	Brockley Primary and Nursery School	123	<b>92</b>	91	99	111	107	120
	2219	Brookfield Primary School	210	<b>175</b>	172	165	165	159	165
	2272	Hodthorpe Primary School	105	<b>76</b>	77	85	85	91	90
	2212	Langwith Bassett Community Primary School	84	<b>73</b>	81	83	78	83	90
	2621	Model Village Primary School	262	<b>170</b>	166	174	171	181	174
	2045	New Bolsover Primary School	252	<b>205</b>	200	213	218	230	247
	2043	Newton Primary School	147	<b>80</b>	88	100	106	114	115

	2213	Palterton Primary School	91	<b>95</b>	86	81	76	70	63
	2211	Scarcliffe Primary School	70	<b>83</b>	82	84	79	79	74
	3516	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (Shirebrook)	157	<b>151</b>	148	155	153	155	154
	2044	Westhouses Primary School	70	<b>76</b>	69	63	63	63	68
	2630	Whaley Thorns Community Primary and Nursery School	147	<b>128</b>	130	139	154	171	171
	2270	Whitwell Primary School	210	<b>184</b>	191	201	206	213	222
Bolsover Secondary Phase	4103	Frederick Gent School	969	<b>888</b>	853	855	794	782	727
	4198	Heritage High School	1,019	<b>946</b>	877	838	787	775	736
	4199	Shirebrook Academy	970	<b>705</b>	672	662	626	618	611
	4197	The Bolsover School	876	<b>808</b>	800	789	784	763	745
	4173	Tibshelf Community School - A Specialist Sports College	615	<b>953</b>	844	789	750	759	744
Chesterfield Primary Phase	2056	Brimington Manor Infants And Nursery School	86	<b>65</b>	59	51	51	58	62
	2307	Brockwell Nursery and Infant School	180	<b>178</b>	179	181	179	180	183
	2287	Gilbert Heathcote Nursery and Infant School	86	<b>95</b>	100	119	121	130	122
	2289	Hasland Infant School	300	<b>284</b>	294	306	292	289	270
	2057	Henry Bradley Infants School	149	<b>167</b>	172	180	190	185	187
	2242	Speedwell Infant School	87	<b>91</b>	104	99	113	111	113
	2285	Spire Infant And Nursery School	132	<b>115</b>	115	134	138	144	142
	2308	Westfield Infant School	210	<b>197</b>	202	199	214	208	214
	2055	Brimington Junior School	360	<b>283</b>	288	301	311	315	316
	2349	Brockwell Junior School	238	<b>241</b>	240	242	246	246	254
	2283	Cavendish Junior School	147	<b>78</b>	76	75	86	101	110
	2288	Hasland Junior School	360	<b>353</b>	355	368	385	377	397
	2295	Old Hall Junior School	245	<b>250</b>	249	248	243	258	253
	2286	Spire Junior School	204	<b>129</b>	142	145	150	150	158
	2239	Staveley Junior School	180	<b>118</b>	122	131	130	136	142
	2296	Abercrombie Community Primary School	210	<b>199</b>	204	211	214	209	208
	2233	Barrow Hill Primary School	90	<b>44</b>	44	47	42	47	45
	2011	Brampton Primary School	343	<b>219</b>	225	229	242	251	258
	3025	Christ Church CE Primary School	178	<b>149</b>	143	148	156	164	171
	2243	Duckmanton Primary School	167	<b>162</b>	149	141	142	143	135
	2517	Dunston Primary and Nursery School	270	<b>234</b>	224	236	247	255	260
	2290	Hady Primary School	280	<b>181</b>	186	199	220	227	237
	2293	Highfield Hall Primary School	326	<b>273</b>	272	285	298	300	307
	2631	Hollingwood Primary School	252	<b>252</b>	244	233	243	213	217
	2510	Holme Hall Primary School	203	<b>102</b>	89	89	84	88	83
	2632	Inkersall Primary School	409	<b>361</b>	380	393	412	415	439
	2291	Mary Swanwick Primary School	350	<b>207</b>	202	195	203	196	194
	2294	New Whittington Community Primary School	344	<b>275</b>	269	273	285	285	273
	3308	Newbold CE Primary School	192	<b>174</b>	164	155	162	171	167
	2372	Norbriggs Primary School	199	<b>186</b>	188	191	191	197	197
	2240	Poolsbrook Primary School	90	<b>70</b>	71	69	78	83	84
	3549	St Joseph's Catholic And Church Of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	157	<b>112</b>	113	118	127	128	133
	3502	St Mary's Catholic Primary School (Chesterfield)	420	<b>436</b>	432	429	433	426	424
	2514	Whitecotes Primary School	350	<b>225</b>	223	225	230	230	230
	2299	William Rhodes Primary and Nursery School	228	<b>122</b>	117	122	113	124	130
	3092	Woodthorpe CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	98	<b>114</b>	111	107	105	102	94
Chesterfield Secondary	4196	Brookfield Community School: A Specialist Sports College	1,080	<b>1,284</b>	1,240	1,219	1,184	1,144	1,128
	4193	Hasland Hall Community School	862	<b>861</b>	832	804	767	759	732

Phase	5400	Netherthorpe School	907	<b>1,073</b>	1,058	1,043	1,032	1,041	1,044
	4194	Newbold Community School	1,139	<b>1,158</b>	1,182	1,151	1,138	1,119	1,108
	4195	Parkside Community School	628	<b>502</b>	476	431	414	386	371
	4200	Springwell Community College	890	<b>876</b>	868	826	812	806	805
	5413	St Mary's Catholic High School	1,260	<b>1,285</b>	1,278	1,255	1,218	1,197	1,166
	4192	The Meadows Community School	900	<b>587</b>	574	552	487	484	485
Derbyshire Dales Primary Phase	3006	Bakewell CE Infant School	90	<b>86</b>	84	96	85	90	81
	3016	Bradwell CE Voluntary Controlled Infant School	54	<b>35</b>	44	52	53	46	40
	2333	Hilltop Infant and Nursery School	112	<b>102</b>	98	99	102	103	99
	3067	Matlock All Saints CE Infant School	180	<b>169</b>	168	172	161	153	145
	3002	St Oswald's CE Voluntary Controlled Infant School	135	<b>112</b>	119	102	87	77	71
	3100	Wirksworth CE (Controlled) Infant School	90	<b>75</b>	80	82	83	82	83
	2276	Wirksworth Infant School	87	<b>45</b>	49	55	50	48	49
	3066	All Saints CE Voluntary Controlled Junior School (Matlock)	240	<b>193</b>	216	218	238	242	250
	3151	Bakewell Methodist Voluntary Controlled Junior School	150	<b>107</b>	98	101	110	112	124
	2049	Bradwell Junior School	73	<b>49</b>	46	45	51	51	61
	2317	Parkside Community Junior School	317	<b>305</b>	302	295	297	282	292
	2275	Wirksworth Junior School	176	<b>146</b>	142	131	139	150	157
	3009	Baslow St Anne's CE Controlled Primary School	126	<b>132</b>	132	136	132	129	136
	3040	Biggin CE Controlled Primary School	49	<b>23</b>	22	23	26	30	35
	3338	Bishop Pursglove CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	178	<b>125</b>	121	123	131	127	128
	3326	Bonsall CE (Aided) Primary School	81	<b>53</b>	62	65	63	64	65
	3015	Bradley CE Controlled Primary School	51	<b>45</b>	45	49	52	55	59
	3017	Brailsford CE Controlled Primary School	91	<b>94</b>	90	89	89	76	71
	2052	Brassington Primary School	70	<b>47</b>	51	58	59	56	53
	3306	Carsington & Hopton (Voluntary Aided) CE Primary School	41	<b>45</b>	43	45	51	53	50
	2005	Castle View Primary School	150	<b>130</b>	126	121	120	125	126
	3026	Clifton CE Controlled Primary School	105	<b>103</b>	91	89	80	73	66
	3069	Cromford CE Primary School	85	<b>48</b>	42	45	47	43	46
	2083	Curbar Primary School	70	<b>59</b>	55	66	57	53	51
	3068	Darley Churchtown CE Primary School	106	<b>87</b>	80	78	82	87	93
	2172	Darley Dale Primary School	210	<b>184</b>	190	179	185	175	170
	2085	Doveridge Primary School	85	<b>87</b>	89	90	91	86	86
	3039	Earl Sterndale CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	25	<b>27</b>	20	15	18	24	26
	3033	Elton CE Controlled Primary School	46	<b>19</b>	19	19	21	21	21
	3034	Eyam C E Controlled Primary School	70	<b>70</b>	73	75	85	87	83
	3037	Great Hucklow CE Primary School	54	<b>48</b>	46	44	43	37	34
	2106	Grindleford Primary School	70	<b>67</b>	69	69	65	61	54
	3041	Hartington CE (Controlled) Primary School	60	<b>21</b>	20	26	24	26	28
	3321	Hathersage St Michael's CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	175	<b>160</b>	149	147	148	137	130
	3056	Hulland CE (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	70	<b>52</b>	50	53	54	56	60
	3060	Kirk Ireton CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	56	<b>49</b>	48	51	45	47	46
	3062	Kniveton CE (Controlled) Primary School	63	<b>76</b>	77	77	69	67	72
	3324	Litton CE Aided Primary School	56	<b>47</b>	54	58	58	56	59
	3064	Longford CE (Controlled) Primary School	70	<b>60</b>	62	54	50	47	40
	3325	Longstone CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	139	<b>136</b>	132	137	131	131	127
	2169	Marston Montgomery Primary School	70	<b>51</b>	54	53	57	58	56
	3070	Matlock Bath Holy Trinity CE (Controlled) Primary School	59	<b>59</b>	56	52	54	50	54
	3544	Matlock St. Giles CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	140	<b>122</b>	132	138	147	149	155

	2277	Middleton Community Primary School	84	<b>80</b>	90	82	88	85	82
	3073	Monyash CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	63	<b>60</b>	57	56	57	61	64
	3075	Norbury CE School	56	<b>56</b>	57	60	61	62	63
	3077	Osmaston CE (Controlled) Primary School	105	<b>119</b>	104	94	89	78	67
	2187	Parwich Primary School	47	<b>48</b>	48	47	43	42	38
	3331	Pilsley CE Aided Primary School	84	<b>79</b>	78	87	93	94	99
	3038	Rowsley CE Primary School	70	<b>71</b>	69	70	73	74	75
	3071	South Darley CE (Controlled) Primary School	70	<b>45</b>	40	34	29	25	25
	3545	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (Matlock)	207	<b>157</b>	149	144	134	122	116
	3090	Stanton-In-Peak C of E (Controlled) Primary School	70	<b>40</b>	34	35	36	41	50
	3093	Stoney Middleton CE (Controlled) Primary School	47	<b>17</b>	17	21	25	21	21
	2244	Sudbury Primary School	60	<b>40</b>	49	50	50	58	63
	3337	Taddington & Priestcliffe CE Aided Primary School	56	<b>55</b>	49	43	41	33	30
	2173	Tansley Primary School	88	<b>72</b>	68	70	61	63	63
	3317	The FitzHerbert CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	60	<b>50</b>	51	48	55	50	46
	3099	Winster CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	49	<b>34</b>	37	38	36	35	34
	3540	Youlgrave All Saints CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	81	<b>74</b>	74	64	64	70	73
Derbyshire Dales Secondary Phase	4505	Anthony Gell School	778	<b>676</b>	672	661	646	638	628
	4174	Highfields School	1,394	<b>1,423</b>	1,400	1,408	1,412	1,399	1,397
	5411	Lady Manners School	1,461	<b>1,518</b>	1,509	1,450	1,417	1,399	1,388
	4500	Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School	1,384	<b>1,405</b>	1,396	1,390	1,372	1,359	1,337
Erewash Primary Phase	2338	Ashbrook Infant and Nursery Community School	136	<b>127</b>	115	95	115	129	142
	2146	Charlotte Nursery and Infant School	240	<b>241</b>	249	247	252	254	255
	2135	Chaucer Infant and Nursery School	186	<b>177</b>	182	189	194	194	194
	2139	Cotmanhay Infant School	205	<b>173</b>	189	195	204	199	200
	2145	Field House Infant School	180	<b>171</b>	174	167	165	164	169
	2210	Ladycross Infant School	188	<b>199</b>	186	186	172	178	177
	2375	Larklands Infant and Nursery School	179	<b>161</b>	153	137	141	154	161
	2159	Parklands Infant and Nursery School	192	<b>175</b>	180	184	186	189	188
	2331	Sawley Infant and Nursery School	240	<b>231</b>	221	224	210	212	213
	2185	Ashbrook Junior School	210	<b>154</b>	165	169	175	162	152
	2376	Chaucer Junior School	240	<b>194</b>	203	207	229	240	253
	2369	Cloudside Junior School	310	<b>198</b>	216	226	244	248	237
	2138	Cotmanhay Junior School	270	<b>213</b>	207	206	212	228	243
	2141	Granby Junior School	314	<b>298</b>	288	300	303	295	302
	2142	Hallam Fields Junior School	240	<b>221</b>	238	238	242	246	236
	2157	Harrington Junior School	253	<b>230</b>	235	239	249	250	259
	2143	Kensington Junior School	236	<b>196</b>	201	215	217	207	201
	2340	Sawley Junior School	268	<b>268</b>	272	286	291	287	288
	3018	Breadsall CE Controlled Primary School	112	<b>104</b>	103	97	99	101	98
	3546	Brooklands Primary School	447	<b>374</b>	367	377	376	393	396
	2310	Dallimore Primary School	330	<b>228</b>	232	240	251	263	265
	2363	Dovedale Primary School	330	<b>276</b>	280	291	283	297	315
	2086	Draycott Community Primary School	238	<b>187</b>	174	177	180	188	190
	3519	English Martyrs' Catholic Primary School	270	<b>250</b>	253	260	267	265	280
	2053	Firfield Primary School	408	<b>397</b>	385	375	365	366	359
	2160	Grange Primary School	383	<b>408</b>	419	427	435	436	448
	2328	Ladywood Primary School	240	<b>244</b>	240	238	232	238	239
	2153	Little Eaton Primary School	280	<b>232</b>	230	220	210	204	192

	2161	Longmoor Primary School	345	<b>273</b>	275	283	283	295	305
	2177	Morley Primary School	70	<b>77</b>	82	82	89	85	83
	5206	Redhill Primary School	210	<b>208</b>	215	216	220	220	217
	3082	Risley Lower Grammar CE Controlled Primary School	105	<b>123</b>	112	109	98	99	92
	3341	Scargill CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	476	<b>347</b>	337	329	308	327	329
	3522	St Laurence CE (Aided) Primary School	280	<b>213</b>	207	210	206	219	208
	3508	St Thomas Catholic Primary School	230	<b>250</b>	254	256	259	258	256
	3088	Stanley Common CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	70	<b>74</b>	70	71	70	72	76
	3087	Stanley St Andrews CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	105	<b>96</b>	93	97	94	93	87
Erewash Secondary Phase	5409	Friesland School	1,307	<b>1,351</b>	1,310	1,260	1,223	1,170	1,168
	4169	Kirk Hallam Community Technology & Sports College	1,299	<b>1,156</b>	1,134	1,103	1,088	1,030	986
	5415	St John Houghton Catholic School	606	<b>619</b>	620	623	623	638	627
	4052	The Long Eaton School	1,237	<b>1,287</b>	1,281	1,251	1,251	1,222	1,218
	4168	The Ormiston Enterprise Academy	647	<b>392</b>	374	362	366	357	339
	4167	The Ormiston Ilkeston Academy	1,082	<b>982</b>	920	885	841	844	862
	4054	Wilsthorpe Community School	1,268	<b>824</b>	804	776	760	743	749
High Peak Primary Phase	2061	Buxton Infant School	145	<b>146</b>	148	151	153	155	161
	2068	Combs Infant School	24	<b>21</b>	18	21	25	22	17
	2362	Fairfield Infants And Nursery School	180	<b>149</b>	155	168	176	185	183
	2351	Hadfield Infant School	210	<b>153</b>	161	154	160	146	140
	2060	Buxton Junior School	240	<b>197</b>	173	160	167	170	172
	3019	Fairfield Endowed CE Voluntary Controlled Junior School	284	<b>209</b>	196	196	193	202	208
	3110	St Andrew's CE (Controlled) Junior School	178	<b>164</b>	168	169	169	177	185
	3504	All Saints Catholic Primary School (Glossop)	98	<b>123</b>	121	122	125	122	124
	2021	Bamford Primary School	107	<b>109</b>	118	112	116	110	115
	2058	Burbage Primary School	327	<b>330</b>	319	334	348	347	353
	2072	Buxworth Primary School	90	<b>76</b>	84	84	88	91	93
	3022	Castleton CE (Controlled) Primary School	44	<b>43</b>	39	40	30	27	25
	2013	Chapel-en-le-Frith C E (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	480	<b>372</b>	375	371	379	369	371
	3163	Charlesworth School (Voluntary Controlled Primary)	119	<b>99</b>	103	110	113	99	91
	5211	Chinley Primary School	210	<b>200</b>	201	199	205	198	203
	3319	Dinting CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	149	<b>102</b>	96	94	96	89	88
	3024	Dove Holes CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	87	<b>83</b>	80	82	80	81	80
	3030	Edale CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	42	<b>18</b>	20	19	17	20	23
	2269	Furness Vale Primary School	89	<b>74</b>	73	80	87	88	95
	2354	Gamesley Community Primary School	206	<b>208</b>	234	253	279	281	292
	2180	Hague Bar Primary School	85	<b>68</b>	72	74	71	74	86
	2062	Harpur Hill Primary School	350	<b>314</b>	310	296	298	290	293
	2115	Hayfield Primary School	210	<b>201</b>	198	188	170	160	146
	2132	Hope Primary School	54	<b>44</b>	42	46	49	52	52
	2179	New Mills Primary School	207	<b>196</b>	192	190	181	189	190
	2181	Newtown Primary School	110	<b>95</b>	89	90	93	94	98
	2109	Padfield Community Primary School	112	<b>119</b>	118	116	117	117	115
	2279	Peak Dale Primary School	88	<b>70</b>	68	66	59	52	47
	3079	Peak Forest CE (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	52	<b>36</b>	36	39	37	37	37
	2373	Simmondley Primary School	345	<b>324</b>	329	309	289	260	235
	3501	St Anne's Catholic Primary School (Buxton)	280	<b>289</b>	291	301	316	322	337
	3506	St Charles's Catholic Primary School	210	<b>219</b>	226	226	222	218	219
	3329	St Georges C Of E Voluntary Aided Primary School	149	<b>99</b>	105	108	110	115	114

	3036	St James' CE (Controlled) Primary School	315	<b>252</b>	250	256	271	271	270
	3035	St Luke's CE Controlled Primary School	192	<b>167</b>	161	169	166	179	185
	3521	St Margaret's Catholic Primary School	161	<b>56</b>	52	56	54	50	49
	3505	St Mary's Catholic Primary School (Glossop)	210	<b>146</b>	147	144	148	138	144
	3509	St Mary's Catholic Primary School (New Mills)	119	<b>112</b>	108	108	111	112	113
	3157	Taxal & Fernilee CE Primary	206	<b>198</b>	207	205	212	209	209
	3107	The Duke of Norfolk CE Primary School	294	<b>321</b>	326	322	323	309	308
	2182	Thornsett Primary School	89	<b>61</b>	61	60	50	49	50
	3538	Tintwistle CE Primary School	119	<b>89</b>	90	98	106	107	109
	2268	Whaley Bridge Primary School	262	<b>213</b>	201	195	197	195	195
High Peak Secondary Phase	4510	Buxton Community School	1,331	<b>1,273</b>	1,287	1,271	1,230	1,206	1,179
	4019	Chapel-en-le-Frith High School	946	<b>892</b>	843	828	778	763	747
	4191	Glossopdale Community College	2,081	<b>1,520</b>	1,460	1,461	1,425	1,410	1,394
	4111	Hope Valley College	660	<b>609</b>	645	653	650	638	660
	4057	New Mills School Business & Enterprise College	1,038	<b>626</b>	586	545	544	515	496
	4602	St Philip Howard Catholic School	485	<b>497</b>	489	484	471	458	440
	4601	St Thomas More Catholic School - Science College	353	<b>404</b>	406	385	367	356	344
North East Derbyshire Primary Phase	2095	Birk Hill Infant School	150	<b>129</b>	132	123	127	146	162
	2091	Dronfield Infant School	236	<b>260</b>	237	235	235	247	258
	2326	Holmesdale Infant School	120	<b>133</b>	135	126	124	122	126
	2151	Killamarsh Infant and Nursery School	202	<b>118</b>	111	127	127	139	140
	2358	Lenthall Infant and Nursery School	90	<b>87</b>	84	84	88	93	93
	2314	Mickley Infant School	55	<b>32</b>	36	41	41	43	43
	2262	Unstone St Mary's Infant School	45	<b>40</b>	44	43	48	49	52
	2089	Dronfield Junior School	312	<b>348</b>	348	344	333	328	327
	2093	Eckington Junior School	239	<b>163</b>	163	165	161	166	172
	2150	Killamarsh Junior School	300	<b>214</b>	199	165	150	147	149
	2332	Northfield Junior School	147	<b>111</b>	116	125	123	135	134
	2361	Stonelow Junior School	172	<b>127</b>	144	153	167	166	166
	2260	Unstone Junior School	76	<b>56</b>	48	50	50	58	62
	2245	Arkwright Primary School	120	<b>72</b>	67	70	58	60	52
	2017	Ashover Primary School	210	<b>210</b>	205	201	198	199	194
	3007	Barlow CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	87	<b>86</b>	86	85	81	92	94
	3162	Calow CE (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	193	<b>165</b>	161	180	192	199	203
	2050	Cutthorpe Primary School	84	<b>109</b>	110	100	99	93	94
	2274	Deer Park Primary School	330	<b>337</b>	334	321	325	312	303
	3316	Eckington Camms CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	204	<b>184</b>	182	185	188	197	199
	2012	Gorseybrigg Primary School	180	<b>170</b>	181	191	203	219	229
	2113	Grassmoor Primary School	205	<b>174</b>	184	190	196	193	193
	2127	Heath Primary School	241	<b>183</b>	206	220	232	247	268
	2076	Holmgate Primary School and Nursery	240	<b>180</b>	168	167	169	159	156
	2359	Hunloke Park Primary School	234	<b>205</b>	215	218	222	218	212
	3503	Immaculate Conception Catholic Primary School	197	<b>210</b>	209	205	210	206	207
	3541	Killamarsh St Giles' CE Primary School	296	<b>244</b>	256	272	289	295	307
	2097	Marsh Lane Primary School	112	<b>121</b>	125	126	128	128	129
	2178	Morton Primary School	84	<b>85</b>	83	81	74	70	73
	3547	North Wingfield Primary School	311	<b>251</b>	251	254	272	278	291
	2191	Park House Primary School	206	<b>211</b>	209	206	206	197	203
	2131	Penny Acres Primary School	42	<b>31</b>	37	39	45	52	55

	2190	Pilsley Primary School (Chesterfield)	167	<b>151</b>	153	149	142	137	137
	2101	Renishaw Primary School	168	<b>120</b>	111	115	121	126	127
	2102	Ridgeway Primary School	105	<b>197</b>	202	200	191	181	167
	3551	Sharley Park Community Primary School	350	<b>342</b>	365	379	398	392	397
	2223	Shirland Primary School	185	<b>145</b>	128	129	135	134	134
	3523	St Andrews CE / Methodist Primary School (Dronfield)	210	<b>201</b>	203	203	203	206	211
	2224	Stonebroom Primary and Nursery School	196	<b>139</b>	129	133	120	113	105
	3094	Stretton Handley CE (Controlled) Primary School	56	<b>51</b>	52	54	55	53	50
	2256	Temple Normanton Primary School	109	<b>75</b>	82	90	90	91	91
	2259	Tupton Primary School	267	<b>185</b>	175	180	171	171	171
	2265	Walton Holymoorside Primary School	348	<b>356</b>	349	337	338	325	315
	2266	Wessington Primary School	47	<b>45</b>	49	54	57	64	67
	2051	Wigley Primary School	47	<b>44</b>	47	47	45	44	45
	2092	William Levick Primary School	210	<b>184</b>	174	165	162	159	166
North East Derbyshire Secondary Phase	4509	Dronfield Henry Fanshawe School	1,809	<b>1,828</b>	1,835	1,824	1,830	1,777	1,769
	4126	Eckington School	1,453	<b>1,464</b>	1,386	1,337	1,273	1,216	1,191
	4034	Tupton Hall School	1,849	<b>1,923</b>	1,880	1,844	1,789	1,792	1,786
South Derbyshire Primary Phase	2251	Church Gresley Infant and Nursery School	240	<b>227</b>	228	236	225	234	216
	2356	Elmsleigh Infant and Nursery School	150	<b>137</b>	150	146	152	147	151
	2175	Melbourne Infant School	180	<b>177</b>	185	174	181	175	187
	2254	Newhall Infant and Nursery School	270	<b>214</b>	224	225	224	231	244
	3330	Newton Solney CE Voluntary Aided Infant School	69	<b>46</b>	55	57	70	69	70
	2278	Woodville Infant School	225	<b>212</b>	226	239	226	215	207
	2174	Melbourne Junior School	235	<b>218</b>	225	240	240	248	234
	2253	Newhall Community Junior School	326	<b>271</b>	259	254	260	271	266
	5210	Pennine Way Junior School	298	<b>281</b>	286	283	295	292	300
	2249	Springfield Junior School	288	<b>184</b>	173	184	180	185	196
	3101	Woodville CE Junior School	292	<b>249</b>	263	263	281	292	304
	2018	Aston-on-Trent Primary School	189	<b>196</b>	205	204	210	207	215
	5200	Belmont Primary School	420	<b>417</b>	421	423	424	407	408
	3156	Church Broughton CE Controlled Primary School	105	<b>105</b>	104	102	94	91	89
	3027	Coton-in-the-Elms CE Controlled Primary School	140	<b>126</b>	128	128	129	133	131
	2103	Egginton Primary School	70	<b>60</b>	65	64	66	65	63
	2105	Etwall Primary School	259	<b>240</b>	254	258	260	266	263
	2315	Eureka Primary School	140	<b>140</b>	139	140	146	144	155
	5208	Fairmeadows Foundation Primary School	156	<b>198</b>	199	193	198	204	209
	2107	Findern Community Primary School	180	<b>115</b>	120	121	119	126	134
	3042	Hartshorne CE (Controlled) Primary School	112	<b>93</b>	97	98	96	100	95
	2321	Heath Fields Primary School	240	<b>210</b>	207	217	223	227	236
	2370	Hilton Primary School	770	<b>737</b>	750	783	813	817	838
	5204	Linton Primary School	260	<b>222</b>	225	233	242	235	241
	3076	Long Lane CE Controlled Primary School	30	<b>42</b>	47	48	47	45	44
	3074	Netherseal St Peter's CE Controlled Primary School	70	<b>71</b>	72	72	68	61	58
	2186	Overseal Primary School	206	<b>187</b>	192	203	202	197	193
	5202	Repton Primary School	252	<b>225</b>	240	250	251	255	264
	3083	Rosliston CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	84	<b>82</b>	86	81	84	78	75
	3008	Sale and Davys CE (Controlled) Primary School	105	<b>102</b>	90	91	83	91	95
	2217	Shardlow Primary School	84	<b>72</b>	78	75	78	76	81
	3511	St Edward's Catholic Primary School	207	<b>216</b>	222	220	225	221	225



	3095	St Georges C Of E Controlled Primary School	193	<b>199</b>	198	192	199	204	207
	2255	Stanton Primary School	105	<b>69</b>	69	77	68	79	79
	2618	Stenson Fields Primary Community School	280	<b>292</b>	306	299	310	309	309
	3097	Walton-on-Trent C E Voluntary Controlled Primary and Nursery School	81	<b>73</b>	72	76	78	75	70
	3342	Weston on Trent CE (Aided) Primary School	115	<b>108</b>	117	120	114	115	112
	2368	Willington Primary School	210	<b>202</b>	211	213	219	217	220
South Derbyshire Secondary Phase	4097	Granville Sports College	830	<b>709</b>	707	704	718	719	705
	5405	John Port School	2,070	<b>2,038</b>	2,030	1,989	1,975	1,996	1,988
	5410	The Pingle School	1,376	<b>1,182</b>	1,145	1,132	1,089	1,086	1,076
	4074	The William Allitt School	945	<b>968</b>	956	944	899	877	831

## Appendix D – Infrastructure Provided by Our Partners

The County Council is responsible for providing a wide range of infrastructure and services, whether working alone or with partners. In addition, a variety of partners also deliver strategic infrastructure in Derbyshire. Rather than lose information that has been collected through the preparation of this Plan in relation to infrastructure delivered by our partners, it is set out below.

### Canals

#### Current Provision

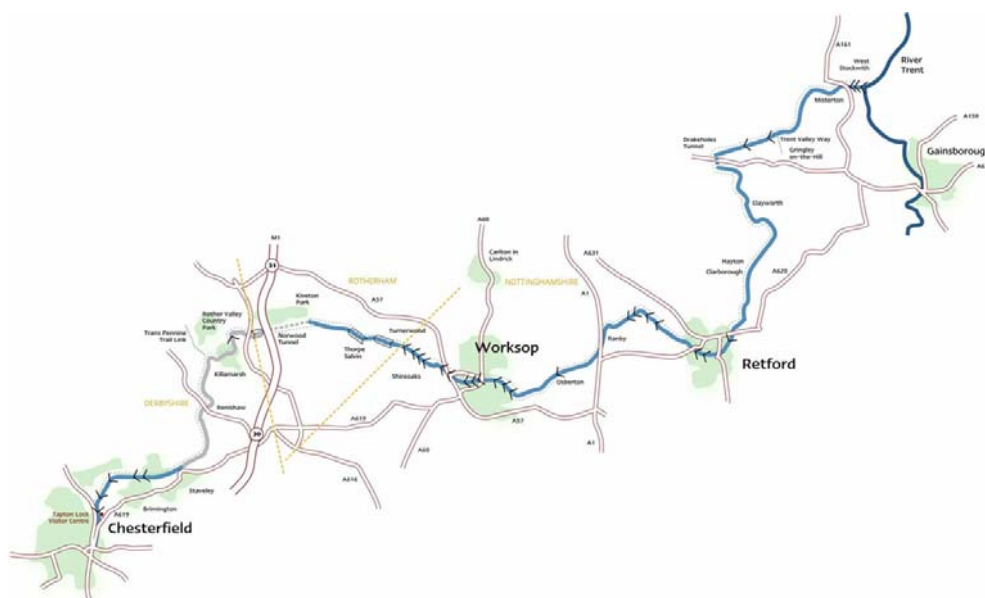
British Waterways is a public corporation that manages manages 80% (2,200 miles) of the country's canals and rivers. Within Derbyshire, the waterway network includes the Erewash Canal, Trent and Mersey Canal, Peak Forest Canal, part of the Cromford Canal and a small part of the River Trent. British Waterways also owns a number of reservoirs used to provide water supplies for the canal network. These include Todbrook Reservoir; Combs Reservoir; part of Pebley Reservoir; Butterley Reservoir; and Codnor Park Reservoir. A map of the waterway network is below.<sup>79</sup>



The prime role of the waterway network has changed from its original purpose as a freight transport link, to a major national leisure resource. However, there is still an important and continuing role for freight. As much as 3.5% of all road freight currently carried could be transferred to the waterways. In the East Midlands, the River Trent plays an important part with significant volumes of freight traffic.<sup>82</sup>

As well as being important for transport infrastructure providing pedestrian/cycle routes along tow paths and an alternative means of freight transport; canals and waterways also have an important role in relation to biodiversity and habitats; flood alleviation and mitigation; and regeneration, tourism, heritage, sport, recreation and leisure.

The Chesterfield Canal extends 46 miles from Chesterfield to the River Trent at West Stockwith. It passes through Derbyshire, Rotherham and Nottinghamshire. The canal is navigable from the River Trent to Kiveton Park; this 33 mile section is managed by British Waterways. The canal is also navigable from Staveley to Chesterfield; this 5 mile section is managed by Derbyshire County Council. A visitor centre is located at Tapton Lock in Chesterfield. The map below shows the canal route.<sup>84</sup>



## Future Investment

The Government is currently consulting on the future of inland waterways in England or Wales. The consultation sets out proposals for a new charitable trust to take over management of the waterways and to give communities a greater role in looking after their local waterways. The consultation runs until the end of June 2011.<sup>79</sup>

British Waterways is currently working on more than 70 regeneration schemes worth £10 billion. The schemes are re-using 200 hectares of brownfield land and delivering 17,000 new homes, of which 2,000 will be affordable. 500 miles of fibre-optic cables have been buried beneath British Waterways' towpaths.<sup>79</sup>

The Chesterfield Canal Partnership aims to restore the Chesterfield Canal. Each of the councils along the canal has incorporated the canal route into its local plan to safeguard it from development. Work is currently proceeding on the restoration of the eastern part of the canal including site investigations and detailed design work to:

- Restore the route between Killamarsh and Kiveton Park
- Secure a route through Killamarsh
- Restore the Norwood Flight
- Gain a route under the M1
- Replace the Norwood Tunnel with a surface route

- Connect the surface route to the national network<sup>84</sup>

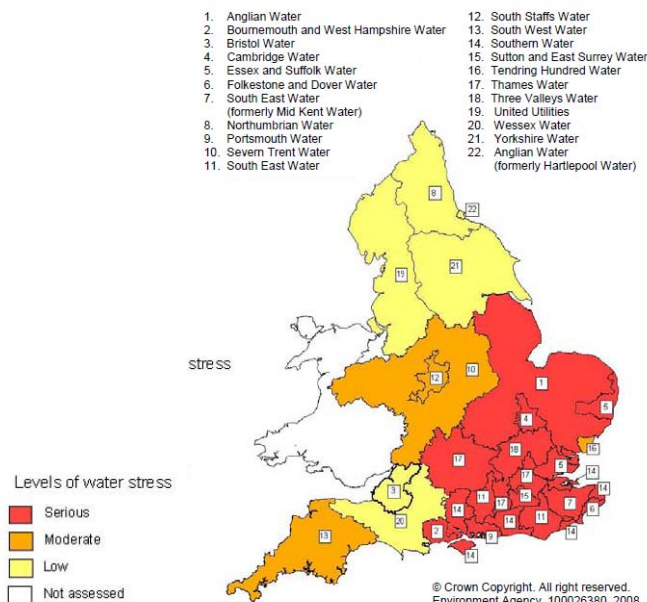
The total cost of this restoration work is estimated to be approximately £26 million, broken down as follows.<sup>84</sup>

Elements	Killamarsh Town	Killamarsh East	Norwood	Wales	Kiveton Park	Total by Element
Existing Structures - Repair		£ 10,000	£ 50,000	£ 350,000	£ 980,000	£ 1,410,000
New Structures - Construction	£ 2,960,000	£ 740,000	£ 250,000	£ 300,000	£ 730,000	£ 4,500,000
Existing Locks to be Repaired			£ 1,615,000			£ 1,615,000
New Locks to be Constructed	£ 1,743,000	£ 1,153,000		£ 2,004,000	£ 537,000	£ 5,473,000
Earthworks	£ 206,415	£ 90,237	£ 33,466	£ 202,300	£ 318,501	£ 890,920
Channel Structures	£ 61,180	£ 41,650	£ 10,360	£ 9,440	£ 16,360	£ 138,890
Liner (waterproofing)	£ 425,350	£ 305,000	£ 55,200	£ 254,000	£ 246,600	£ 1,297,150
Towpath	£ 50,196	£ 62,746	£ 24,726	£ 33,080	£ 67,095	£ 237,843
Water Supply		£ 195,000	£ 700,000	£ 1,085,000		£ 1,975,000
Utility Diversions	£ 1,728,461	£ 422,068	£ 13,033			£ 2,445,423
Other	£ 1,324,942	£ 664,509	£ 615,966	£ 873,542	£ 680,164	£ 4,159,213
Contingency	£ 657,460	£ 301,660	£ 281,265	£ 432,784	£ 321,156	£ 1,994,323
<b>Totals</b>	<b>£3,557,005</b>	<b>£3,952,861</b>	<b>£3,709,876</b>	<b>£5,634,144</b>	<b>£4,212,876</b>	<b>£26,096,761</b>

## Water Supply

### Current Provision

The following map indicates areas that the Environment Agency considers to be seriously water stressed – where household demand for water is a high proportion of the available freshwater resource. Water stress in Derbyshire varies from low in the north of the county (Yorkshire Water) to moderate in the south (Severn Trent Water).<sup>24</sup>



In the Midlands, Severn Trent Water supplies water services to 7.4 million people and nearly 3.5 million homes. The company's water supply assets include 46,000 km of water mains and 181 ground water treatment works.

United Utilities operate the water network in North West England and provides water supply and water treatment services to parts of the borough of High Peak. The company's supply network includes over 42,000km of water pipes, over 1,400km of aqueduct and 100 water treatment works.<sup>106</sup>

### Future Investment

In October 2010 the Government published the National Infrastructure Plan. For water, the Plan sets out:

- Investment by water companies of £22 billion by 2015
- Commitment to maintaining and replacing water and sewer assets
- Encouraging efficient use of water in homes and businesses
- Developing new assets, innovative technologies, managing demand
- Ensuring a stable regulatory regime to attract private investment<sup>16</sup>

Severn Trent's strategy for dealing with a projected imbalance in water supply and water demand is to maximise the use of existing resources. A key scheme for delivering this is to duplicate a section of the Derwent Valley Aqueduct. The main objective is to increase capacity of the Aqueduct between Kings Corner near Derby to Hallgates Service Reservoir near Leicester.<sup>26, 27</sup>

At present, all of Severn Trent's water treatment works in the Derwent catchment are connected with the southern half of the East Midlands via the Aqueduct. However, because the Aqueduct is only a single pipeline between Kings Corner and Sawley, capacity is limited to 60 million litres per day. Water is also pumped into the Aqueduct from Little Eaton, Homesford and Church Wilne water treatment works.<sup>26, 27</sup>

By duplicating the existing Aqueduct with a new 33km main, Severn Trent will be able to maximise the capacity of water treatment works in the Derwent Valley and to the north of the River Trent (Bamford, Homesford, Ogston, Little Eaton and Church Wilne). The scheme could result in additional capacity of an extra 60 million litres per day each year. It is intended that this scheme will be implemented by 2016.<sup>26, 27</sup>

Severn Trent also proposes to reduce leakage through leakage control and mains replacement, and to promote water efficiency to reduce demand for water. The company will also compulsorily introduce water metres when occupiers change, to accelerate the change from unmeasured to measured households.

In addition, between 2030 and 2035 Severn Trent will implement a scheme to provide river support from the Milton groundwater source facility. This scheme will deliver an additional 4 million litres of water supply per day.<sup>26</sup>

Severn Trent has also committed to spend £30 million on rebuilding and expanding the underground reservoir in Ambergate, Amber Valley. The reservoir currently holds 128 million litres of water and supplies water to 590,000 people in the East Midlands. Severn Trent is currently consulting the

public and hopes to start engineering work in March 2013. The scheme is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2017.

Short term investment in water supply and quality by Severn Trent from 2005 – 10 includes:

- £1 million to improve Howden, Linacre, Derwent storage reservoirs
- Raise river quality standards at Derby, Alfreton, Ashover, Huthwaite
- Improve water quality at Ogston water treatment works
- £27 million investment for Bamford water treatment works
- Tackle sewer overflows at Ripley and Etwall
- Replace 7km of water mains to reduce leakage
- £25 million investment to improve sewage treatment quality
- £40 million to improve sewage treatment works
- Work underway at Ripley and Belper sewage treatment works
- £8.5 million to protect 100 properties from sewerage flooding
- £3 million to replace or repair damaged sewers.<sup>25</sup>

Medium term investment from 2010 – 2015 by Severn Trent includes:

- Nitrate treatment and blending strategy to prevent loss of supply as a result of worsening water quality
- Reduce demand by reducing leakage to 453 MI/d by 2015
- Reduce demand by 1.5 MI/d by 2015 through household meters
- Reduce demand by a further 16 MI/d through water efficiency
- Deliver East Midlands and Severn zone resilience strategy, including scheme to duplicate a section of Derwent Valley Aqueduct
- Deliver Birmingham resilience strategy including a new Edgbaston groundwater source and two new aquifer schemes to provide resilience cover for the potential loss of Frankley treatment works
- Deliver the capital maintenance strategy which includes investment on mains renewal to maintain serviceability as measured by burst frequency and unplanned interruptions
- Deliver the water quality strategy which includes investment in schemes to treat or blend water at sources with high nitrate concentrations.<sup>26</sup>

## **Water Treatment**

### Current Provision

In the Midlands, Severn Trent's water treatment network includes 54,000km of sewers and 1,107 sewerage treatment works. In the High Peak, United Utilities is responsible for waste water treatment and their network includes over 43,000km of sewers and 575 waste water treatment works.<sup>106</sup> In Chesterfield, Yorkshire Water is responsible for waste water treatment. Yorkshire Water's network includes 30,500km of sewers and 631 waste water treatment works.<sup>28</sup>

### Future Investment

During the period 2010-2035, Severn Trent aims to meet higher legislative standards for waste treatment; to maintain and improve the sewerage network; to reduce risk of internal sewer flooding; and to promote separate foul and surface water drainage and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).<sup>26</sup>

Severn Trent's expenditure on dealing with waste water is proposed to total £1.285 billion.<sup>26</sup> Severn Trent recognises that there are a number of factors and uncertainties that could impact on their ability to deliver the above strategy and investment proposals. These include:

- Future legislative and regulatory requirements, rising standards for water quality and greater expectations for environmental programmes
- Climate change and the need to reduce carbon emissions in a context of steadily increasing energy use
- Fluctuating prices of energy, construction materials and chemicals
- Decisions on the scale and location of future growth and development
- Instability in financial markets and interest rates.<sup>26</sup>

Insert information from Yorkshire Water on current and future investment (to be provided by Matthew Naylor in January 2012).

The map below shows Yorkshire Water's area of operation for waste water treatment. In Derbyshire, it covers Chesterfield, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire.



United Utilities supply and treat water in parts of High Peak. United Utilities' current investment programme covers the period 2010 – 2015 and is the largest programme of any five year period. It includes:

- Enhancing service levels (reduce risk of sewer floods) - £49 million
- Infrastructure maintenance - £785 million
- Quality - £1.413 million
- Balancing supply and demand - £203 million
- Non-infrastructure maintenance - £1.159 million<sup>106</sup>

In addition, as part of on-going investment in the water network, United Utilities are undertaking a cleaning and maintenance programme to improve drinking water quality. Between 2010 and 2015 the company is investing £133 million towards cleaning and refurbishing 555km of the largest water mains and 244km of trunk mains.<sup>106</sup>

It should be noted that the water companies will not be seeking to secure funding from the Community Infrastructure Levy. The water companies are already funded through infrastructure charges on new development, water and sewerage bills, and funding mechanisms through the Water Industry Act.

## **Water Quality, Rivers and Watercourses**

### Current Provision

Derbyshire is covered by the Don and Rother; Derbyshire Derwent; Dove; Lower Trent and Erewash; and Tame, Anker and Mease River Basin Catchment Areas. More information about these areas can be found in the Humber River Basin Management Plan published by the Environment Agency.<sup>30</sup>

The Don and Rother Catchment includes Doncaster, Barnsley, Sheffield and Chesterfield. Key issues in this catchment area include:

- The impact of mining and the need to treat mine water
- Further abstractions of the Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer are prevented as it is currently over licensed<sup>30</sup>

The River Derwent (Lower) is a major tributary of the River Trent rising on Howden Moor and flowing south to Derby. The Derbyshire Derwent catchment is important for public water supply in the East Midlands and South Yorkshire. Key issues in this catchment area include:

- The Howden, Derwent, Ladybower, Ogston and Carsington reservoirs are important for water supply and managing river flow
- There are numerous discharge consents for various industries, sewerage systems and sewage treatment works on the Derwent
- The disused Cromford Canal is an important heritage asset and runs parallel to the Derwent
- The area includes the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site<sup>30</sup>

The Dove Catchment includes the Rivers Dove, Churnet, Tean, Manifold and Hamps. Parts of the catchment lie in the 'White Peak' areas of the Peak District. Key issues for the Dove Catchment include:

- The importance for biodiversity including populations of white-clawed crayfish, bullhead, lamprey, trout, grayling and salmon
- Abstraction for public water supply from reservoirs, surface and ground water sources



- Abstraction for spray irrigation, industrial use and hydropower
- Quarrying for limestone for use in the aggregates and cement industries<sup>30</sup>

The Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment extends from south west of Derby to the Humber Estuary. The catchment covers parts of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and South Yorkshire. Key issues for the Lower Trent and Erewash catchment include:

- A number of sand and gravel quarries have been developed next to the River Trent
- Redevelopment of old mineral sites for recreational facilities and wetland areas for wildlife
- Historical coal mining and the need to manage mine water with new pumping stations to prevent pollution of the aquifer<sup>30</sup>

The Tame, Anker and Mease Catchment includes urban areas in the West Midlands such as Birmingham and Burton-upon-Trent but also includes rural and agricultural land in South Derbyshire. Key issues for the Tame, Anker and Mease Catchment include:

- Large inputs from sewage treatment works to the water system
- Major industrial users of water supply for brewing in Burton-upon-Trent and for mineral washing, dust suppression and cooling water due to large number of quarries and power stations in the River Trent Valley
- River Mease is a small lowland river designated as a Special Area of Conservation under the Habitats Directive

### Future Investment

Natural England highlight the importance of restoring watercourses to their previously more naturalised state wherever possible, including removal of engineered edges and hard structures that are detrimental to wildlife, and the reconnection and restoration of flood plain areas. Tackling water quality is critical as continued pollution in one location can have an impact throughout the watercourse network.

The Water Framework Directive aims to achieve a good status in water bodies by 2015. The population of the Humber River Basin district will continue to increase with further urbanisation. Agriculture will respond to climate change, financial incentives and regulatory pressures. Technology will improve but the rate of new solutions coming forward will depend on the economic climate.<sup>30</sup>

Achieving good water quality status in all bodies in line with the Water Framework Directive will rely on marked changes in land use and water infrastructure, for example separating foul and surface water sewers across the area. Such changes are extremely unlikely given economic costs and social acceptance. For some bodies of water, achieving good status by 2015 may be technically unfeasible or disproportionately costly. The aim is therefore to achieve good status in at least 60% of waters by 2021, and as many additional waters as possible by 2027.<sup>30</sup>

Actions for the Don and Rother catchment focus on measures upstream which will impact on downstream areas such as Chesterfield:

- Creation of wetland habitats and installation of elver passes by the Dearne Valley Green Heart project to improve biodiversity, water quality and management of peak flows
- Initiatives to tackle local issues such as pesticides and sheep-dig
- Replacement of the Darfield weir on the River Dearne in 2010
- Restoration of Rotherham wetlands to create a more natural inundation helping to reduce flood risk for Rotherham and Doncaster
- Work with communities in Sheffield and Rotherham to promote community involvement in environmental initiatives<sup>30</sup>

Key actions for the Derbyshire Derwent catchment include:

- Moors for the Future to raise awareness of, conserve and restore the Peak District Moors
- Control of Himalayan Balsam (an invasive non-native species) on the Markeaton Brook
- Work with Severn Trent Water to reduce the number of misconnections
- Address barriers to fish passage<sup>30</sup>

Actions for the Dove catchment area include:

- Improve sewage treatment works to reduce the levels of nutrients, including phosphate
- Target pollution prevention campaigns around industrial areas in the lower reaches of the catchment area
- Investigate sources of poor water quality due to physical chemistry, the impact of abstractions and the source and control of nitrates
- Continue to tackle diffuse pollution with use of the England Catchment Sensitive Farming Delivery Initiative 2008<sup>30</sup>

Key actions for the Lower Trent and Erewash catchment include:

- Phosphate removal at qualifying sewage treatment works
- Works with Severn Trent Water to reduce misconnections
- Address barriers to fish passage<sup>30</sup>

Actions for the Tame, Anker and Mease Catchment include:

- Improve sewage treatment works to reduce River Trent phosphate levels
- Target pollution prevention campaigns around industrial and urban areas in the West Midlands
- Improve sewage treatment works in the River Mease catchment to reduce levels of phosphate in the Special Area of Conservation site.

## Fluvial Flood Risk and Management

### Current Provision

The River Trent CFMP covers an area of 10,425km<sup>2</sup> from the river's source above Stoke-on-Trent down to Keadby Bridge. Beyond this the River Trent flows into the Humber Estuary. Major tributaries join the Trent from the Peak District (Rivers Dove, Derwent and Erewash); the Central Midlands (Rivers Sow, Tame and Soar); and the Lower Catchment (Rivers Tame and Idle).

Key flood issues for the River Trent catchment area include:

- A long history of river, tidal and surface water flooding
- 45,473 people and 22,851 properties at risk from a 1% annual probability flood
- Short intensive storms causing flooding in upper urbanised reaches
- Prolonged rainfall, snowmelt or tidal surges causing rises in water level in the lower reaches.<sup>32</sup>

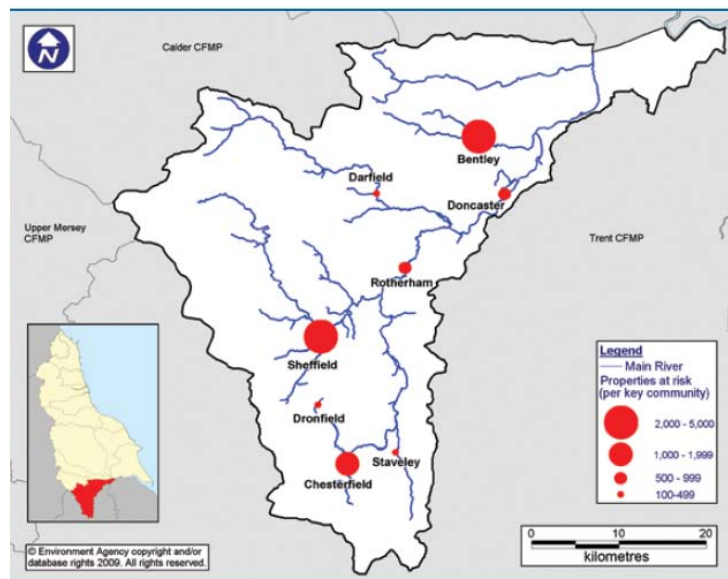
The tables below illustrate where there is risk to more than 100 properties or critical infrastructure from a 1% annual probability river flood (and do not include risk from surface water flooding).<sup>32</sup>

Number of properties at risk	Locations		
>5,000	Birmingham, Nottingham	15 Chemical/sewage treatment works,	31 Sewage/water treatment plants
2,000 to 5,000	Derby, Leicester, villages and towns within Idle catchment (including Worksop, Mansfield and Retford)	54 Schools	4 Sites with radioactive substances
1,000 to 2,000	Gainsborough, downstream of Gainsborough, Nottinghamshire villages down to Newark	32 Caravan parks/hotels	2 Telephone exchanges
500 to 1,000	Loughborough	13 Care homes	48 Waste management sites
250 to 500	Mid Trent villages, Tamworth, High Marnham to Torksey	26 Emergency response centres	43.9km of A-road
100 to 250	Burton-on-Trent, Cheddleton, Stapleford and Sandiacre, Hatton, Egginton	39 Hospital and health centres	111.1km of Railway
		15 IPPC registered sites	
		230 Power (sub-stations) and gas	
		7 Railway stations	

In the River Trent CFMP area, the Environment Agency's work has included a number of engineering schemes that have been implemented to reduce the probability of and risk from flooding. The Environment Agency maintains approximately 1,100 km of main rivers and 550km of flood defences along the Rivers Trent, Derwent, Soar and major tributaries. This protects 32,000 people and 18,000 properties. Low level embankments are in place in the lower River Trent protecting farmland and larger embankments protect urban areas from less frequent but more severe floods. Other measures in place include flood storage areas, flood alleviation schemes including raised flood banks at Matlock, land drainage pumps and drainage networks and asset management and capital investment to improve protection.<sup>32</sup>

The River Don CFMP area includes the steep-well defined valleys of the Pennine Fringe, Chesterfield, Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster. The largest main rivers are the Don, Rother and Dearne. The main sources of

flood risk within the Don catchment area are rapid river flooding in urban watercourses; tidal flooding; groundwater flooding and flooding from reservoirs and canals. The map below illustrates where there is flood risk from a 1% annual probability river flood.<sup>33</sup>



Activities currently carried out by the Environment Agency to reduce flood risk in the River Don CFMP area include maintaining defences; maintaining 211 km of river challenges to remove blockages that would likely increase flood risk; working with councils to influence the location and layout of development ensuring inappropriate development is not allowed in the flood plain; flood risk mapping and modelling of rivers; providing a flood forecasting and warning service; promoting awareness of flooding; and promoting resilience and resistance measures for properties already in the flood plain.<sup>33</sup>

The Upper Mersey River Catchment Flood Management Plan covers approximately 1,052km from the Pennines in the east to Manchester Ship Canal in the west and includes part of High Peak and the Peak District National Park and the Derbyshire towns of Glossop and New Mills. The catchment area includes the Rivers Mersey, Tame, Goyt, Bollin and Sinderland Brook.<sup>107</sup>

River flooding can occur in the upper and lower parts of the Upper Mersey catchment. Glossop and New Mills are at risk from river flooding from the Goyt and Etherow rivers. Sewer flooding is known to occur in urban areas in the lower catchment. Groundwater and canal or reservoir flooding are not thought to be a significant risk in the catchment. The tables below illustrate where there is risk to more than 100 properties or critical infrastructure from a 1% annual probability river flood.<sup>107</sup>

Number of properties at risk	Locations	
Over 500	Didsbury	
151 to 500	Uppermill, Stockport, Sale	
51 to 150	Mossley, Ashton-upon-Mersey	4 electricity sub stations, 9 sewage and water treatment plants, 6 health centres, 2 IPPC sites, 4 leisure facilities, 2 Schools, 4 waste management sites, 1 police station, 1 emergency response centre, 1 care home, 1 caravan and camp site
25 to 50	Bollington, Handforth	

Current flood management in the Upper Mersey CFMP area includes flood alleviation schemes in Glossop (and other towns in the North West); flood storage areas at Sale, Timperley and Didsbury; maintenance of existing flood defences; influencing the layout and design of new development; flood warning services; and promoting awareness of and resilience to flooding.<sup>107</sup>

### Future Investment

The CFMP explains the actions that the Environment Agency will take in each sub area of the River Trent catchment. For the Burton, Derby and Nottingham sub-area the Environment Agency has chosen Policy Option 5 which means that further action will be taken to reduce flood risk in areas of moderate to high risk. The Environment Agency will take action to reduce risk where existing flood risk is already too high. Proposed actions include:

- Reduce the number of people at risk from deep and fast flowing waters within Nottingham, Derby and Burton
- Reduce the disruption caused by flooding to transport and infrastructure
- Reduce the cost of flood damage where economically viable
- Return watercourses to a more natural state, increasing biodiversity and opening up green river corridors in Derby, Ilkeston, Langley Mill, Sandiacre and Long Eaton
- Sustain and increase habitat by opening up green spaces within the built environment
- Support and encourage land and drainage management that protects and improves water quality
- Provide a more accurate and community focused flood warning service
- Identify locations where the Agency can work with aggregate extraction companies to improve planning for and restoration of gravel workings
- Complete the Derby Lower Derwent Strategy and implement findings
- Implement the findings of the Nottingham Strategy
- Investigate flood resilience of electricity and gas stations at risk of frequent 10% flood events
- Identify problems associated with local mine water flooding and pollution
- Produce an Integrated Urban Drainage strategy for main urban areas to reduce surface and foul water flooding<sup>32</sup>

The Peaks and Moorlands sub area includes a number of small towns such as Buxton, Bakewell, Ashbourne and Matlock. For this sub area the Environment Agency has chosen to pursue Policy Option 6. This means that the Environment Agency will take action to store water and manage run-off in areas of low to moderate risk. This will better utilise natural floodplain to store floodwaters and rainwater, to reduce flood risk further downstream. Proposed actions include:

- Reduce long-term dependence on raised defences by increasing storage of floodwater
- Reduce the number of people at risk in Buxton, Bakewell and Matlock
- Investigate opportunities for storage or reduced conveyance upstream of urban areas
- Identify requirements for flood protection measures
- Support and encourage land use that will reduce run-off rates
- Study the feasibility of using reservoirs in the Derwent Valley
- Implement a project to improve protection for Ashbourne
- Use floodwater storage to improve existing nature conservation areas
- Identify locations where flood attenuation ponds or wetland areas could be developed with habitat improvement
- Investigate water level management requirements of the Churnet Valley SSSI
- Progress land use changes and develop a land use management plan <sup>32</sup>

Within the River Don CFMP area, the Chesterfield and River Hipper sub area includes the Rivers Hipper, Doe Lea, Drone, Whitting and Rother and the settlements of Chesterfield, Dronfield, Staveley and the southern outskirts of Sheffield. The Environment Agency has chosen Policy Option 6 for this sub area which means that washlands and floodplains will work together to reduce the risk of flooding. When creating flood storage, the Agency will endeavour to improve habitats and recreational facilities. Policy Option 6 means that flood defences cannot be built to protect everything; the provision of upstream storage will make an important contribution to reducing flood risk; improvements to land management to reduce runoff will be needed; and further development within flood risk areas should be minimised. Proposed actions include:

- Develop a flood balancing reservoir at Avenue Coking Works to reduce flood risk in Chesterfield
- Develop the River Hipper Flood Alleviation Scheme
- Ensure the potential for habitat creation and environmental improvement is investigated as part of future works
- Work with the lead Local Flood Authority to reduce flood risk from surface water
- Work with landowners to change the management of land and slow the rate of flood generation
- Where it is not possible to redirect development to lower flood risk areas, carry out the exceptions test and promote evidence based planning. Influence the layout and design of development to reduce flood risk
- Produce a multi agency approach to registering culverts and outfalls to record the location, capacity and condition of assets to influence their management <sup>33</sup>

Within the Upper Mersey CFMP area the Environment Agency has chosen Policy Option 3 for the Goyt sub-area where existing flood risk will be maintained at current levels and is likely to increase over time. The

Environment Agency will direct flood management to areas of highest risk and measures include opening up old mill culverts to reduce blockages. Flood warnings and awareness campaigns will also be introduced to reduce the impacts of flooding.<sup>107</sup>

Within the Etherow sub-area flood risk is not expected to increase significantly. Policy Option 4 applies to this sub area, which means that areas of flood risk are already being managed but further action may be needed as a result of climate change. Specific actions include carrying out a Gravel Management Plan, increasing flood awareness and warning systems; and assessing potential for further storage to reduce flood risk down-stream.<sup>107</sup>

## **Energy Supply and Distribution**

### Current Provision

National Grid is the holder of a licence to transmit electricity under the Electricity Act 1989, and has a statutory duty to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical electricity transmission system and to facilitate competition in electricity supply and generation.

National Grid operates the national electricity transmission network across Great Britain and owns and maintains the network in England and Wales, providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies. National Grid does not distribute electricity to individual premises, but has a key role in the wholesale market to ensuring a reliable and quality supply to all.

National Grid's high voltage electricity system, which operates at 400,000 and 275,000 volts, is made up of approximately 22,000 pylons with an overhead line route length of 4,500 miles, 420 miles of underground cable and 337 substations. Separate regional companies own and operate the electricity distribution networks that comprise overhead lines and cables at 132,000 volts and below. It is the role of these local distribution companies to distribute electricity to homes and businesses.

To facilitate competition in the supply and generation of electricity, National Grid must offer a connection to any proposed generator, major industry or distribution network operator who wishes to generate electricity or requires a high voltage electricity supply. Often proposals for new electricity projects involve transmission reinforcements remote from the generating site, such as new overhead lines or new development at substations.

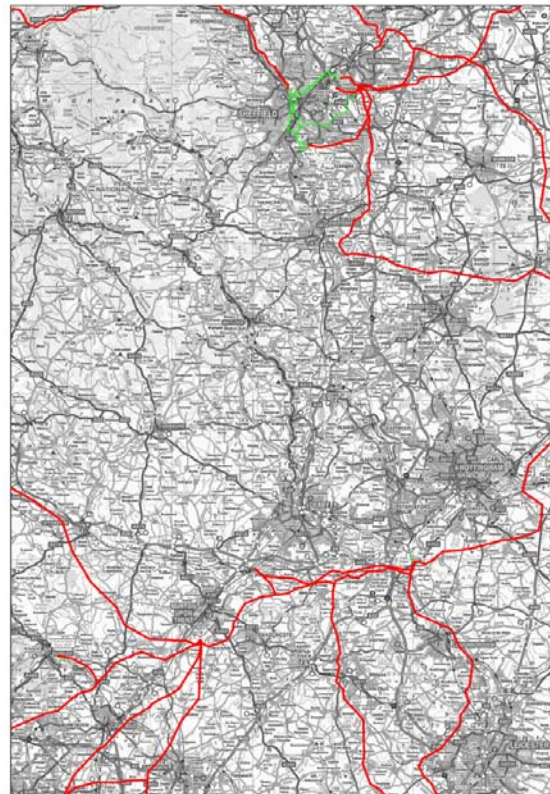
If there are significant demand increases across a local distribution electricity network area then the local network distribution operator may seek reinforcements at an existing substation or a new grid supply point. National Grid may undertake development works at its existing substations to meet changing patterns of generation and supply.

In Derbyshire, National Grid's high voltage electricity overhead transmission lines/underground cables that form an essential part of the electricity transmission network include:

- 4ZO line - 400kV route from Stalybridge substation in Tameside to the 4YQ and ZZH lines in Wakefield
- ZBB line - 275kV route/underground cable from Brinsworth substation in Rotherham to Norton Lees substation in Sheffield
- 4ZV line - 275kV route from Brinsworth substation in Rotherham to High Marnham substation in Bassetlaw via Chesterfield substation in North East Derbyshire
- ZD line - 400kV route from Willington substation in South Derbyshire to Ratcliffe on Soar substation in Rushcliffe
- ZSA line - 400kV route from Willington substation in South Derbyshire to the ZS line in South Derbyshire
- ZS line - 400kV route from Drakelow substation in South Derbyshire to the ZL and ZLA lines in South Derbyshire
- ZL line - 400/275kV route from the ZS line in South Derbyshire to Patford Bridge substation in Daventry
- ZLA line - 400kV route from the ZS line in South Derbyshire to Ratcliffe on Soar substation in Rushcliffe
- ZE line - 400kV route from Drakelow substation in South Derbyshire to Cellarhead substation in Staffordshire Moorlands
- ZN line - 400kV route from Drakelow substation in South Derbyshire to Penn substation in South Staffordshire
- 4YP line - 275kV route from Drakelow substation in South Derbyshire to Bustleholm substation in Sandwell
- ZF line - 400kV route from Drakelow substation in South Derbyshire to Hams Hall substation in North Warwickshire

The map below shows the electricity transmission (overhead lines) network in Derbyshire.





0.0 4.0 8.0 12.0 16.0 20.0 km

National Grid high-voltage cable locations © Copyright National Grid Transco.  
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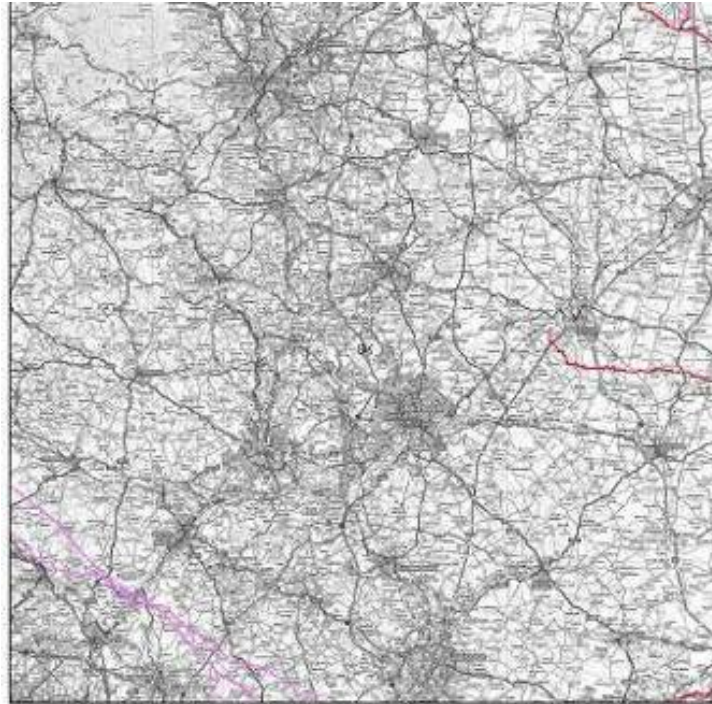
The following substations are also located within Derbyshire:

- Chesterfield substation - 275kV & 132kV
- Willington substation - 400kV, 275kV & 132kV
- Drakelow substation - 400kV, 275kV & 132kV

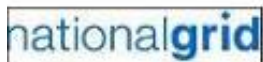
National Grid owns and operates the high pressure gas transmission system in England, Scotland and Wales that consists of approximately 4,300 miles of pipelines and 26 compressor stations connecting to 8 distribution networks. National Grid has a duty to develop and maintain an efficient co-ordinated and economical transmission system for the conveyance of gas and respond to requests for new gas supplies in certain circumstances.

New gas transmission infrastructure developments (pipelines and associated installations) are periodically required to meet increases in demand and changes in patterns of supply. Developments to the network are as a result of specific connection requests e.g. power stations, and requests for additional capacity on the network from gas shippers. Generally network developments to provide supplies to the local gas distribution network are as a result of overall demand growth in a region rather than site specific developments.

Within Derbyshire, National Grid's gas transmission assets include the FM04 Blaby to Alrewas pipeline. The gas transmission network is shown on the map below.



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National Grid also owns and operates approximately 82,000 miles of lower-pressure distribution gas mains in Derbyshire, and also in the north west of England, the west Midlands, east of England and north London - almost half of Britain's gas distribution network, delivering gas to around 11 million homes, offices and factories. National Grid does not supply gas, but provides the networks through which it flows. Reinforcements and developments of the local distribution network generally are as a result of overall demand growth in a region rather than site specific developments. A competitive market operates for the connection of new developments.

### Future Investment

In October 2010 the Government published a National Infrastructure Plan. The Plan states that the UK must meet ambitious targets to reduce green house gas emissions by 34% relative to 1990 levels, with 15% of energy supply coming from renewable sources by 2020.<sup>16</sup> In "Building a Greener Future", the government announced that all new homes in England and Wales must be zero carbon by 2016, with interim reductions in CO2 emissions of 25% below current Building Regulations by 2010 and 44% by 2013.<sup>36</sup>

The National Infrastructure Plan proposes the following for energy infrastructure, to be delivered through a mixture of public and private sector investment, regulatory change and new incentives:

- Domestic and commercial energy efficiency; energy-efficient cars
- New nuclear power stations
- Off-shore wind turbines supported by investment in cables and manufacturing facilities, and private investment in on-shore wind turbines
- Development of low carbon technologies such as biomass and carbon capture
- Expansion of technologies including anaerobic digestion
- Domestic and community-based decentralised electricity generation and renewable heat installations
- Smart grid and smart meter technology to help moderate demand and balance demand and supply
- Greater interconnection with Europe and Ireland
- Liquefied natural gas terminals and gas storage
- Carbon capture and storage demonstration programme (green investment bank)<sup>16</sup>

At the strategic level, the scale of the gas and electricity transmission infrastructure network means that it is unlikely that specific development proposals or extra growth in Derbyshire will create capacity issues for National Grid. Existing gas and electricity transmission networks should be able to cope with additional demands.

National Grid has the following work planned on the electricity transmission system within Derbyshire:

- 2012/2013 - Connect a new 1320mw CCGT power station at Drakelow 400kv substation
- 2015/2016 - Extend 400kv substation to the west (Main 1 and Reserve 1/3) to provide 2 new section switches and 1 new bus coupler, with space provision for 2 new generator bays at Drakelow
- 2015/2016 - Connect Centrum CCGT 960mw at Drakelow 400kv substation
- 2017/2018 - Overhead line works hotwire the Drakelow - Hams Hall 400kv circuits for operation at 90c
- 2020/2021 - Reconductor the Cellarhead - Drakelow 400kv circuit with 2x620mm<sup>2</sup> GAP conductor
- 2020/2021 - Install reactive compensation plant at Drakelow 400kv substation
- 2022/2023 - Construct a new double-circuit overhead line route between Heysham and Drakelow, of L12 construction with 3x700mm<sup>2</sup> conductor tensioned for operation at 750c.

At a local level, the electricity distribution company is Western Power Distribution and the gas distribution company is National Grid Gas Distribution. These suppliers should be contacted by local planning authorities for information on local constraints and opportunities in relation to specific sites and developments. Their contact details are:

Western Power Distribution – [info@westernpower.co.uk](mailto:info@westernpower.co.uk)

National Grid Gas Distribution – [networkplanning.eoe@uk.ngrid.com](mailto:networkplanning.eoe@uk.ngrid.com)  
National Grid Plant Protection – [plantprotection@uk.ngrid.com](mailto:plantprotection@uk.ngrid.com)

## **Emergency and Justice Services**

### *Ambulance*

#### Current Provision

East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust provides emergency 999, urgent care and patient transport services for 4.8 million people in the East Midlands. The Ambulance Service employs over 3,500 staff (of which 2000 are frontline emergency workers) at 70 locations, with central control rooms at Nottingham and Lincoln. The service operates a fleet of 782 vehicles and has an annual budget of £156 million. The Patient Transport Service and volunteer ambulance car drivers provide over 1 million journeys for patients attending appointments or day care facilities or patients being admitted to, discharged from, or transferred between hospitals.<sup>52</sup>

In 2009/10 the service responded to 692,936 emergency and urgent calls. The service responded to 225,257 Category A calls reaching 73.72% within 8 minutes, and responded to 271,384 Category B calls reaching 94.51% within 19 minutes.<sup>53</sup>

The service therefore narrowly missed the national targets in 2009/10. During the winter of 2009, the service experienced a significant increase in demand for services, coupled with an extended period of poor weather conditions. The service used additional resources from front line staff to handle 999 calls and the support of voluntary agencies St Johns Ambulance and British Red Cross. The service is seeking to meet the same national response time targets for 2010/11 and 2011/12.<sup>53, 54</sup>

The North West Ambulance Service was established in 2006 and serves a population of over 7 million people in Cheshire, Merseyside, Cumbria, Lancashire and Greater Manchester, including Glossopdale. As of February 2010 the service has 5 emergency control rooms, 110 ambulance stations, including 1 in Glossop, 15 workshops, 5 training and administration buildings, 6 mast sites, 5 headquarters buildings and 1 transport logistics building.<sup>110</sup>

#### Future Investment

In 2010, the East Midlands Ambulance Service invested £9 million in 91 new ambulances and 22 response cars with the latest equipment, CCTV and computers to provide improved care on scene and give hospitals data whilst patients are on route. The service also planned to invest £4.1 million in ICT and £600,000 in estate management in 2009/10.<sup>52</sup>

In 2010, the East Midlands service worked with the District Valuer's Office to manage the delivery of estates projects, including delivery of a temporary Hazardous Area Response Teams (HART) base to enable the delivery of services whilst a permanent station is facilitated. A series of improvements

were made to premises, at a cost of £71,280 to respond to infection prevention and control requirements.<sup>52</sup>

The East Midlands Ambulance Service's 5 year (2011-2016) capital plan is set out in the Integrated Business Plan. The service's capital programme for 2011/12 includes £3.62 million for the ambulance fleet; £0.5 million on ICT; £0.5 million for backlog maintenance; and £0.5 million for estate upgrades and modifications. The Ambulance Service is planning on spending £22.06 million (capital and revenue) specifically in Derbyshire in 2011-12.<sup>78</sup>

The North West Ambulance Service's Estates Strategy finds that 9 ambulance stations have high levels of backlog maintenance and/or are seriously overcrowded and are being considered for disposal or major refurbishment; 44 ambulance stations are in the wrong location; 14 buildings are overcrowded; 5 buildings are underused; and £5,426,141 would need to be spent over the next five years to bring the service's estate up to an acceptable standard.

The North West Ambulance Service's Estates Strategy identifies £2.06 million of capital investment to be spent on development of training room capacity and service line estates over the period 2010 – 2015. Glossop ambulance station is identified in the Ambulance Service's 2010/11 capital programme as one of 15 stations that the service will direct investment to because of its good location and potential to be a 'hub' or 'spoke' station. The station is considered to be of a generally acceptable standard and the cost of further improvements required is £37,000 over the next five years or £23,343 over the next 60 years.<sup>110</sup>

### *Fire and Rescue*

#### Current Provision

The Derbyshire Fire Authority is funded partly by the Government through revenue grants and business rates; and through local Council Tax. Its membership consists of 15 Derbyshire County Councillors and 5 Derby City Councillors plus 4 independent members. The Fire Authority is responsible for the Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service.<sup>64</sup>

The Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service is available to respond to calls 24 hours a day and works to reduce the risk of fires, road traffic accidents and other incidents. The Service covers over 1,000 square miles and has 31 fire stations and 4 area offices across Derbyshire, and a head office in Derby. The Service employs 450 wholetime firefighters, 350 retained duty system firefighters, 40 command and control staff, and 180 support staff. The map below shows the location of fire stations in Derby and Derbyshire.<sup>64</sup>





The Fire and Rescue Service's activities include:

- Responding to incidents and dealing with fires
- Attending road traffic collisions and other rescue situations
- Preventing road accidents through the Derby and Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership
- Funding Anti-Social Behaviour Coordinators to reduce incidents of arson
- Carrying out free home fire safety checks
- Delivering schools fire safety education
- Youth engagement and working with people at risk of fire setting
- Enforcing the Fire Safety Order 2005 in non-domestic premises
- Responding to consultations on building regulations and developing solutions for premise structure and use, such as for alterations to schools, major refurbishments and construction of new buildings
- Investigating fires, working with the police, and gathering intelligence <sup>64</sup>

In 2009/10, the Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service spent £4.9 million on station improvements and new fire stations. Preparations were made for a new station at Ascot Drive, Derby and work was completed to bring the new station at Chesterfield into operation. <sup>65</sup>

### Future Investment

Increased investment in the property portfolio has been approved by the Fire Authority including medium-long term plans to address a £10.5 million backlog of maintenance. Other objectives include upgrading to permanently staffed fire

engines at Matlock, Swadlincote and Glossop fire stations by redeploying staff from existing fire engines at Ascot Drive; completion of new fire stations at Ascot Drive, Derby and Buxton; and delivery of an ICT strategy.<sup>65, 66</sup>

## *Police*

### Current Provision

Overall crime rates in Derbyshire are significantly lower than regional and national averages. Over the last eight years, crime rates have continued to fall each year. However, crime rates vary across the county and are generally higher in urban areas and towards the eastern side of the county (Chesterfield, Shirebrook, Iklestone, Long Eaton, Staveley, Alfreton, Ripley, Bolsover, Buxton, Glossop, Belper and Swadlincote). Crime rates vary from 18 crimes per 1000 people in Coal Aston to 329 crimes per 1000 people in Chesterfield town centre.<sup>1</sup>

Although crime rates are low, fear of crime persists among local residents. Derbyshire has seen the smallest rise in violent crime in the region but tackling crime remains a high priority. Criminal damage is the most frequently reported crime in Derbyshire. Domestic and sexual abuse is a hidden problem; it often goes unreported and the most vulnerable people are affected disproportionately.<sup>6</sup>

Many local concerns in Derbyshire relate to antisocial behaviour. Groups of teenagers hanging around on the streets and people using drugs are the major concerns, closely followed by graffiti and vandalism. Younger people strongly expressed their concern about groups of teenagers whilst there is a trend of declining concern among older residents. There is less concern about abandoned vehicles, loud parties and noisy neighbours across Derbyshire. Perceptions of anti-social behaviour can be influenced by factors other than the actual level of anti-social behaviour, such as the appearance of a neighbourhood and knowing someone who has been a victim.<sup>6</sup>

Drug and alcohol misuse has far reaching effects for individuals, families and communities and over 90% of prolific offenders have a drug or alcohol problem. Violence and anti-social behaviour related to alcohol and drugs are often associated with the night time economy. In Derbyshire, admissions to hospital for alcohol related harm are lower than the England average. However, admissions for under-18s are worse than the regional average and concerns about under age drinking have been reinforced by the Ofsted 2008 Tell Us Survey. Derbyshire was significantly higher than the national average for those who said they had been drunk three or more times in the last few weeks (11% in Derbyshire and 6% nationally).<sup>6</sup>

Derbyshire Constabulary is committed to providing high-quality policing to everyone in Derbyshire and is responsible for preventing and reducing crime; attacking criminality; protecting vulnerable people; providing reassurance; and delivering value for money.<sup>55</sup>

Derbyshire has three main policing areas (division) covering:

- B Division - High Peak and Derbyshire Dales
- C Division - Chesterfield, NE Derbyshire, Amber Valley, Bolsover
- D Division - Derby, South Derbyshire, and Erewash

Divisions are divided further into policing sections. Within policing sections, officers are organised into Safer Neighbourhood teams, working alongside special constables and other support officers, and partners such as local planning authorities and the NHS. The Constabulary is overseen by the Derbyshire Police Authority whose membership includes seven County Councillors, two Derby City Councillors, and eight independent members.<sup>55</sup>

The Derbyshire Constabulary receives around 3,400 calls a day and deals with 80,000 crimes each year. There are 2,046 regular officers working for the police force; with support from 475 Special Constables; 186 Police Community Support Officers; and 1,465 police staff. Police officers also receive support from the specialist dog, scientific support and helicopter sections.<sup>55</sup>

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) independently assesses police forces and policing activity ranging from neighbourhood teams, serious crime and the fight against terrorism, in the public interest. In 2010, the HMIC found the Derbyshire Constabulary performance to be 'fair' and generally sound, despite being one of the lowest funded forces in the country.<sup>56</sup>

### *Courts and Justice*

#### Current Provision

The Ministry of Justice is one of the largest government departments, with around 95,000 people and a budget of £9.2 billion. The department works to protect the public, reduce reoffending and provide an effective, transparent and responsive criminal justice system. The department is also responsible for making new laws, strengthening democracy, modernising the constitution and safeguarding human rights.<sup>57</sup>

Her Majesty's Courts Service is an executive agency of the Ministry of Justice. Crown courts deal with more serious criminal cases transferred from magistrates' courts. Appeals and sentencing from magistrates' courts are also dealt with by Crown courts. There are 77 Crown Courts in England and Wales. The magistrates' courts are where over 95% of criminal justice cases are completed. There are around 30,000 magistrates (justices of the peace) who hear cases at the magistrates' courts. There are 216 county courts dealing with civil cases, family and bankruptcy hearings.<sup>58</sup>

The courts service predicts that whilst crime will fall, demand for court services will remain high, particularly in urban areas, and from more complex cases. The Courts Service's Business Strategy states that the service will reduce the costs of administering the service's property estate and



consolidate the property estate; develop a specialist network of family court centres; reduce numbers of headquarters and administrative support sites; and develop shared back office facilities.<sup>59</sup>

There are fewer young offenders entering the criminal justice system in Derbyshire. Support for managing offenders is a high priority because a significant number of crimes are committed by a small proportion of repeat offenders. In particular, there is a need to focus on violent offenders. Waiting times to access drug and alcohol treatment programmes, the availability of jobs and suitable accommodation underpin success in preventing re-offending and thereby reducing overall crime.<sup>6</sup>

Prisons serve the public by keeping in custody those committed by the courts. The Ministry of Justice's HM Prison Service is responsible for 138 prisons in England and Wales. A further 11 prisons are run by private sector suppliers such as Kalyx, Serco and G4S Justice Services. As of March 2011, the prison service had a useable prison capacity for 87,690 prisoners. A total of 85,454 people were in prison, of which 81,202 were male and 4,252 were female prisoners.<sup>61</sup>

Sudbury Prison in Ashbourne is a Category D prison with an operational capacity of 581 prisoners (as of 2008). Foston Hall is a Closed Female prison in Derby with accommodation for 290 prisoners including 16 juvenile prisoners (as of 2007). Outside of Derbyshire, Nottingham Prison is a Category B prison serving Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Courts, with a capacity of 549 prisoners (as of 2008). There are plans to develop Nottingham prison as a 'community prison'.<sup>61, 62</sup>

Derbyshire Probation Service is one of 35 Probation Trusts in England and Wales, that supervise offenders in the community and comes under the direction of the Ministry of Justice. The service aims to protect the public, reduce reoffending, ensure proper punishment of offenders in the community, ensure offenders are aware of the effects of crime on victims and the public, and rehabilitate offenders.

In 2009/10, Derbyshire Probation supervised 4,000 offenders on community orders and offenders on release from custody. The service also supervised 171,500 hours of community pay back – unpaid work undertaken by offenders on projects benefiting local communities. The work was worth over £912,000 and included clearing church yards and community areas, projects for schools, litter removal, clearing pathways and alleys, removing graffiti, renovating allotments, and redecorating community centres. Derbyshire Probation facilities are located at Buxton, Chesterfield, Matlock, Matlock Bath, Alfreton, Ilkeston and Derby.<sup>62</sup>

### Future Investment

Derbyshire Probation's Strategic Plan states that by 2013, the service will become a Social Enterprise, be a public/private sector partnership, or alternatively be an outsourced operation. Over the next few years, all key

operational responsibilities will be delegated to the local delivery units, with the central office and board working to support these small functional teams. Central support may be provided by a single area agency or by outsourcing services in the future. As a result, the service is reviewing provision of all its officers including improving office bases and co-location of offices where possible. Bids for capital funding to replace offices in Chesterfield and Derby are progressing. There are also plans to close the Riddings and Matlock offices.<sup>62</sup>

## **Adult and Post-16 Education**

### Current Provision

Qualification levels of the county's working age population have greatly improved over recent years. However, relatively fewer residents have higher level qualifications. There is a need to improve higher levels skills in order to enhance economic performance and attract investment into the area.<sup>1</sup>

Further and higher education plays an important role in ensuring the provision of a highly skilled workforce. This is particularly crucial for sectors such as advanced manufacturing, engineering and construction, which are key for Derbyshire. In addition, educational institutions such as Universities help to nurture a culture of research and innovation, which is crucial for businesses and inward investors looking to come to the county.<sup>1</sup>

The University of Derby has campuses at Buxton (Devonshire Campus) and Chesterfield, as well as its sites at Derby. The University of Derby Buxton was formed in 1996 and offers further and higher education courses including NVQs, BTECs, Foundation Degrees and Higher Level qualifications. The Chesterfield campus provides health education courses and the University has invested £400,000 in healthcare training facilities. The Buxton Devonshire Campus includes University owned student accommodation (halls).<sup>50</sup>

Derby College was created in March 2002 following the three-way merger of Derby Tertiary College Wilmorton, Broomfield College, and Mackworth College Derby. The college has got a number of sites across Derby and Derbyshire including two centres at Ilkeston and one at Heanor.<sup>51</sup>

Chesterfield College was established in 1841 as the Chesterfield and Brampton Mechanics' Institute. In 1984 it merged with Chesterfield Art College and Chesterfield College of Technology to become Chesterfield College. The college is based at three sites across the north of Derbyshire. The Infirmary Road site is located close to the centre of Chesterfield; Tapton House is a mile outside of Chesterfield town centre and the Clowne Campus is close to the centre of Clowne.

Derbyshire County Council provides community education to thousands of people every year offering more than 3,000 daytime and evening courses at 27 centres and over 150 smaller venues across the county.<sup>2</sup>

## Health

### Current Provision

Derbyshire Community Health Services is responsible for providing NHS Services in the majority of the Derbyshire area and is hosted by Derbyshire County Primary Care Trust. The service is responsible for leading NHS health services in Derbyshire and has an overall budget of over £1 billion. The service's main duties include improving and protecting the health and well-being of residents; reducing health inequalities; commissioning healthcare services; and ensuring services are available to all patients.<sup>68</sup>

Hospitals in Derbyshire include:

- Babington Hospital, Belper, DE56 1WH
- Bolsover Hospital, Bolsover, S44 6DH
- Buxton Hospital, Buxton, SK17 9NJ
- Cavendish Hospital, Buxton, SK17 6TE
- Clay Cross Hospital, Chesterfield, S45 9DZ
- Heanor Memorial Hospital, Heanor, DE75 7EA
- Ilkeston Community Hospital, Ilkeston, DE7 8LN
- Newholme Hospital, Bakewell, DE45 1AD
- Ripley Community Hospital, Ripley, DE5 3HE
- St Oswald's Hospital, Ashbourne, DE6 1DR
- Walton Hospital, Chesterfield, S40 3HW
- Whitworth Hospital, Darley Dale, DE4 2JD<sup>68</sup>

In Derbyshire, the Chesterfield Royal Hospital provides accident and emergency services. Other nearby hospitals providing accident and emergency services are Royal Derby Hospital; Nottingham University Hospitals Queen's Medical Centre Campus; Kings Mill Hospital; Queen's Hospital Burton-upon-Trent; and Leicester Royal Infirmary. Chesterfield Royal Hospital NHS Foundation Trust provides a full range of acute services and 24-hour accident and emergency care. The hospital covers north Derbyshire and employs 3,000 staff, has 550 beds and has an annual budget of £175 million (at 2010/11). The Trust also manages an 8-bed maternity centre in Darley Dale, Matlock and a range of specialist children's services in the community.<sup>69</sup>

The Derbyshire Mental Health Services NHS Trust provides mental health services in Derbyshire, focusing on services for those with severe and enduring mental health diagnoses. These services supplement lower-tier primary care services. Services are provided to a wide spectrum of people including individuals who need support from community staff, inpatient and crisis resolution, and more specialist services. Services include community mental health; memory clinics; learning disability assessment and treatment; child and adolescent mental health services; forensics and rehabilitation; substance misuse; and psychological therapies.<sup>70</sup>

Derbyshire Health United Ltd is a not for profit company that provides out of hours care to patients when their own GP practice is closed, by offering telephone advice and triage for over 1 million patients, face to face consultations in Urgent Care Centres at Swadlincote, New Mills and Ashbourne, out of hours home visits, and out of hours medical services at 12 community hospitals and minor injuries units. Derbyshire Health United Ltd also provides forensic services to the police force and care for prisoners.<sup>71</sup>

There are two independent end of life hospices in Derbyshire. Ashgate Hospice in Chesterfield provides specialise palliative care and support at the hospice and within the community across North Derbyshire at a cost of £4 million each year. Just over half of their funding is raised through donations and fundraising. Treetops Hospice in Risley provides palliative care for adults with life-limiting illnesses in southern Derbyshire, Derby city, South West Nottinghamshire and Nottingham city. The hospice also provides end of life care for people in their own homes.<sup>2</sup>

NHS Tameside and Glossop and the Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust are responsible for providing health services to 30,000 people in part of High Peak (Glossop). The Trust provides community health services and specialist mental health and drug and alcohol services. The Trust aims to continually improve services and experiences for people, and to provide high quality health and social care.<sup>109</sup>

In the Glossop and New Mills area the following health services and facilities are provided by NHS Tameside and Glossop:

- 6 GP doctors' surgeries
- 5 opticians
- 4 dentists' surgeries
- 7 pharmacies
- 1 walk-in (urgent care) centre
- 2 community health care/primary care trust centres
- 0 hospitals or A&E departments<sup>109</sup>

### Future Investment

New residential development will place additional pressure on primary health services including doctors' GP surgeries; dentists; optometrists; pharmacies; counsellors; mental health workers; community and practice nurses; health visitors; therapists; social workers; and voluntary agencies, and secondary health services including foundation hospitals. Other types of development that could significantly impact on health services include expansion of existing or new Universities (because of an increase in the local student population) and expansion of existing or new major employment uses.

## Equality Impact Analysis Record Form 2011

Department	Environmental Services
Service Area	Planning (Policy and Monitoring)
Title of policy/ practice/ service of function	Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan
Chair of Analysis Team	Wayne Bexton

**Stage 1. Prioritising what is being analysed**

- Why has the policy, practice, service or function been chosen?
- What if any proposals have been made to alter the policy, service or function?

The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan is a new document being prepared by Derbyshire County Council. The Equality Impact Analysis process will help inform the preparation of the Plan as it is progressed to publication.

The Plan will set out short and long-term priorities for investment in infrastructure and services. It will be an important framework document for district and borough councils as they prepare their own Infrastructure Delivery Plans, Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedules and Local Development Frameworks; it will also help County Council departments in undertaking service planning.

- What is the purpose of the policy, practice, service or function?

The Infrastructure Plan is being prepared to coordinate the delivery of infrastructure and services in a timely and cost effective way across Derbyshire. It is important that ongoing investment in infrastructure is secured to support our communities and to accommodate change. The Plan will be used to:

- Understand current and future infrastructure provision and needs
- Inform other strategic and local plans, policies and strategies
- Inform Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedules
- Identify potential funding streams and investment opportunities
- Advise local authorities and partners on investment decisions
- Provide evidence to support both capital and revenue funding bids
- Lobby for further funding and influence Government decisions

**Stage 2. The team carrying out the analysis**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Area of expertise/ role</b>
Wayne Bexton (Chair)	Greenways and Countryside Officer
Christine Massey	Policy and Monitoring Team Leader
Harriet Fisher	Principal Planning Officer

### Stage 3. The scope of the analysis

The Plan is being prepared in stages:

- May – October 2011 – draft Plan (with consultation)
- October 2011 – March 2012 – final draft Plan (with consultation)
- April 2012 – final Plan (publication)

During consultation on the draft Plan it was suggested that Equality Impact Analysis should be undertaken. An Assessment Team was formed and met in August 2011 to discuss the scope of the assessment and agreed that:

- Because the Plan is a strategic framework document, the Equality Impact Analysis will be relatively broad in nature and scope
- The Equality Impact Analysis will be progressed in tandem with preparation of the Plan, so that it can fully inform the Plan as it is finalised
- Consultation on the Equality Impact Analysis will include forums and groups representing the Protected Characteristics Groups
- The Equality Impact Analysis will identify any gaps and include an action plan, which may include actions for partners such as borough/district councils

### Stage 4. Data and consultation feedback

#### a. Sources of data and consultation used

<b>Source</b>	<b>Reason for using</b>
Consultation with County Council Departments	Key service provider and contact with communities in Derbyshire
Consultation with borough and district councils	Key service provider and local contact with communities in Derbyshire
Consultation with partners such as the NHS; Derbyshire Constabulary	Key service provider and front line contact with communities in Derbyshire
Consultation with forums representing the Protected Characteristics Groups	To get specific comments relating to the Protected Characteristic Groups
Feedback from Elected Members	Members will approve the Plan; also are representatives of and key contacts for local communities

### Stage 5. Analysing the impact or effects

#### a. What does the data tell you?

<b>Protected Group</b>	<b>Findings</b>
Age	<p>The population of Derbyshire in 2010 was estimated to be 763,700, representing 17.0% of the East Midland's population and 1.5% of England's. 17.9% of Derbyshire's population were children aged 0-15 years, 63.5% were of working age (16-64 years), and 18.6% of retirement age (65+ years).</p> <p>The county's age profile is already considerably older than the national average, and it is predicted that the county will see an increasingly ageing population in the future. By 2033 Derbyshire's population is set to rise by 14.5%, with a significant increase in older people (females aged 60 and over and males 65 and over) of 66.8% from 2008. The most significant rise is projected to be the over 90s</p>

	<p>population with an almost 300% rise from 2008. There is also a projected decrease in the working age population (females 16-59 years and males 16-64 years) within Derbyshire of 0.7% over the same time period. There were approximately 325,000 households in Derbyshire in 2008.</p> <p>Examination results for young people were higher than the national average in 2010, apart from for Key Stage 4 (the proportion of Derbyshire's resident pupils achieving 5 GCSEs A* - C ) where the county's performance was slightly below the national average.</p> <p>However, the proportion of Derbyshire's pupils achieving 5 GCSEs A* - C including English and maths was 55.0%, higher than the regional figure of 53.7% and the national figure of 53.4%. There is variation across the county on this indicator with lower attainment in Gamesley, parts of Riddings in Amber Valley, and parts of Staveley in Chesterfield; and higher attainment in Borrowash in Erewash, Stenson Fields in South Derbyshire; and Duffield in Amber Valley</p> <p>In September 2011 there were 5,780 people aged under 25 who were claiming job seekers allowance in Derbyshire. This represents just over a third (35.2%) of all unemployed people in the administrative county, which is well above the national average (30.9%)..At district level, Chesterfield, Erewash and Bolsover, had unemployment rates substantially above the national average. But in South Derbyshire and Derbyshire Dales, the rate was below the national average.</p>
Disability	<p>In 2010, 24% of the working age population in Derbyshire were disabled or work-limiting disabled, higher than both regional and national figures. In 2009, 2,074 people had severe or profound learning disabilities and were claiming the Disability Living Allowance. The number of people in Derbyshire with learning disabilities is predicted to grow by 18% by 2029, with a much bigger increase for older people aged over 65.</p> <p>The 2001 census showed that there is a higher percentage of people of working age with a limiting long term illness in Derbyshire (102,600 people, 14.7%) compared with the East Midlands (13.6%) and England (13.2%). The percentage of people aged 60F/65M and over who have a limiting long term illness in Derbyshire is 51.2%. This is much higher than the East Midlands (47.4%) and England (46.6%) rates. Higher levels of limiting long term illness are often found in parts of the country where the employment base was historically concentrated in traditional industries and in areas with large numbers of people of pensionable age.</p>
Gender (Sex)	<p>In 2010 51% of the county's population were female and 49% were male. The number of older women significantly outweighs the number of older men; for every 100 males over the age of 60 there are currently 117 females, with the difference becoming more pronounced at older ages.</p> <p>Economic activity rates are significantly higher amongst males than females, probably due to women looking after the home and family. A higher proportion of females in the county work part-time than</p>

	<p>males. Males are more than twice as likely to be self employed. On average, females earn 26.5% (£3.20) less per hour than males.</p> <p>Slightly higher proportions of males have no recognised qualifications than females. Additionally, a much higher proportion of females achieve 5 GCSEs at grades A* - C than males..</p>
Gender reassignment	No data
Marriage and civil partnership	<p>In 2008 there were 62 civil partnerships formed in Derbyshire, in contrast to 3,583 marriages.</p> <p>Between 2008 and 2010 a total of 170 civil partnerships were formed in Derbyshire. Of this total, 61% were female. This is in contrast to England where more partnerships were made between men than women.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity	No data
Race	<p>In 2009, Derbyshire's black and minority ethnic population formed 6.2% of the total population which is significantly less than regional and national averages. Across the county, Bolsover has the lowest BME population and South Derbyshire has the highest.. In 2010/11 the number of adult overseas nationals registering for a national insurance number (NINO) in Derbyshire stood at 1,280. This represents just 3.7% of all East Midlands NINO allocations for this time period and less than 0.2% of the England allocations, suggesting the county attracts relatively low numbers of international migrants.</p> <p>The age structure of the BME population is significantly younger than that of the white British population. Between 2001 and 2009 Derbyshire's BME population more than doubled in contrast to a very slight fall in the white British population.</p> <p>Economic activity rates are similar for the white British and BME populations which contrasts with the national situation. In Derbyshire, self-employment is much more common among BME workers.</p> <p>The BME claimant count unemployment rate in August 2011 was 3.6%, which compares with 3.4% for white British claimants. However, at national level BME groups experience unemployment rates almost twice the white British rate.</p>
Religion and belief including non-belief	<p>At the 2001 census around 77% of Derbyshire residents described themselves as Christians, compared to 72% in England. Sikhs and Muslims formed the next largest groups in Derbyshire but both had less than 2,000 followers. A further 15% of county residents had no religion.</p>
Sexual orientation	<p>The 2001 Census provided a count of same-sex couples, this totalled 800 in Derbyshire, representing 0.2% of all couples.</p>

#### Non-statutory

Socio-economic	<p>The county's claimant unemployment rate of 3.4% in September 2011 remained below the England (3.8%) and East Midlands (3.7%) figures. At district level, the rates in Chesterfield (4.3%), Erewash (4.3%) and Bolsover (4.1%) exceeded the national average. The lowest rates were in Derbyshire Dales (1.8%) and South Derbyshire</p>
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	<p>(2.2%). At the very local level, just under a third (57) of the county's 179 wards have unemployment rates above the national average.</p> <p>The 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation looks at barriers to housing and services which includes housing affordability, homelessness and overcrowding, and access to key local services. Deprivation varies considerably across the County. The deprivation scores (where a higher score indicates higher levels of deprivation) were highest in Derbyshire Dales, South Derbyshire and High Peak. Deprivation scores were lowest in Erewash and North East Derbyshire.</p>
Rural	<p>The county is largely rural with no major urban centre. The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 2009 rural/urban classification of local authorities shows Derbyshire Dales is classified as Rural 80 (with at least 80% of its population in rural settlements and larger market towns), and High Peak and North East Derbyshire are classified as Rural 50 (with at least 50% but less than 80% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns). Only the districts of Erewash and Chesterfield are classified as urban areas. There are 28 towns in Derbyshire which play a significant role in the local economy as employment hubs and providers of services.</p>

- b. What does customer feedback, complaints or discussions with stakeholder groups tell you about the impact of the policy, practice, service or function on the protected characteristic groups?

The demographic trends and issues for the county that have been identified through the data available present a challenge for future service provision. The Infrastructure Plan can help to target resources in a way that addresses some of those issues. For example, the Infrastructure Plan can address the needs of older and disabled people by reflecting the priorities of the Adult Care department including the personalisation of care agenda, the provision of suitable extra care accommodation and day centre facilities, and the delivery of community transport services. The Plan can also reflect NHS priorities to help delivery health facilities and infrastructure.

The Plan will also need to support services provided by the County Council's Children and Younger Adults Department, including education and youth services. Key issues to address are ensuring adequate school capacity, supporting improvements in educational attainment, providing facilities for young people, and helping to tackle youth unemployment and economic inactivity.

Whilst the Plan has no direct implications relating to gender differences, the Plan will help to provide infrastructure to support housing and economic development, which in turn will help to provide employment opportunities for people of all genders. In addition, the Plan will help to provide funding for a wide range of transport, green, social and community infrastructure, which will be of benefit to both men and women.

It is not thought that the Plan will impact on BME communities any differently to the White British population. The Plan will help to provide a wide range of infrastructure and services which will be of benefit to all communities in Derbyshire, including BME populations.

The Infrastructure Plan will also help to ensure that funding is prioritised in a way that addresses the needs of our communities, particularly those areas of deprivation that are in need of regeneration, and those rural communities, towns and villages that are in need of an appropriate scale of development to ensure their long-term sustainability. The Plan will support economic growth through the delivery of critical infrastructure (such as broadband infrastructure and transport improvements) that is required by our businesses and private sector. In addition, the Plan will be reflected in district and borough councils' own Infrastructure Delivery Plans and Core Strategies, which will try and direct new development to the most sustainable locations.

- c. Are there any other groups of people who may experience an adverse impact because of the proposals to change a policy or service who are not listed above?

No other groups that may experience an adverse impact because of the Plan have been identified.

- d. Gaps in data

What are your main gaps in information and understanding of the impact of your policy and services? Please indicate whether you have identified ways of filling these gaps.

Gaps in data	Action to deal with this
No data in relation to gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, or sexual orientation has been collected in preparing the Infrastructure Plan	<p>In continuing with the Plan's preparation, any data provided through consultation responses will be incorporated</p> <p>Once published, the Plan will be kept under review and the impacts monitored, including any</p>

	<p>impacts on character groups</p> <p>In reviewing the Plan, any additional data that has become available in relation to character groups will be reflected</p> <p>District and borough councils are strongly encouraged to undertake an Equalities Impact Analysis when preparing their Infrastructure Delivery Plans and Core Strategies. Any data or relating to character groups in their areas should be reflected at the local level and passed on to the County Council where relevant.</p>
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#### **Stage 6. Ways of mitigating unlawful prohibited conduct or unwanted adverse impact, or to promote improved equality of opportunity or good relations**

It is not considered that the Plan will result in adverse impacts on any of the character groups. It is intended that the Plan will have a positive impact on all residents in Derbyshire, including character groups, by helping to provide infrastructure and services to support our communities.

The Infrastructure Plan is a high level strategic (county-wide) document and many of its impacts and interventions will be dependent on delivery through the planning system and through the preparation of local plans and strategies.

In continuing with the Plan's preparation, any equality issues raised through consultation responses will be reflected. Once published, the Plan and its impacts will be monitored. Any impacts on character groups will be dealt with through future reviews of the Plan. In addition, district and borough councils are strongly encouraged to consider equality issues when preparing their own plans and any issues relating to character groups in their areas should be reflected and passed on to the County Council where relevant.

#### **Stage 7. Do stakeholders agree with your findings and proposed response?**

- Amber Valley CVS raised the importance of health and well being and the need to reduce health inequalities in response to consultation on the draft EIA. Health and wellbeing is a key issue for all of our residents including character groups and this is reflected in the data collected at Stage 4 and the analysis of impacts or effects at Stage 5.
- No other responses to the consultation on the draft EIA were received.

## Stage 8 and 9. Objectives setting/ implementation

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Planned action</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>How will this be monitored?</b>
Ensure the Plan does not have an adverse impact on character groups	Reflect any equality issues raised through consultation in the final plan.	Harriet Fisher	April 2012	The Plan will be reviewed annually and any equality impacts identified will be considered
Ensure that the Plan has a positive impact on all communities in Derbyshire, including character groups	Monitor and review the Plan to ensure that the delivery schedules reflect service and infrastructure priorities that will have the most added benefit for our communities	Harriet Fisher	Annually each April	The Plan will be reviewed annually and any equality impacts identified will be considered
Ensure that other related plans and strategies consider equality issues and impacts on character groups	Encourage district and borough councils to undertake Equalities Impact Analysis when preparing their Infrastructure Delivery Plans and Core Strategies  Encourage our partners, such as the NHS, Police, Fire and Rescue, Environment Agency and Highways Agency to undertake Equalities Impact Analysis when preparing their business plans and investment strategies	Harriet Fisher	Ongoing	The County Council is consulted on plans and strategies as they are prepared. In providing comments, the County Council will look for and encourage the use of EIA.

## **Stage 10. Monitoring and review/ mainstreaming into business plans**

Please indicate whether any of your objectives have been added to service or business plans and your arrangements for monitoring and reviewing progress/ future impact?

Preparation of the Infrastructure Plan (and accompanying documents including the Equalities Impact Analysis) is an objective of the Environmental Services Departmental Plan.

## **Stage 11. Publishing the completed analysis**

Completed analysis approved by **Cabinet** on **April 2012**

Where and when published?

The Equalities Impact Analysis will accompany the final draft of the Infrastructure Plan for its final consultation January – March 2012. The final Equalities Impact Analysis will be published alongside the final Infrastructure Plan (subject to Cabinet approval) in April 2012.

### **Decision-making processes**

**Where linked to decision on proposals to change, reduce or withdraw service/ financial decisions/ large-scale staffing restructures**

**Attached to report (title): Infrastructure Planning and Developer Contributions**

**Date of report: 13 December 2011**

**Author of report: Harriet Fisher**

**Audience for report: Cabinet**

**Outcome from report being considered**

To seek Cabinet approval of the Infrastructure Plan (final draft) for consultation in 2012 and to seek Cabinet approval of the Developer Contributions Protocol for publication and implementation.

### **Details of follow-up action or monitoring of actions/ decision undertaken**

The Equalities Impact Analysis will accompany the final draft of the Infrastructure Plan for its final consultation January – March 2012. The final Equalities Impact Analysis will be published alongside the final Infrastructure Plan (subject to Cabinet approval) in April 2012.

**Updated by: Harriet Fisher, Michael Evans**

**Date: 13 December 2011**