

DERBYSHIRE INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

May 2012

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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 deliver sustainable growth and development.

The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan focuses on strategic infrastructure including highways and transport; surface water flood management; waste; broadband; green infrastructure, libraries; children and younger adults' services; education; adult care; and public health and wellbeing. The Plan complements and provides a strategic overview for local Infrastructure Delivery Plans that are being prepared by local planning authorities.

The Plan provides evidence on the condition of and investment currently taking place in existing strategic infrastructure and services in the county (page 14). The Plan sets out [Strategic Priority Projects - Delivery Schedules](#) for future investment and [Potential Sources of Funding](#). It has a key role in informing Local Development Frameworks, local Infrastructure Delivery Plans, and Community Infrastructure Levies.

The Plan has been prepared in collaboration with a large number of public, private and voluntary sector partners. Reflecting this, [Appendix D](#) covers other major infrastructure provided by our partners, such as emergency services, water supply and waste water treatment, flood management and energy supply and distribution.

Strategic Priority Projects

The Plan identifies strategic priority projects that are currently taking place (current) or due to commence shortly where funding has been allocated (committed). This investment in strategic priority projects totals over £100 million and includes:

- Highway maintenance and improvements
- Improvements to public transport, walking and cycling networks
- Support for the Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership
- Provision of travel and journey planner information
- Community transport services
- Asset and property management
- Provision of additional Household Waste Recycling Centre capacity
- Countryside services and improvements to the Greenway network
- Protecting and enhancing Derbyshire's heritage and historic environment
- Improvements to existing libraries and provision of new libraries
- Children's services
- Expansion of existing schools and provision of new schools
- Adaptations to housing for older people
- Delivery of mixed-tenure Extra Care accommodation

The Plan also identifies other strategic priority projects which are required to support sustainable development in Derbyshire over the long-term but are currently only partially funded or unfunded and alternative sources of funding will need to be sought to secure their delivery. They include:

- Improvements to the highway network and new roads
- Improvements to the rail network and new or re-opened railway stations
- Expansion of household waste recycling centres and new centres
- Roll-out of superfast broadband across Derbyshire
- Habitat enhancement and Local Biodiversity Action Plan projects
- Delivery of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Management Plan
- Development of a study and landscape strategy for the Trent Valley
- Improvements to libraries and provision of new libraries
- Expansions to existing primary and secondary schools
- Provision of new primary and secondary schools

Some of the [Potential Sources of Funding](#) for strategic infrastructure include central government departments; Local Enterprise Partnerships and the Regional Growth Fund and Growing Places Fund; County Council capital and revenue programmes; the New Homes Bonus; developer contributions (see the Developer Contributions' Protocol); and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

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.

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. In setting the CIL rate, local planning authorities should consider viability and local market conditions, as well as the cost to developers of providing affordable housing and other developer contributions.

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is one funding stream for strategic infrastructure where other sources of funding have been exhausted and the County Council expects to see the above strategic priority projects reflected in Local Plans (previously termed Core Strategies) and CIL Charging Schedules.

Monitoring and Review

This is the first Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan. Changes to key (policy) elements of the Plan (including the Vision and Strategic Priority Projects) will be reviewed annually and updated where necessary with County Council Cabinet approval. Other technical or evidential information (such as school capacity figures) will be regularly reviewed by County Council officers to ensure it is up to date. We will engage and notify our partners of any updates.

1 Introduction

- 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 the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan (the 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, to deliver growth, and to accommodate change.
- 1.3 The Plan is aimed at County Council departments, local planning authorities, the development industry, statutory agencies, and other partners and infrastructure providers in Derbyshire. The Plan covers the administrative area of Derbyshire excluding Derby City but projects within Derby City have been reflected where these would help deliver growth in Derbyshire. The Plan:
- Helps understand current and future infrastructure provision and needs
 - Supports the preparation of Local Plans in line with the Localism Act and the National Planning Policy Framework
 - Informs Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedules
 - Identifies potential funding streams and investment opportunities
 - Advises local authorities and partners on investment decisions
 - Provides evidence to support both capital and revenue funding bids
 - Supports lobbying for Central Government funding and investment
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 The main body of the Plan focuses on strategic (county) level infrastructure and services. The list of infrastructure set out in legislation (2008 Planning Act and subsequent Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations) is not exhaustive. For the purposes of the Plan, strategic infrastructure is defined as including:
- Highways and transport – page [14](#)
 - Surface water flood management - page [24](#)
 - Local Authority collected waste - page [30](#)
 - Broadband - page [36](#)
 - Green Infrastructure - page [39](#)
 - Libraries – page [59](#)
 - Children and Younger Adults' Services - page [62](#)

- Education - page [63](#)
- Adult Care - page [68](#)
- Public health and wellbeing - page [73](#)

- 1.6 To avoid duplication at the local level, local green infrastructure (such as community open space and allotments), and 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' (borough and district councils and the Peak District National Park Authority) own Infrastructure Delivery Plans and Local Plans.
- 1.7 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.
- 1.8 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](#). 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 Distribution
Environment Agency	Severn Trent Water
Yorkshire Water	United Utilities
The Coal Authority	South Staffordshire Water
BT	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
British Waterways	Home Builders Federation
Inland Waterways Association	Derbyshire Chamber of Commerce
Chesterfield Canal Partnership	Derbyshire NHS
Derby and Sandiacre Canal Trust	East Midlands Ambulance Service
Friends of Cromford Canal	Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership	HM Prison Service
National Forest Company	Derbyshire Constabulary
English Heritage	Derbyshire Probation Trust
Natural England	Derbyshire Sport
The National Trust	Sport England
D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership	Sheffield City Region

- 1.9 [Appendix D](#) summarises information regarding some of the other infrastructure and services that is provided by our partners as follows:

- [Minerals](#) at page [110](#)
- [Canals](#) at page [112](#)

- [Water Supply](#) at page [115](#)
 - [Waste Waste Water Treatment](#) at page [118](#)
 - [Water Quality, Rivers and Watercourses](#) at page [120](#)
 - [Fluvial Flood Risk and Management](#) at page [122](#)
 - [Energy Supply and Distribution](#) at page [125](#)
 - [Health, Emergency and Justice Services](#) at page [127](#)
- 1.10 The Plan has been prepared during 2011 and 2012 at a time of uncertainty, with major proposed changes to the policy framework including the intended revocation of the Regional Strategy, the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework, and the Localism Act. 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.
- 1.11 The Plan is a ‘living document’ and will be regularly reviewed to incorporate updated information and to reflect changing priorities, plans and investments.**

2 Spatial Portrait – Derbyshire Today

- 2.1 The county of Derbyshire (excluding Derby City) 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. 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. Derby City makes a significant contribution to the Derbyshire economy.
- 2.2 Derbyshire is relatively well served by nationally important roads including the M1 motorway and the A628, A52, A50, A516 and A38 trunk roads as well as regional and other locally important routes. Most of Derbyshire has good rail links to major cities including Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester and Leeds. 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.
- 2.3 Derbyshire has high quality landscapes, including the majority of 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 and Creswell Crags. 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 Swarkestone Bridge and old trade routes such as salt routes.
- 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. 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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%.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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. Derbyshire County Council's current target is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 25% by 2015.

3 Vision - The Future Role and Growth of Derbyshire

- 3.1 Derbyshire is going to change, grow and develop over the next twenty years. The following Vision is taken from the latest Local Plan documents prepared by local planning authorities. It should be noted that the Vision may change as plans progress. **In particular, the forthcoming revocation of the East Midlands Regional Plan (RSS) may result in locally derived housing targets and plan periods.**
- 3.2 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.

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

- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 A number of regeneration projects are planned in Derbyshire which will strengthen economic growth. Broadband Delivery UK funding has been allocated and will be match-funded locally to help improve broadband coverage. Land will be reclaimed with funding from the D2N2 LEP Growing Places Fund and the private sector including regeneration at Markham Vale Enterprise Zone. The D2N2 and Sheffield City Region LEPs have secured funding from the Regional Growth Fund to deliver economic development projects including careers ad training; business support programmes; and schemes to drive business innovation. To support inward investment, work will be undertaken by the D2N2 LEP to assess the requirements for services and utilities, including energy and water, of strategic sites and growth areas.
- 3.5 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. It should be noted that locally derived targets may be set by district and borough councils following revocation of the RSS. **The following paragraphs constitute this Plan's Vision and are drawn from the latest Local Plan documents available at the time of writing.**

- 3.6 In Amber Valley, new growth 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. More affordable housing will be provided in the borough and the housing needs of all sectors of the community will be met. Around 1000 dwellings could be promoted at Denby (Cinderhill). The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site will bring about growth in sustainable tourism.
- 3.7 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. 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. The sustainable growth of the district's economy will be focused on four strategic employment growth zones and the area's high cultural value including Bolsover Castle and Creswell Crags will bring about sustainable tourism. Improvements will be made to the attractiveness of the district's former industrial sites for future business investment.
- 3.8 In Chesterfield 7,600 dwellings will be provided by 2031. Housing growth will be focused at the Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor strategic regeneration site, Chesterfield Waterside, in and around existing town and district centres, close to local services centres and around the Regeneration Priority areas of Barrow Hill, Duckmanton, Holme Hall, Mastin Moor, Poolsbrook and Rother Ward. Economic development will be delivered on committed sites (principally Markham Vale Enterprise Zone) and on brownfield land in existing industrial areas. The Green Belt will be maintained and the Chesterfield Canal will be restored to a navigable state along its length within the borough.
- 3.9 In the Derbyshire Dales housing development of between 3,600 and 4,400 dwellings will be delivered with growth focused in the market towns of Ashbourne, Matlock and Wirksworth. The settlements of Hlland Ward, Brailsford, Doveridge, Tansley, Cromford, Darley Dale, Matlock Bath and Middleton by Wirksworth are defined as 'Larger Settlements' where more moderate development may be located. Areas of countryside will be protected and enhanced and 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. New employment space will be created in older mill and industrial complexes and redundant mining and quarry sites. The area's industrial legacy, including the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, will bring about growth in sustainable tourism.

- 3.10 In Erewash Ilkeston and Long Eaton will be the focus for retail, leisure, cultural and commercial opportunities. The existing housing stock will be upgraded and 7,200 new homes will be provided across Erewash. In Ilkeston, the former Stanton Ironworks will be developed and regenerated as an urban extension providing 2000 new homes and employment uses. Housing will also be provided at Long Eaton and elsewhere through urban redevelopment. The majority of the countryside, green belt, areas of biodiversity and locations at risk from flooding will be protected. Green infrastructure will be protected and enhanced. Potential to increase tourism and make connections with the adjoining Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site will be realised.
- 3.11 In the High Peak housing development of between 3,662 and 4,982 dwellings will be delivered with growth 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 more moderate development may be located. Areas of countryside will be protected and enhanced and separation between settlements will be maintained. Smaller villages and the countryside will see investment in agricultural diversification and affordable homes on rural exceptions sites. New employment space will be created in older mill and industrial complexes and redundant mining and quarry sites. The area's industrial legacy, including the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, will bring about growth in sustainable tourism.
- 3.12 In North East Derbyshire 5,240 dwellings could be provided by 2031. This would be split as 50 dwellings per year in the Constrained North sub-area; 182 dwellings per year in the Transitional South sub-area; and 30 dwellings per year in the Rural West sub-area. In the north of the district, where there is a significant need for affordable housing, there may be a need for a targeted review of the Green Belt. Economic development will continue at the Markham Vale Enterprise Zone.
- 3.13 In the Peak District National Park opportunities for enhancing the valued characteristics of the National Park will be identified and acted upon. The majority of development (around 80-90% of new homes) will be focused in Bakewell and named settlements (see adopted Core Strategy), with the remainder occurring in other settlements and the rest of the countryside. In Bakewell the Central Shopping Area will be protected; employment sites will be safeguarded and the take-up and enhancement of under-used employment sites will be encouraged; and

scope for a new build hotel to serve the town and improve visitor accommodation within the National Park will be offered.

- 3.14 South Derbyshire is one of the fastest growing areas in the country. 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. New development will be focused on Swadlincote and Swadlincote town centre will be regenerated. There will be significant development on the edge of Derby; potentially at Mickleover, Littleover, Sinfen, Chellaston and/or Boulton Moor. The principles of the Nottingham-Derby and Swadlincote-Burton Green Belts will be retained.

4 Infrastructure and Services

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

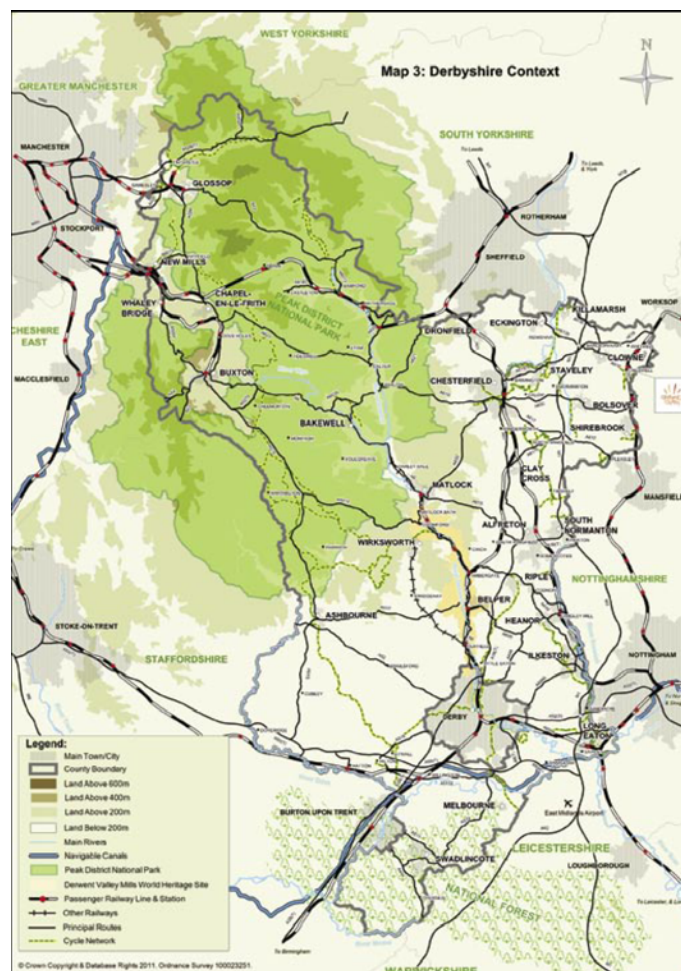
- Current provision – what is currently being delivered and any gaps
- Future investment – what else is required to support the Plan's Vision

Transport Infrastructure

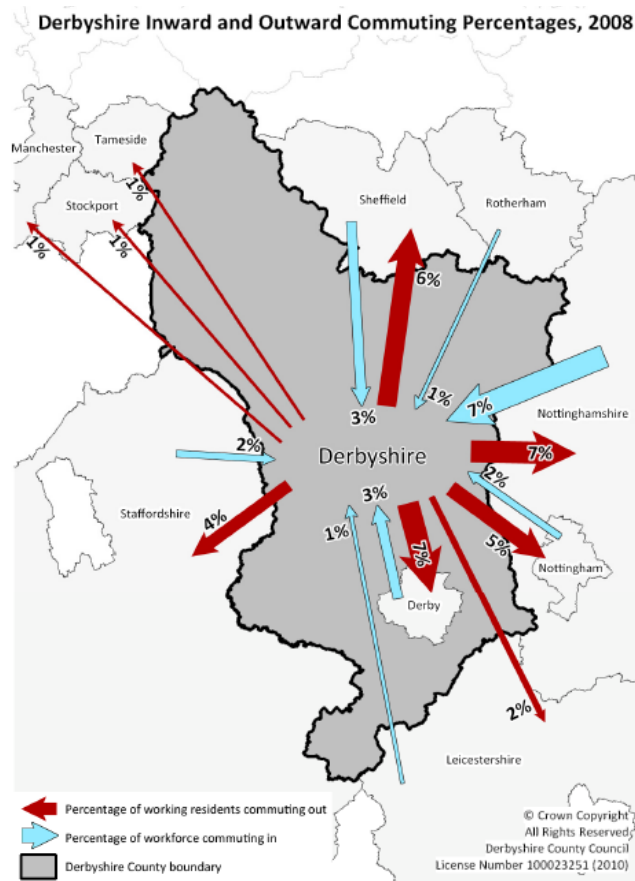
Highways and Public Transport

Current Provision

4.2 Derbyshire has good transport routes from surrounding areas. The M1 flanks the eastern side, whilst the A50 corridor gives access to the M6 and North West England. There are regular and frequent train services to major cities and three major airports (Doncaster/Sheffield, Nottingham East Midlands and Manchester) are located just outside of Derbyshire. The transport network allows people to get around by driving, walking, cycling or by public transport.



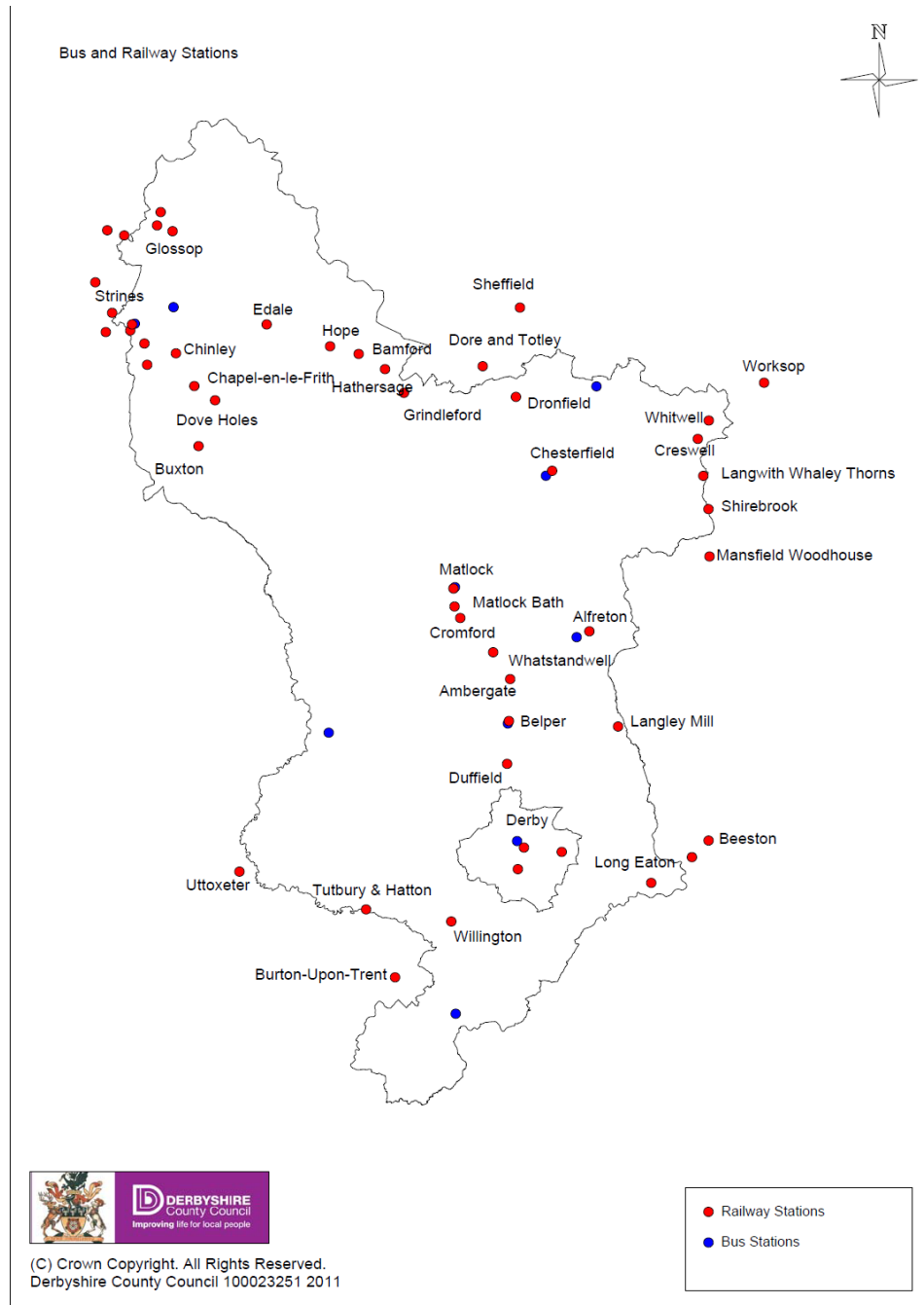
- 4.3 Derbyshire is a net exporter of commuters. Derby, Sheffield and Nottingham are the most important cities to in terms of the supply of labour and of jobs. There is a strong pull towards Sheffield in the north east of the county, towards Manchester in the north west of the county, towards Mansfield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



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

- 4.4 There are approximately 5,656 km of roads in Derbyshire of which 5,528 km of local (non-strategic) roads are managed by the County Council. 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.
- 4.5 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. Currently, there is a reduction in the number of supported services that the County Council is able to subsidise. These routes tend to be in rural or peripheral areas of Derbyshire.

- 4.6 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.



- 4.7 Network Rail is a not for dividend company that owns and operates Britain's rail infrastructure. Network Rail operates under a licence 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.

- 4.8 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, including phone contact numbers, an on-line journey planner, timetables, booklets and detailed information at bus stops. The County Council produces timetable booklets and leaflets for different areas.

Future Investment

- 4.9 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. The County Council's capital programme and Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) Investment Protocol (www.derbyshire.gov.uk/localtransportplan) set out plans for future investment.
- 4.10 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). The County Council's 2012-13 capital programme commits £19.39 million to the management and maintenance of the local highway network including de-trunked roads; road safety and integrated transport, in line with the LTP3. The capital programme also commits £800,000 to the provision of a link road to improve access to and support economic development at Markham Vale.
- 4.11 For buses, the County Council's capital programme and LTP3 Investment Protocol commit funding to the maintenance and improvement of passenger waiting facilities; bus corridors; raised boarders; replacement bus stops and layout changes.
- 4.12 For rail, the Government's National Infrastructure Plan includes £14 billion of funding for Network Rail to support maintenance, investment and major improvements.
- 4.13 In addition, the Government is committed to delivering High Speed Rail phase 2 (HS2). A High Speed Rail extension from London to Birmingham and on to South Yorkshire and Leeds is planned by the Government. In Spring 2012 the Government will receive advice on the potential route and options for stations in Manchester, Leeds, South Yorkshire, the East Midlands and at Heathrow Airport. The Government will publish a response in Autumn 2012 setting out their initial preferred route and station options.
- 4.14 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
- 4.15 The County Council's 2012-13 capital programme commits £1,000,000 of funding from the 6Cs New Growth Point Fund towards the cost of redeveloping Ilkeston Station. However the total cost will be £4.5 million meaning this project is currently only partially funded.
- 4.16 There is a strong business case for improvements to the Midland Mainline over and above those already schedules. Local authorities, Local Enterprise Partnerships and other interested bodies from the East Midlands and South Yorkshire are continuing to press Government to bring these forward. The scheme is also identified in the LTP3. Assuming funding can be secured from alternative sources, Network Rail will be a key delivery partner for the project.
- 4.17 The extraction of coal and minerals is a significant form of development in Derbyshire. More information on the type and location of mineral extraction that occurs in Derbyshire can be found at [Minerals](#) at page [110](#). 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. There may be a requirement for additional highway and rail capacity and/or highway and rail improvements to accommodate future minerals development. More information about potential sources of funding for infrastructure improvements required as a result of minerals development is in the Developer Contributions' Protocol.
- 4.18 Across Derbyshire, development will put pressure on existing highway and public transport networks, services and facilities. The following paragraphs set out the County Council's current understanding of how strategic growth in and around settlements could impact on transport infrastructure. This understanding will need to be tested further (for example through modelling and Transport Assessments) as local planning authorities progress their Local Plans. Where known, potential mitigation measures are identified as strategic priority projects. Currently, these strategic priority projects are only partially funded or are unfunded and the potential impacts and benefits of these projects will need to be tested further.
- 4.19 In Amber Valley, development at Ripley would probably result in a requirement for additional highway capacity although further testing is required. One way of providing additional capacity could be the 'Ripley Gateway' A610 – Codnor bypass strategic priority project although the potential impacts of this scheme are not yet known and further testing

is required. In Heanor, additional highway capacity would probably be required although further testing is needed. A potential solution could be the A610 – A6007 Link Road strategic priority project although the potential impacts of this scheme are not yet known and further testing is required. Depending on the scale and location of growth proposed, development at Alfreton and Denby (Cinderhill) would both probably result in a requirement for additional highway capacity and there could be an impact from both locations on the A38 resulting in a requirement for the A38 Derby Junctions strategic priority project.

- 4.20 In Bolsover, depending on the scale and location of growth proposed, development is likely to result in a need for additional highway capacity in Bolsover town and Clowne but further testing is required before potential mitigation can be identified. In South Normanton, growth is likely to impact on the A38 and M1 (junction 28) and there may be a requirement for additional strategic highway capacity. It is likely that growth can be accommodated at Shirebrook without a requirement additional highway capacity although this will depend on the scale and location of proposed development and proposals will need to be tested.
- 4.21 Chesterfield has existing highway capacity issues and problems including congestion and air and noise pollution. Development at Chesterfield is likely to worsen the situation and result in a requirement for additional highway capacity. However this will depend on the scale and location of proposed development and further testing (modelling) will be needed. The County Council thinks that, along with demand management and sustainable travel measures, the A61 Chesterfield Inner Relief Road Junctions and the A619 Staveley – Brimington Bypass strategic priority projects should be part of a mitigation package for Chesterfield. Other strategic priority projects are the Hollis Lane Link and the A619/Queens Park/Park Road signalling improvement schemes, but the potential impact of these schemes needs to be tested. Growth at Staveley would likely result in a requirement for additional highway capacity but further testing is required before potential mitigation can be identified. It is not yet known whether growth at the Eastern Villages would require additional highway capacity and further testing is needed.
- 4.22 In Derbyshire Dales growth at Ashbourne would likely result in a requirement for additional highway capacity. However, it won't be easy to provide additional capacity and, whilst a bypass for Ashbourne is a potential solution, further testing of the impacts of this scheme is needed. Any mitigation package will need to include demand management measures. Development at Matlock and Wirksworth would also probably result in a need for additional highway capacity, although to a lesser extent than Ashbourne and further testing is required before potential mitigation can be identified. In addition, in and around the Peak District National Park demand management and sustainable travel measures should be delivered.

- 4.23 In Erewash, growth at Ilkeston would require additional highway capacity. This will not be easy to provide and any mitigation should therefore include demand management and sustainable travel measures and the re-opening of Ilkeston station (a strategic priority project). Long-Eaton has existing highway capacity issues and problems including congestion and air and noise pollution however it is well connected by rail. Development would result in a requirement for additional highway capacity but this will not be easy to provide and any mitigation should therefore include demand management and sustainable travel measures. Development of the strategic Stanton Ironworks site would require result in a requirement for additional highway capacity. A full transport assessment would be needed to further understand the need for intervention and to identify potential mitigation measures.
- 4.24 In High Peak, depending on the scale and location of development proposed, growth at Buxton would probably result in a requirement for additional highway capacity but further testing is required. A potential solution could be the Fairfield Link Road strategic priority project although the potential impacts of this scheme are not yet known and further testing is required. The County Council thinks that a new rail station at Gamesley (a strategic priority project) should be part of any mitigation package for High Peak. Although there is the potential for transport improvements in the area, being pursued by Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council as the Longdendale Integrated Transport Strategy, it is the view of the County Council that the Glossop area will remain very constrained by transport network capacity. This does not preclude significant development in the area, but this will need to be accompanied by innovative packages of measures influencing existing travel as well as that generated by new allocations. In addition, in and around the Peak District National Park demand management and sustainable travel measures should be delivered.
- 4.25 In North East Derbyshire, depending on the scale and location of development proposed, growth at Clay Cross Buxton would probably result in a requirement for additional highway capacity but further testing is required. A potential solution could be the A61 – A617 Avenue Link Road strategic priority project although the potential impacts of this scheme are not yet known and further testing is required.
- 4.26 In South Derbyshire, depending on the scale and location of development proposed, growth at Swadlincote would probably result in a requirement for additional highway capacity but further testing is required. The County Council thinks that, along with demand management and sustainable travel measures, the Swadlincote-Woodville Regeneration Route strategic priority project, should be part of a mitigation package for Swadlincote. This could possibly include an extension to connect the route to the Ashby bypass, although the potential impacts of this are not yet known and further testing is

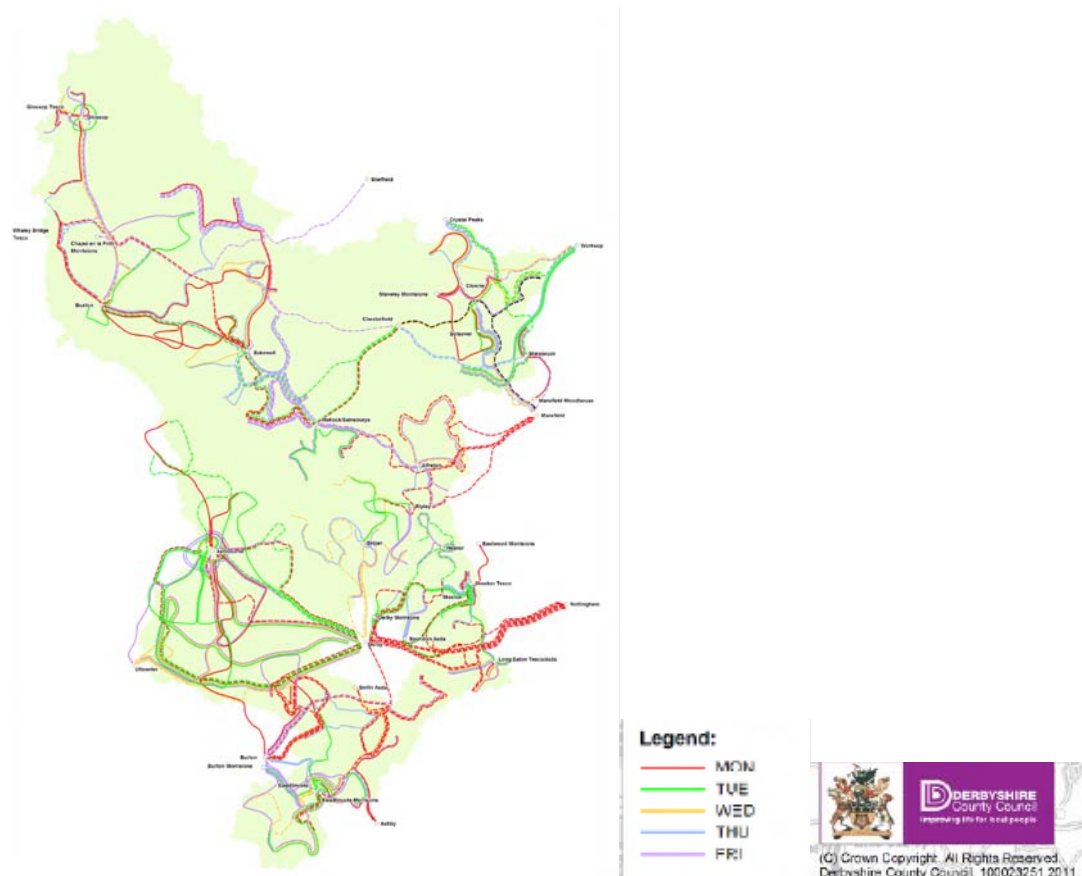
required. Growth in South Derbyshire on the edge of Derby would probably require additional highway capacity and would impact on the A38 resulting in a requirement for the A38 Derby Junctions strategic priority project. It may also give rise to a requirement for the Swarkestone Bridge and Causeway alternative route, Boulton Moor Park and Ride (in Derby City), and the T12 Link Road strategic priority projects but further testing of the impacts of these schemes is needed.

- 4.27 In addition to strategic growth within and around settlements proposed through Local Plans there are a number of situations where investment in transport infrastructure could be important in supporting regeneration and economic development at the following strategic sites: Bakewell Riverside; Chesterfield Waterside; Bingswood, Whaley Bridge; Silkstone, Clay Cross; Markham Vale; and Hatton, South Derbyshire. The County Council will not necessarily be seeking to use its own financial resources to assist any of these schemes, but it will certainly seek to help secure them through liaison and lobbying and assistance with funding applications (for example to the Growing Places Fund) where appropriate.

Community Transport

Current Provision

- 4.28 Derbyshire County Council supports community transport services, the routes of which are shown by the map below.



Future Investment

- 4.29 The County Council has committed to 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

- 4.30 See [Countryside - Access](#) at page [53](#).

Street Lighting

Current Provision

- 4.31 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.
- 4.32 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.

Future Investment

- 4.33 Around 40,000 of Derbyshire's 89,000 street lamps will be turned off between 12.00am and 5.30am each night from May/June 2012. A further 900 street lamps will be permanently switched off. This will save 2,000 tonnes of carbon annually and £400,000+ on energy bills.
- 4.34 An ongoing programme of installing low-energy lighting in existing bus shelters to reduce energy consumption is underway. The County Council committed £35,000 plus ongoing maintenance costs towards this scheme for 2011/12.

Travel Plans

Current Provision

- 4.35 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:

Future Investment

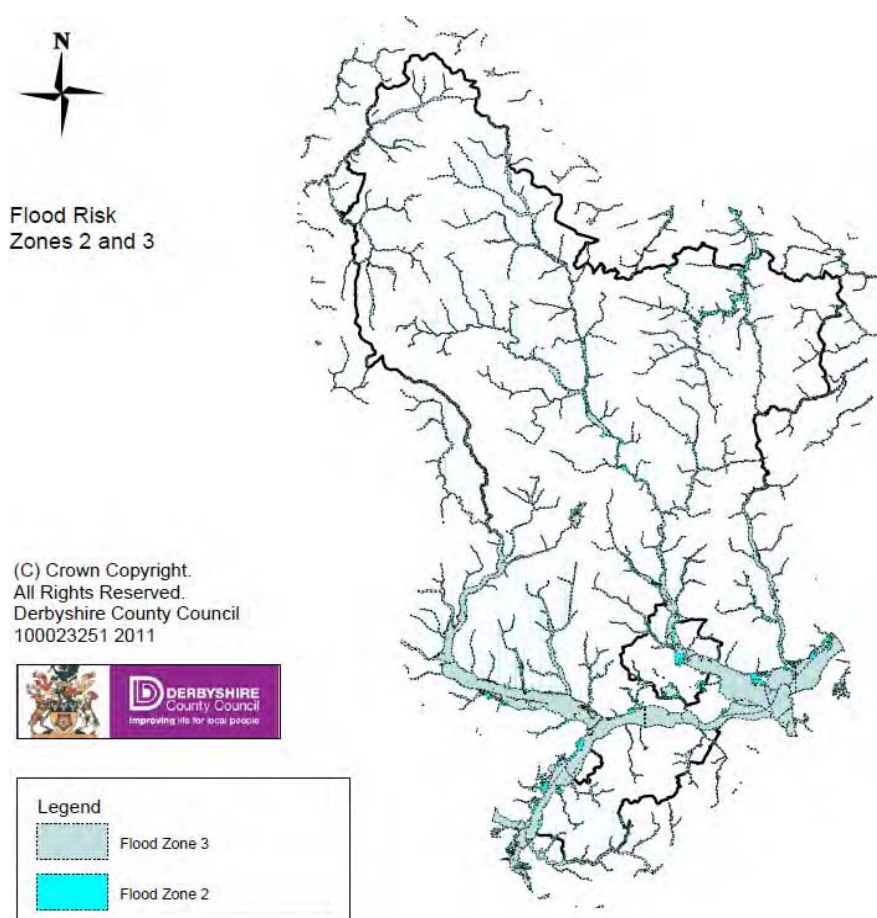
- 4.36 Travel Plans are a cost-effective tool for encouraging behaviour change towards low carbon, healthier travel. The County Council encourages businesses, voluntarily and through the planning process, to develop travel plans. The aim is to encourage the use of more sustainable transport modes such 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.
- 4.37 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

- 4.38 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 page 122); and Derbyshire County Council's Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment. The map below illustrates flood risk from all sources.



- 4.39 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.
- 4.40 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 required Lead Local Flood Authorities to prepare Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments by June 2011.

4.41 The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 designated the County Council as a Lead Local Flood Authority with 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 most recent series of enablements in April 2011 required the County Council to:

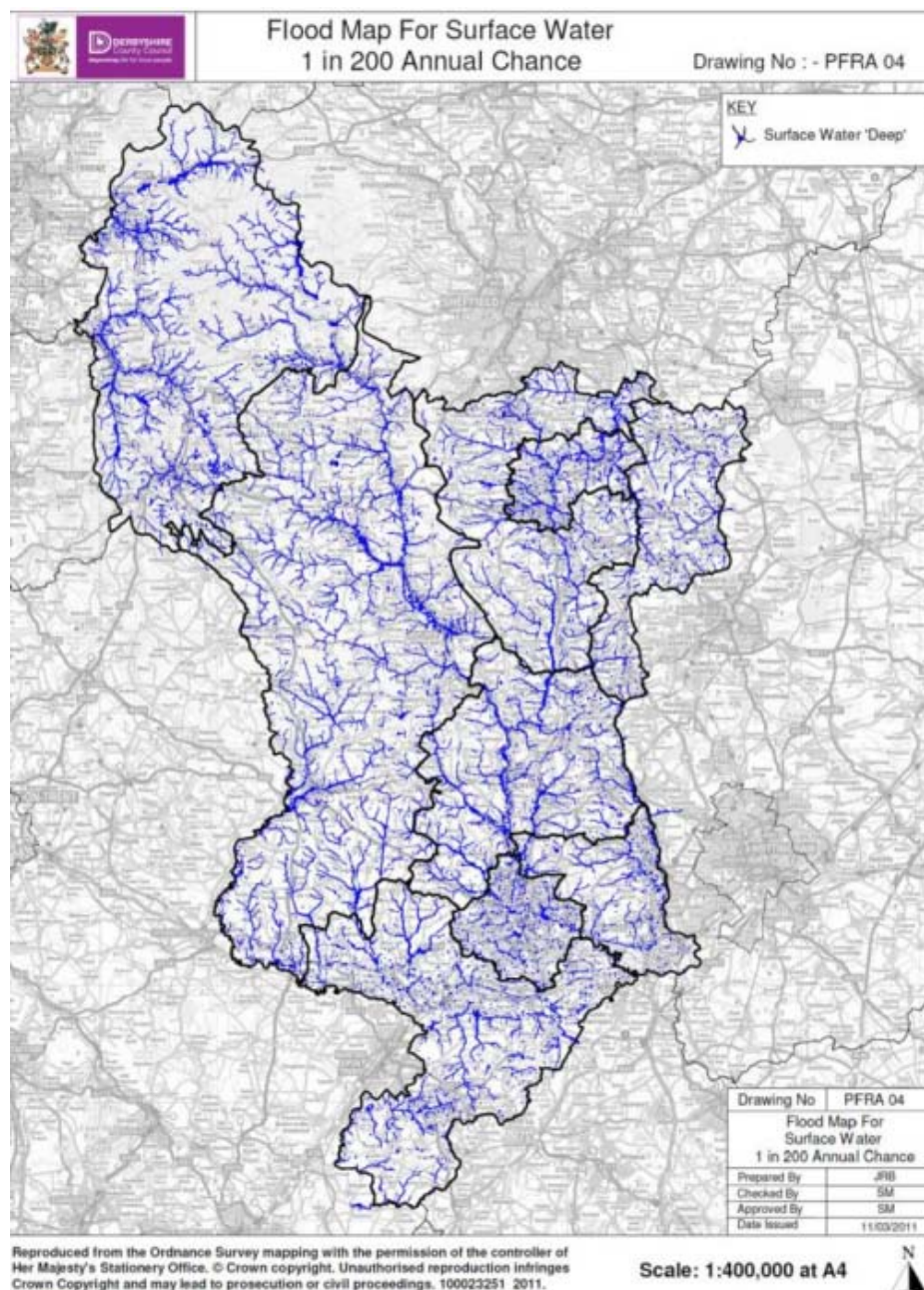
- Investigate flooding – the County Council is developing a protocol based on the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment to determine the extent of investigation required
- Make recommendations and assemble partners to resolve or mitigate future flood risk - the County Council has established a Strategic 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

4.42 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 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Approving Boards will require additional resources in April/October 2012.

4.43 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:

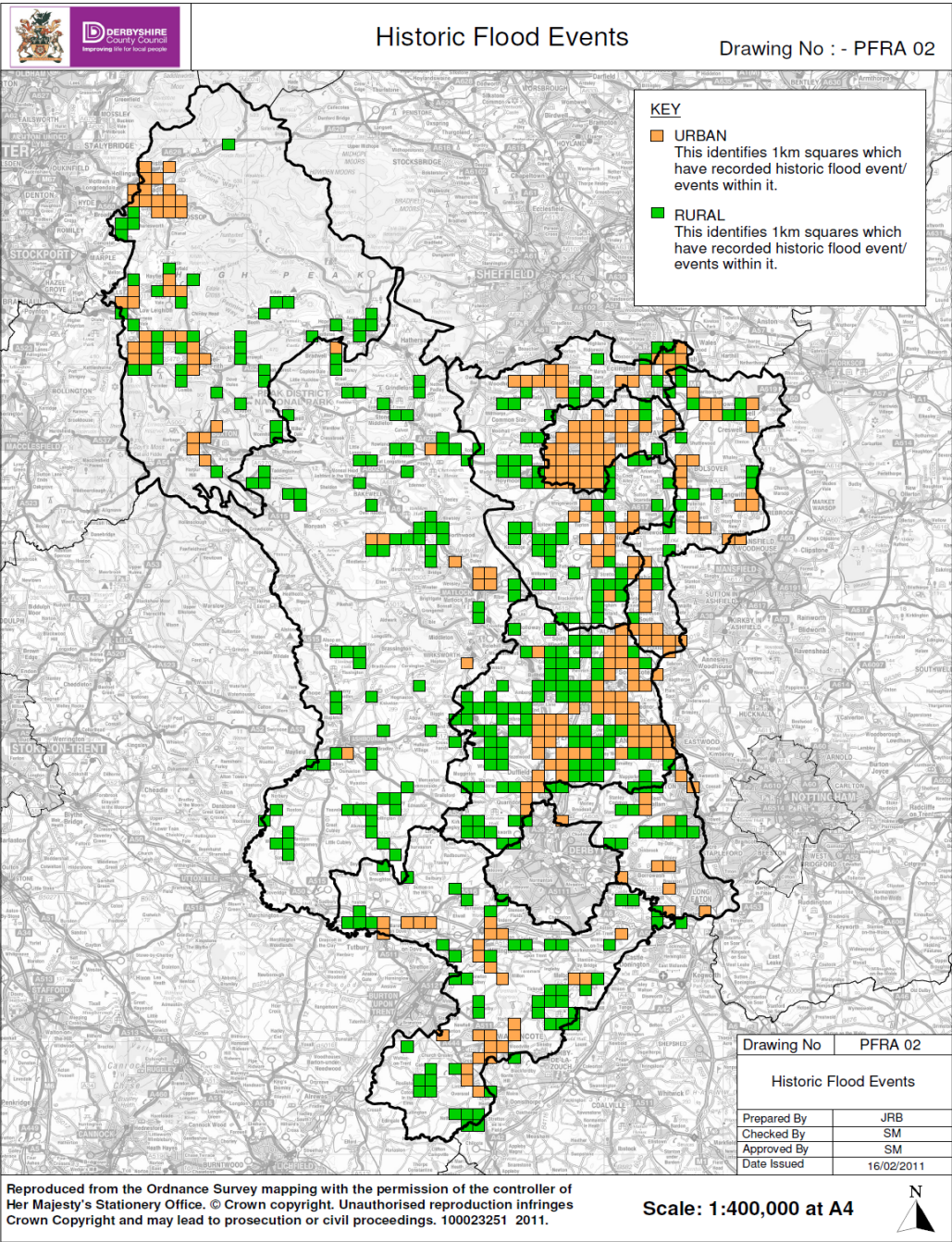
- Historic flooding data collected from parish, district and county records; detailed records are held digitally on GIS
- An understanding of the areas most at risk of current and future flooding from surface water and ordinary watercourses including risk to dwellings, non-residential property, and critical 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

4.44 The map below illustrates risk from surface water flooding.



4.45 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.

4.46 Information collected for the purposes of understanding past flood risk is shown on the map below.



4.47 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. 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.

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.

4.48 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.

4.49 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 Church of England School basements were flooded. There was structural damage to thirty roads across the county.

4.50 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.

- 4.51 Chesterfield was particularly affected in 2007 when the Rivers Hipper and Rother overtopped their 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.
- 4.52 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.
- 4.53 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.
- 4.54 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.

Future Investment

- 4.55 The County Council is taking work on the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) 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)
- 4.56 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.

- 4.57 The County Council's 2012-13 Capital Programme commits £300,000 to local flood defence schemes to reduce risk of flooding from surface water and to support local investments.

Climate Change and Future Risk

- 4.58 The impacts of climate change on future flood risk are not fully understood. United Kingdom Climate Projections 2009 (UKCP09) information has been used in the PFRA to provide an insight into the possible impacts of climate change on future flood risk within Derbyshire. 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%.

- 4.59 The consequences are predicted to be 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.

- 4.60 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.

Local Authority Collected Waste

Current Provision

- 4.61 Local Authority collected 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 and disposal of municipal waste arisings. The district and borough councils are responsible for the collection of municipal waste.
- 4.62 In 2009/10 Derbyshire produced 392,509 tonnes of Local Authority collected 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.



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

- 4.63 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.
- 4.64 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

4.65 Some district and borough councils run their own collection services whereas others let contracts to private companies to undertake collections on their behalf. When collecting waste from households district and borough councils adopt a range of materials, methods and frequencies. 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.

4.66 The district and borough councils in Derbyshire have invested heavily to improve arrangements for the collection and recycling/composting of Local Authority collected 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.

4.67 Details of local waste collection kerbside schemes (as of March 2012) are set out below.

Authority	Residual Waste (Black Bin)	Green Waste and Food Waste Collections				Recycling Collections at Kerbside										
	Frequency	Collection Receptacle	Garden Waste	Kitchen Waste	Frequency	Cans & Tins	Foil & Aerosols	Glass Bottles & Jars	Newspapers & Magazines	Cardboard	Plastic Bottles	Other Plastics	Mixed Textiles & Clothes	Bagged Batteries	Cartons (tetrapacks)	Frequency
Amber Valley Borough Council	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with recycling)	Optional Green Bin paid for by Households	P	-	Fortnightly	Orange Box	Orange Box	Yellow Box	Blue Bag	Orange Bag	-	-	-	-	-	Fortnightly
Bolsover District Council	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with green bin)	Green Bin	P	-	Fortnightly	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	-	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	-	Fortnightly
Chesterfield Borough Council	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with green bin)	Green Bin	P	-	Fortnightly	Blue Bin	Blue Bin	Blue Bin	Blue Bin	Blue Bin	Blue Bin	Blue Bin	Bagged Separately	Blue Bin	-	Fortnightly
Derby City Council	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with green bin)	Brown Bin	P	P	Fortnightly	Blue Bin	Blue Bin (not foil)	Blue Bin	Blue Bag	Orange Bag	Blue Bin	Blue Bin	Red Bag	-	Blue Bin	Fortnightly
Derbyshire Dales District Council	Weekly	Green Lidded Bin	P	P	Fortnightly	Blue Bag	-	Blue Box	Blue Bag	Blue Bag	-	-	-	-	-	Fortnightly
Erewash Borough Council	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with brown bin)	Brown Bin	P	-	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 Borough Council	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with green bin)	Green Lidded Bin	P	P	Fortnightly	Green Box	Green Box	Green Box	Blue Bag	Blue Bag	-	-	Red Bag	-	-	Fortnightly
North East Derbyshire District Council	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with green bin)	Green Bin	P	-	Fortnightly	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	-	Burgundy Bin	Burgundy Bin	-	Fortnightly
South Derbyshire District Council	Fortnightly (alternate weeks with brown bin)	Brown Bin	P	P	Fortnightly	Green Box	Green Box	Green Box	Blue Bag	-	-	-	White Bag	-	-	Fortnightly

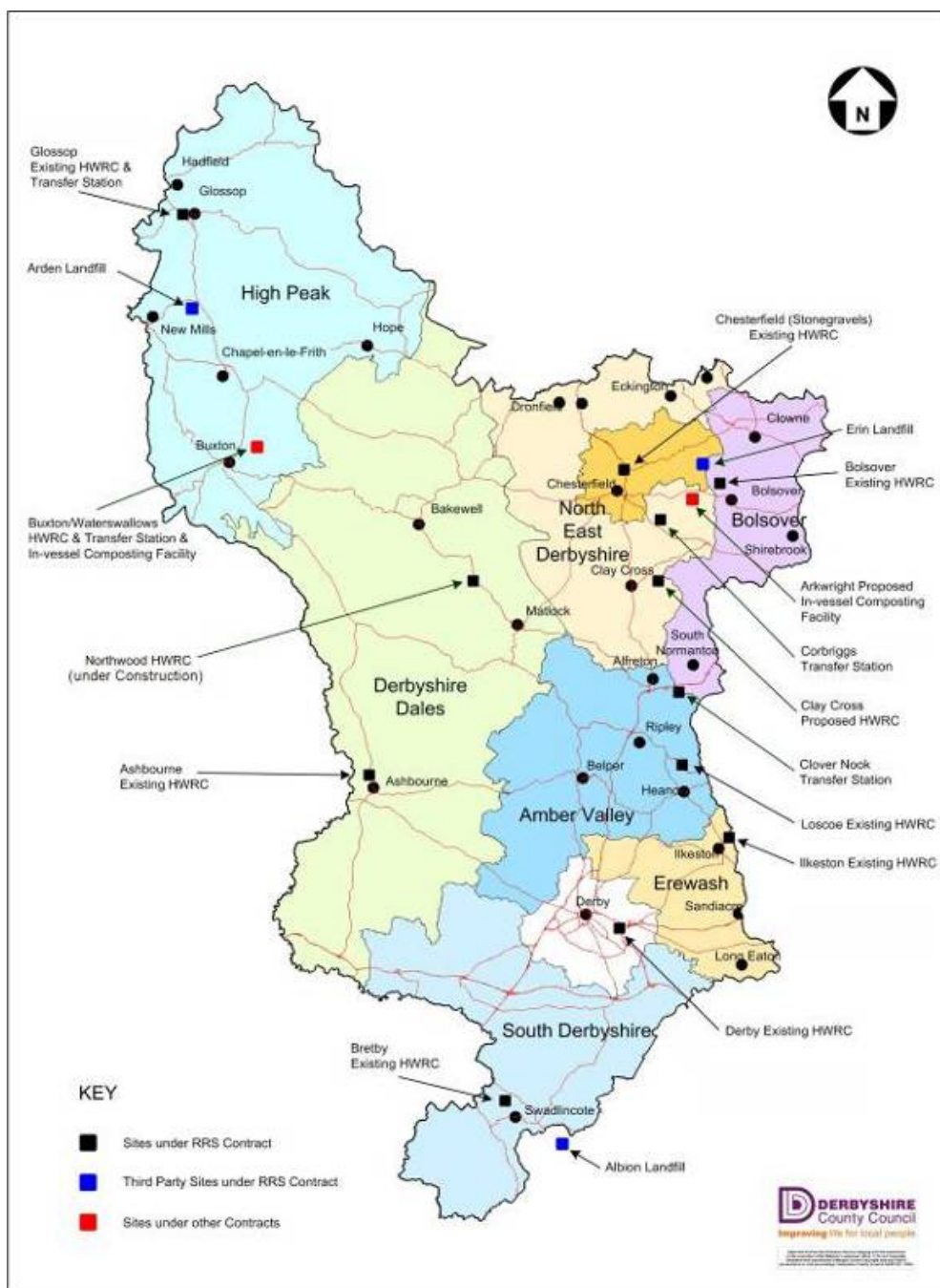
*Green Recycling Bags are provided free of charge, a blue 140 litre bin can be purchased for £26 or a 240 litre blue bin for £28.

Disposal

4.68 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.

- 4.69 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. Currently it is then sent either to landfill or to areas outside of Derbyshire 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 sub-contracted by the County Council's long term waste management contractor, Resource Recovery Solutions (Derbyshire) Ltd.
- 4.70 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.
- 4.71 The County Council has invested in new and improved Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) and the provision of in-vessel composting facilities across Derbyshire. The County Council has recently developed a new in-vessel composting facility in the north west of the County which processes organic waste including garden and kitchen waste collected from householders. Planning approval for the construction of a second in-vessel composting plant at Arkwright has also been granted although this permission is currently subject to legal challenge.
- 4.72 The County Council currently has 9 HWRCs. The County Council's waste facilities are shown over the page.



Future Investment

Collection

- 4.73 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.
- 4.74 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

4.75 The County Council, jointly with Derby City Council, is preparing a Waste Plan which will guide how waste is managed over the next 20 years. The plan will set out how many and what types 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 Waste Plan is in the early stages of preparation. This Plan will be updated as the Waste Plan progresses.

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

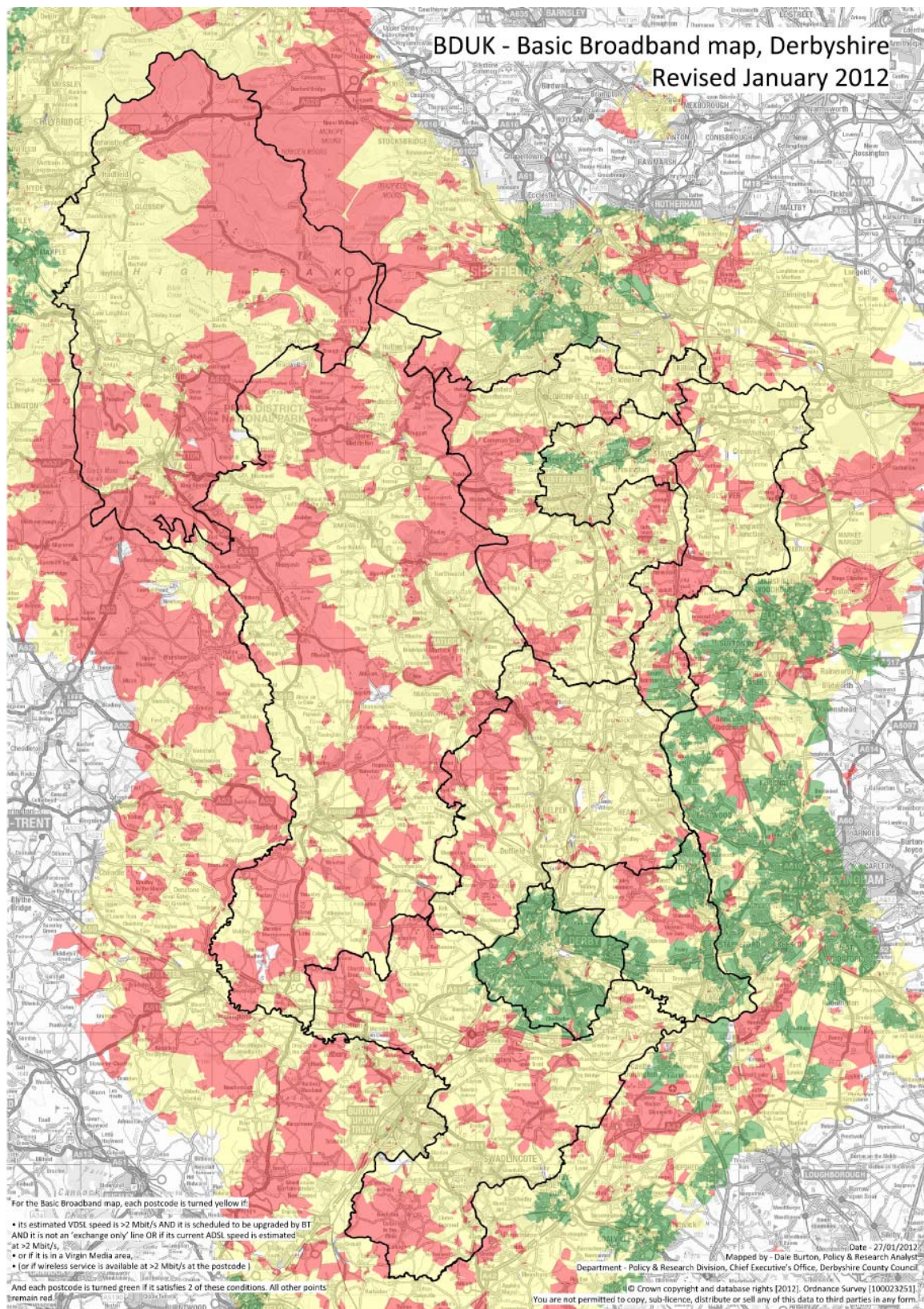
HWRC	Current Available Capacity	Vehicle Capacity	Potential for Expansion
Ashbourne	Surplus	Space for 14 parked vehicles and 31 queuing	No current requirement for expansion. If required in the future there is potential for expansion on DCC owned land to the west
Bolsover	Surplus	Space for 24 +2 disabled parked cars and 30 queuing	No current requirement for expansion. If required in the future there is potential for expansion as part of 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 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	No current requirement for expansion. If required in the future there is potential for expansion on existing footprint if capacity of the transfer station is utilised.

- 4.77 An additional HWRC is proposed at Clay Cross. The County Council has planning permission to redevelop and enlarge the Waste Transfer Station and HWRC at Glossop. This project will progress once permanent improvements to the access road and bridge are agreed and completed.
- 4.78 In addition, strategic priority waste projects that are currently only partially funded or are unfunded include the expansion or replacement of Bretby, Ilkeston, Loscoe and Stonegravels HWRCs. The delivery of these projects may be required to accommodate development in South Derbyshire, Erewash, Amber Valley and Chesterfield.
- 4.79 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.

Broadband

Current Provision

- 4.80 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.
- 4.81 There are 74 BT exchanges in Derbyshire enabled for ADSL which currently deliver broadband provision to around 65% of Derbyshire. It is known that parts of Derbyshire, particularly rural areas, such as Bolsover, 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.
- 4.82 Broadband is also supplied by other means, such as cable. Analysis of potential maximum speeds via cable shows the potential maximum download speed varies from 5.3 megabytes per second (Mbps) to 120 Mbps across the region. Cable is currently only available in urban areas with no cable facility in any rural area of Derbyshire. There are currently no plans for expansion of the cable network in Derbyshire.
- 4.83 Due to the distances involved and the limitations of copper based cabling, access to superfast broadband speeds in Derbyshire is limited.
- 4.84 The map overleaf shows the current availability of broadband.



Future Investment

4.85 Improvement to broadband connectivity is identified as a key priority in the County Council's Council Plan 2010 – 2014. The County Council

aims to broaden Derbyshire's economic base and improve economic performance, and broadband is essential to this.

- 4.86 In August 2011 the Government committed £530 million investment in the UK's broadband network with the objective of facilitating the delivery of "standard" broadband (2 Mbps minimum) across the UK and to stimulate private sector investment to deliver the best network in Europe by 2015 including future proofing investment to enable next generation broadband.
- 4.87 Derbyshire County Council (including Derby City) has been allocated an indicative sum of £7.39 million, based on Broadband Delivery UK's (BDUK) assumption of 468,971 premises of which 188,043 are located in a 'white area'. BDUK define a 'white area' as an area with limited or no broadband provision which is eligible for State support to receive quality Broadband.
- 4.88 In order to access its allocation, Derbyshire County Council is preparing a broadband delivery plan for approval by BDUK. In addition, this allocation must be match funded by private or other public finance such as European funding or from local government.
- 4.89 BT is working to upgrade exchanges across Derbyshire to support high speed broadband. The exchanges at Chesterfield, Dronfield, Glossop and Swadlincote have already been upgraded and are ready to take orders from communication providers to deliver high speed broadband services to residents and businesses. The following exchanges are due to be upgraded in 2011/12: Breadsall; Etwall; Long Eaton; New Mills; Alfreton; Ripley and Whitwell.
- 4.90 There is also a need to support and 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 Derbyshire, high value and sensitive landscapes and hilly topography, can make the installation of new masts for digital infrastructure challenging.
- 4.91 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, or when highway improvements are carried out, works are coordinated to provide opportunities to install ducting for fibre optic based technologies at the same time. For more information, refer to the Derbyshire Developer Contributions' Protocol.

Green Infrastructure

- 4.92 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.
- 4.93 Green infrastructure includes and connects the urban area to its rural 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 and the historic and built environment. It is crucial to delivering sustainable communities and supporting sustainable economic growth.
- 4.94 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 and sustainable travel 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.

International and national designations

- 4.95 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.

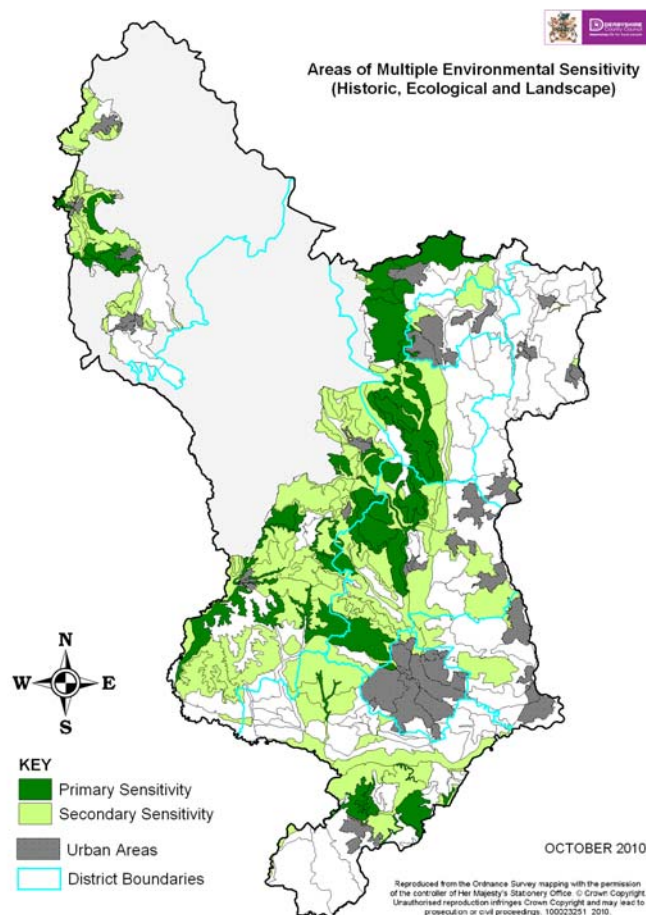
- 4.96 In December 2001 the Derwent Valley Mills were inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List on the basis of two criteria:
- That the site exhibits 'an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, 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'.
- 4.97 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. In April 2011, Creswell Crags was included in the DCMS UK Tentative List of (potential) World Heritage Sites
- 4.98 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
- 4.99 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'.
- 4.100 The National Forest is a wooded landscape that includes a large part of South Derbyshire. The National Forest Company has led the creation of 6,000 hectares of woodland cover, of which around 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 150-200 hectares per annum in order to meet their target of one third woodland cover.

Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity

- 4.101 This is a strategic overview of the environmental sensitivity of Derbyshire (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 at page [42](#).

- 4.102 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.
- 4.103 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. The Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity (excluding the Peak District National Park) are shown below.



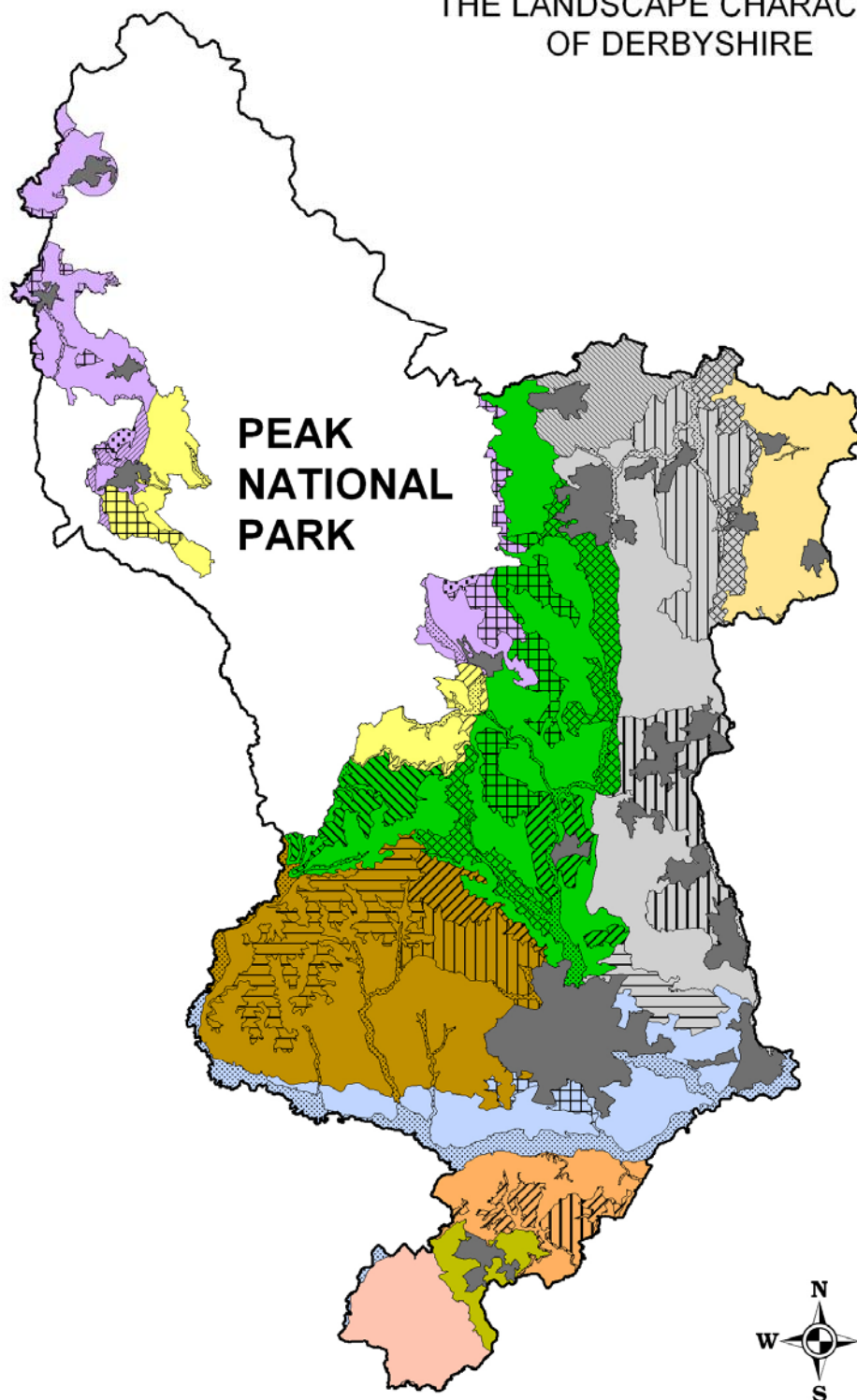
- 4.104 Areas that are above average with respect to their ecology, historic environment and visual unity are described as having ‘Primary Sensitivity’ and will be most susceptible to change. These areas are already of significant value with respect to the Green Infrastructure that they provide and should be important considerations in future strategic planning.
- 4.105 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.
- 4.106 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.

Landscape Character

Current Provision

- 4.107 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 and the Peak District National Park Authority 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.
- 4.108 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.
- 4.109 Landscape character provides the framework for the protection or provision of Green Infrastructure. Derbyshire is fortunate in having, in parts, 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. More information about Derbyshire’s landscape character can be found here <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscape/character/default.asp>. A map showing the landscape character of Derbyshire is provided over the page.

THE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
OF DERBYSHIRE





Future Investment

- 4.110 The extraction minerals and coal is a significant form of development in Derbyshire. More information on the type and location of mineral extraction that occurs in Derbyshire can be found at [Minerals](#) page 110.
- 4.111 Mineral extraction is generally 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. In Derbyshire, many of the current quarries have conditions requiring restoration to agriculture and/or amenity uses. Some quarries with very old planning consents 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.

- 4.112 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.
- 4.113 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.
- 4.114 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.
- 4.115 The County Council will also seek site-specific mitigation in relation to new development including protecting, maintaining and enhancing existing landscape value via developer contributions. For more information about potential sources of funding and mechanisms for dealing with the impacts of housing, economic and minerals development refer to the Derbyshire Developer Contributions' Protocol.

Biodiversity

Current Provision

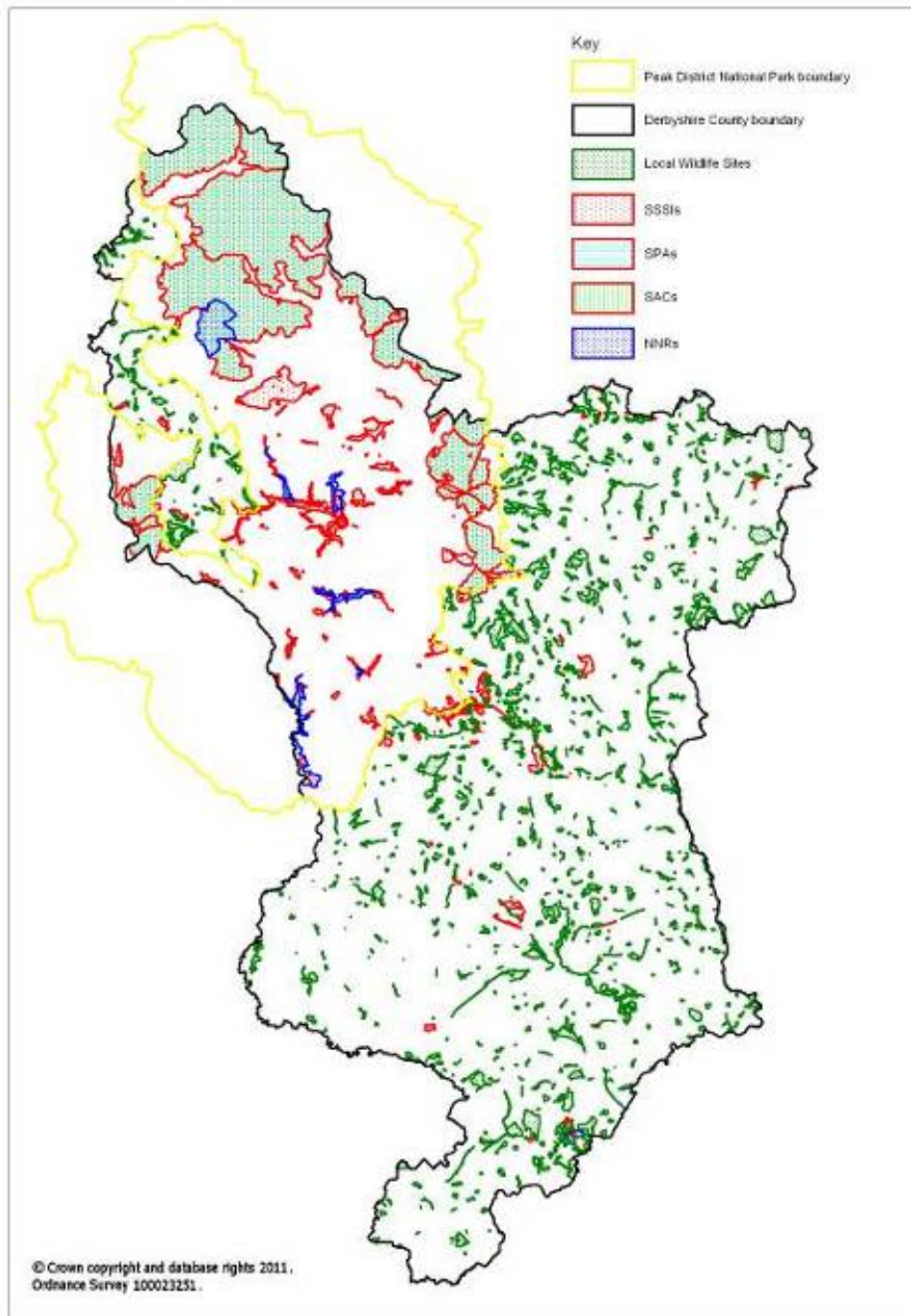
- 4.116 Biodiversity is the word used to describe the variety of life that exists on earth. It includes animals, plants, fungi and bacteria; the complex ecosystems that they form; and the genetic diversity within and across species. It includes every living thing from rare species in remote locations to common species in local gardens and parks. Biodiversity is often used as shorthand for wildlife and habitats in a given area. Biodiversity, and conserving biodiversity and habitats, is important for:
- 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 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, such as peat bogs acting as carbon sinks
- Moral duty of passing on a sustainable environment for future generations

4.117 The Lawton Review: 'Making Space for Nature – A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network' was published in September 2010. The review stressed that a step-change in nature conservation is needed, to create a more resilient natural environment. The work of voluntary and conservation organisations; national legislation such as the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949; 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.

4.118 Natural England has undertaken an assessment of the condition of units within SSSIs. In Derbyshire, 98.99% of SSSI units are meeting the Government's target to have SSSI units in favourable or recovering condition. However, the remaining proportion of SSSI units is assessed as not being conserved and/or declining. None of Derbyshire's SSSI units have been destroyed or part destroyed where the special interest of the site has been irreversibly lost. 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=sdrt13&Category=C&Reference=1010>

4.119 Locally, Derbyshire is a wonderfully diverse part of the country for wildlife. In addition to international designations listed above Derbyshire contains 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 overleaf.



4.120 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.

4.121 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

4.122 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

4.123 The Peak District and Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP) identify a number of strategic priority projects that would help halt the decline of biodiversity loss, start to address historic losses, and support growth and the creation of sustainable communities in Derbyshire. For more information refer to the BAPs here:

<http://peakbiodiversity.wordpress.com/biodiversity-action-plan/peak-district/peak-district-targets/> and
<http://www.derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/lbaps/lowland-derbyshire.php>.

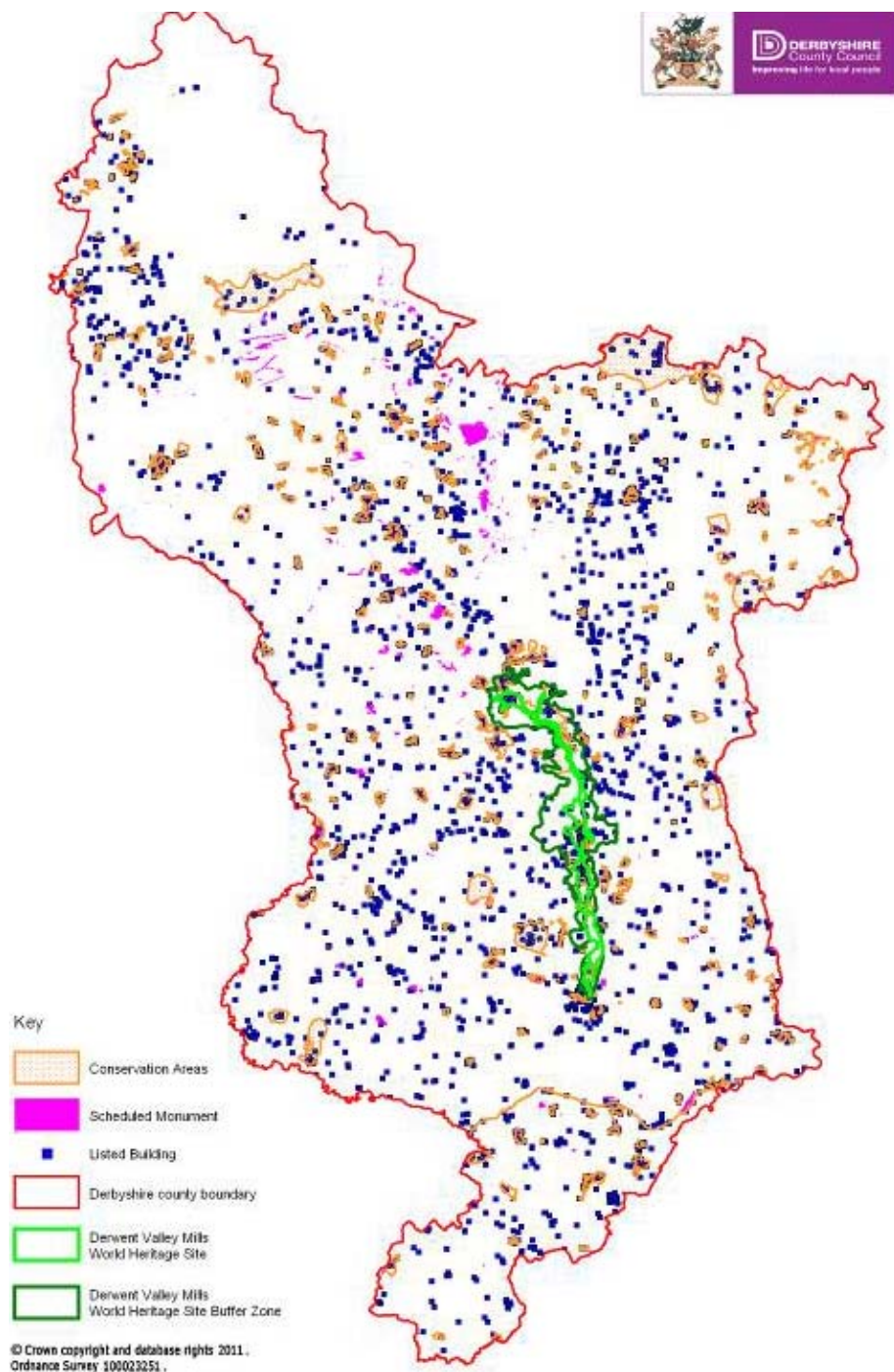
4.124 In addition to seeking funding for delivery of the BAP projects, the County Council will seek site-specific mitigation in relation to new development including protecting, maintaining and enhancing existing habitats and creating new habitats via developer contributions. For more information refer to the Developer Contributions' Protocol.

Historic Environment

Current Provision

4.125 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.

4.126 In addition to World Heritage Sites, English Heritage's National Heritage List designates heritage assets including listed buildings, scheduled monuments, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields. 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. Registration on the National Heritage List is a 'material consideration' meaning that Councils must consider the impact of proposed development on the assets' wider setting and landscapes' special character. A map showing heritage assets in Derbyshire and the Peak District National Park is provided below.



- 4.127 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.
- 4.128 There is a national Heritage at Risk register published annually by English Heritage which includes listed buildings, conservation areas, registered park and gardens and scheduled monuments. 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

Future Investment

- 4.129 There are a number of projects currently being considered for inclusion in the next revision of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Management Plan. These strategic priority projects include:
- Restoration of the Cromford Canal including dredging (£300,000 committed in Derbyshire County Council's 2012-13 capital programme)
 - 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
 - Repairs and energy conservation enhancements to school buildings designed by George Henry Widdows
 - Funding to support Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust to rescue historic buildings at risk
 - Local partnership grant scheme for conservation areas
 - Repair and restoration of historic buildings around the Cromford and High Peak railway

4.130 In addition, the County Council will seek site-specific mitigation in relation to new development including protecting, maintaining and enhancing the historic environment via developer contributions. For more information refer to the Derbyshire Developer Contributions' Protocol.

Countryside – Sites

Current Provision

4.131 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 of Derbyshire (see Access section below).

4.132 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.”

4.133 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

4.134 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

Site	Grid Reference
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
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
Higoredish 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

Countryside - Access

- 4.135 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.
- 4.136 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 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.
- 4.137 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 Derbyshire'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).
- 4.138 The Non Classified Highway network also provides extensive linkages to Rights of Way. The legal work to establish the exact status of the network is ongoing, although they can still be considered a significant asset for access to the countryside. Opportunities to enhance and protect this network should be considered if opportunities arise. The public rights of way network is shown in the tables below and overleaf.

Type of Route	Available to	Number of Routes	Total Length km
Footpaths (FP)	Walkers	8761	4511.5
Bridleways (BW)	and horse and cycles	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
Total		9449	5138.7

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
Total	4511.5	549.7	59.1	18.4	5138.7

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
Total	9449

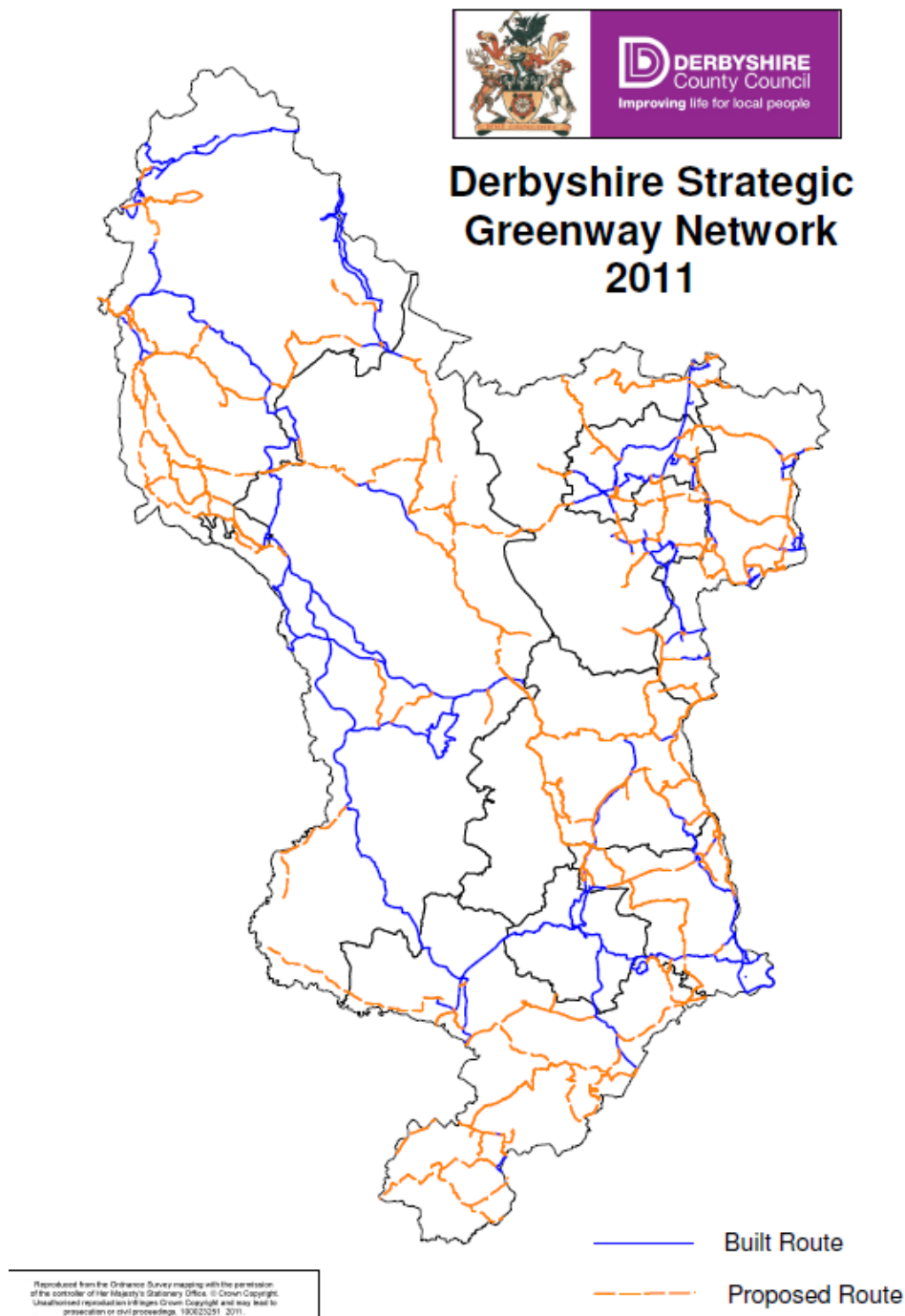
4.139 The total length of the Derbyshire traffic free Greenway network at the time of writing is 310km. The network in Derbyshire has been developed over the past forty years with early routes such as the High Peak Trail and the Sett Valley Trail paving the way for further development. Much of the network makes use of the former railway lines, tramways and canals abandoned from previous land uses. 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, an average of 11km/year.

4.140 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.

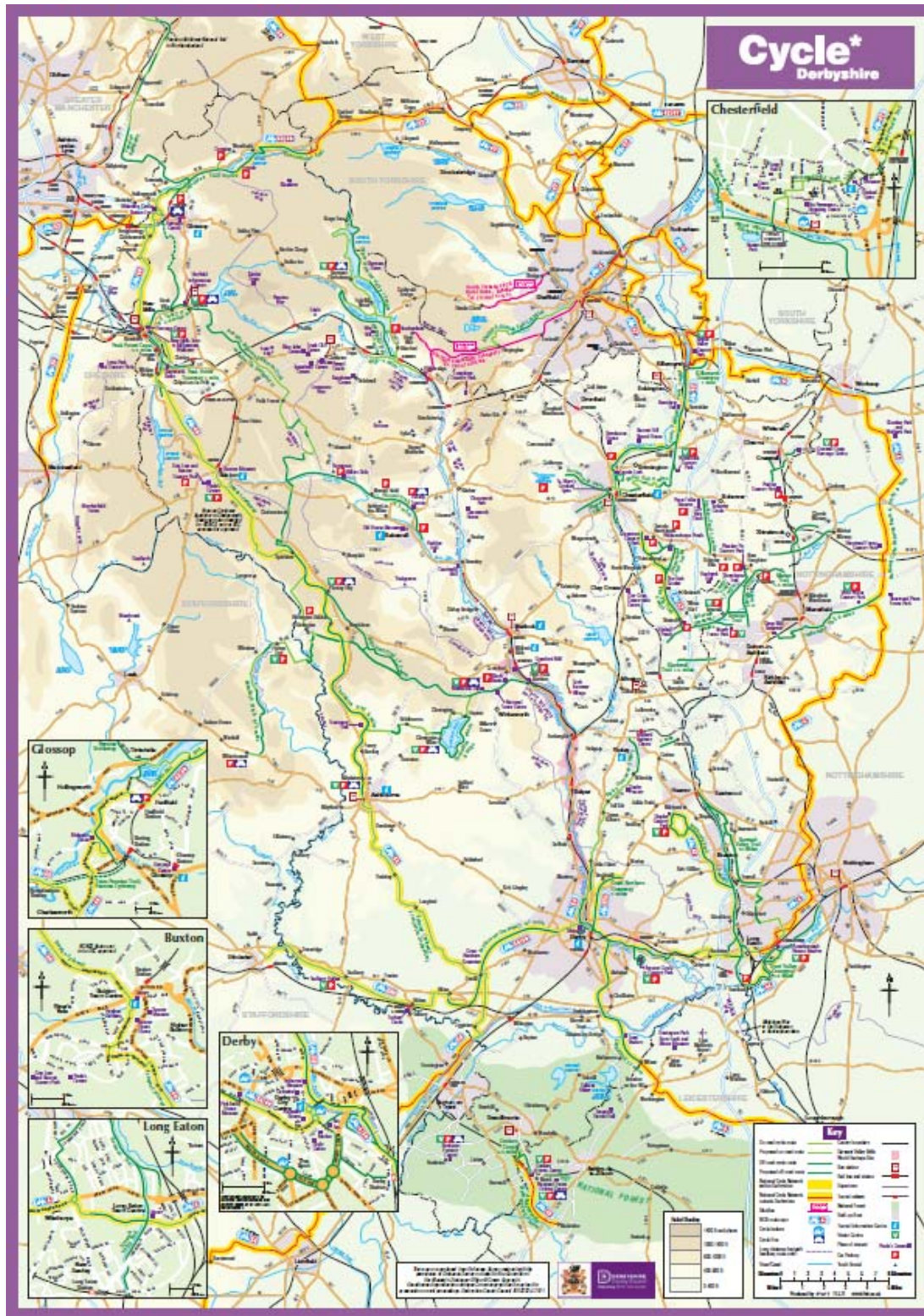
4.141 The nature of the existing trails varies in condition and surface materials. All have an all-weather surface of either tarmac, rolled stone or recycled path material suitable for access for all, motorised scooters, cycles, prams, pedestrians and horses. Older routes are being brought up to date 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.

- 4.142 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 therefore not fixed or limited to the proposed network shown below.



- 4.143 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

- 4.144 The Rights of Way Improvement Plan is a statutory document published by Derbyshire County Council. The Improvement Plan describes how the County Council will improve the management, provision and promotion of the wider rights of way and access network. The current Improvement Plan relates to the period 2007 – 2012. A revised Action Plan will be issued for the period 2012 – 2017.
- 4.145 Three Greenway Strategies have been developed to set out the proposed opportunities for Greenway development. 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.
- 4.146 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. These have been digitised in a GIS mapping data set.
- 4.147 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. Many routes have fixed locations awaiting development whilst numerous community links and network connections require further site investigation or development opportunity.
- 4.148 The Greenway network recognises the need for continuous routes that reach end destinations and provide connected wildlife corridors. Projects are often developed outside of Derbyshire with neighbouring councils to ensure connectivity with local destinations across political boundaries as well as with the wider regional networks.
- 4.149 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.
- 4.150 The County Council's 2012-13 capital programme allocates £675,000 of funding towards capital improvements to Countryside sites and facilities; the rights of way network; and access including greenways. The County Council has also allocated £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 and £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 Greenway network. This fund supports a comprehensive development programme to increase walking and cycling infrastructure across all districts in Derbyshire.

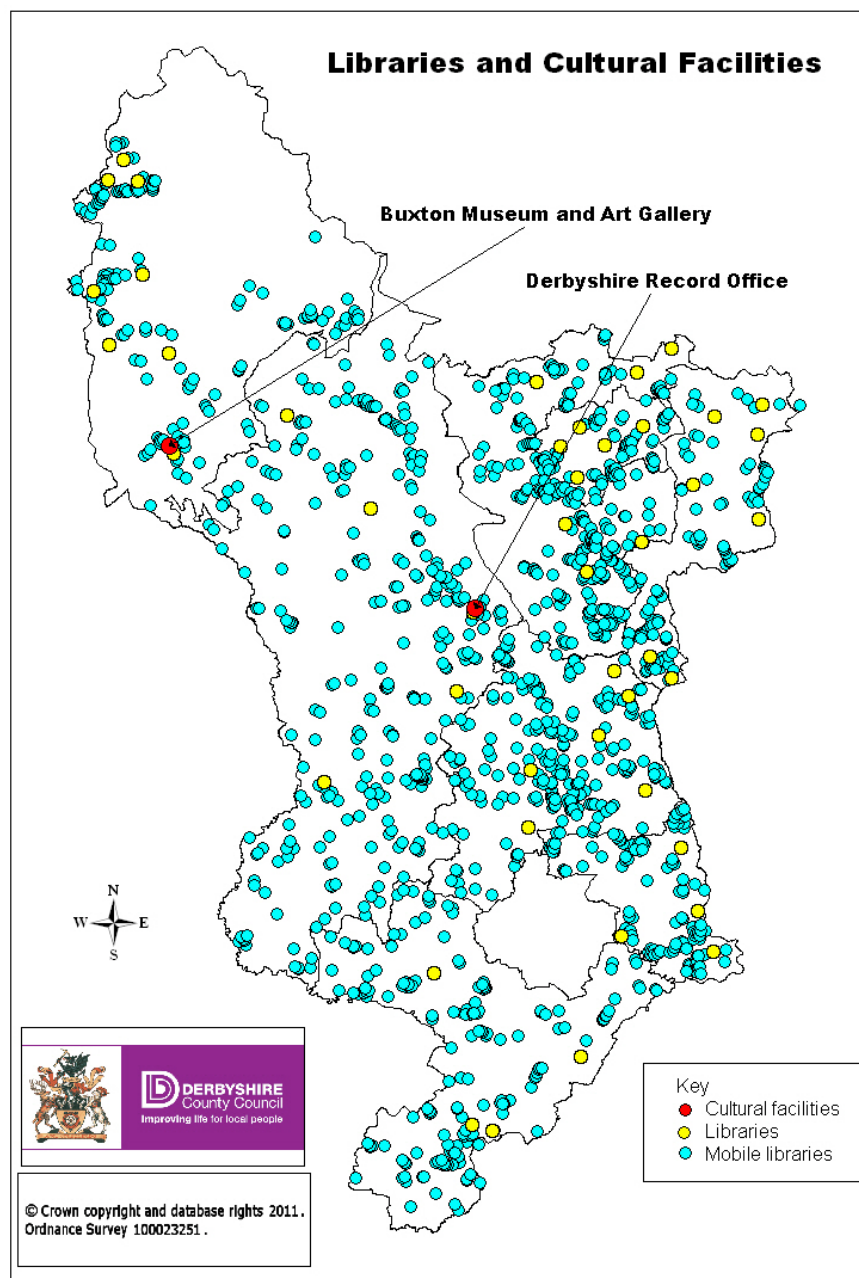
- 4.151 In Bolsover the development of the Archaeological Way will provide a 21km traffic free route between Pleasley and Creswell linking seven communities and several deprived wards with a sustainable travel route. This will form the eastern leg of the Bolsover Loop which aims to provide 51km of traffic free paths when complete around the district.
- 4.152 In Chesterfield networks of walking and cycling routes will be extended and well maintained in line with the Chesterfield Cycle Strategy, 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.
- 4.153 In Erewash, opportunities for cycling and walking will enhance recreational opportunities and improve residents' health. 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.
- 4.154 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 Derbyshire and northwards into Erewash.
- 4.155 Other access schemes that are strategic priority projects but are currently only partially funded or unfunded are as follows. 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 Council is looking at how this could be integrated into other transport networks. 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.

Social Infrastructure

Libraries and Museums

Current Provision

4.156 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.



- 4.157 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.
- 4.158 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.
- 4.159 Derbyshire currently has 13 square metres of library provision per 1000 population although this figure varies widely across Derbyshire. Work is being undertaken by the County Council to update this information and, when available, the findings will be reflected in this Plan.
- 4.160 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.
- 4.161 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

Future Investment

4.162 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 – A suitable premises may be found through discussions with the developers of the Clay Cross regeneration scheme

4.163 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.

4.164 Where growth impacts on libraries known to be performing poorly and exacerbates the problem and/or where libraries are performing satisfactorily or well but growth creates additional pressure on service provision, funding will be sought to improve existing facilities or provide additional facilities.

4.165 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 commits £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 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.

4.166 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 need. 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 to provide communities with public access to the latest technology.

Children and Younger Adults' Services

Current Provision

4.167 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 often working in partnership with other organisations.

4.168 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.

4.169 Over 500 children and young people are currently in care in Derbyshire. Derbyshire performs well on measures relating to the health of children in care but obesity and substance misuse for these children are growing concerns. Their attainment is improving 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.

4.170 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

4.171 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.

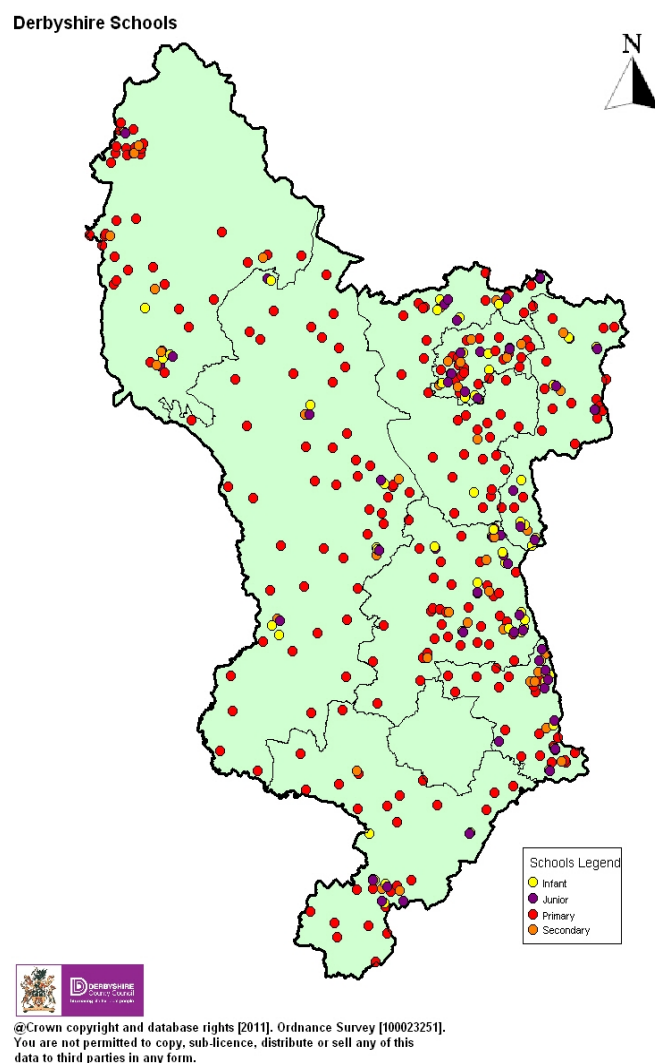
Future Investment

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

Education

Current Provision

4.173 The County Council as a Local Education Authority 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.



- 4.174 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.
- 4.175 The pattern of provision 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.
- 4.176 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 accurately. Such information therefore has to be considered separately for individual schools on a case by case basis.
- 4.177 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 Education 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 Education Authority's obligation is the provision of places at the normal area school for an individual address. Current detailed information on individual school capacity and projected pupil numbers is set out at [Appendix C – School Capacity and Projected Pupil Numbers](#), page 98.
- 4.178 At a district/borough level school pupil and capacity numbers are currently (at the time of writing) as per the following table.

District	Primary Places	Number of spare primary places	Secondary Places	Number of spare secondary places
Amber Valley	9,870	1,004	9,507	691
Bolsover	5,975	757	4,449	149
Chesterfield	8,120	1,379	7,666	40
Derbyshire Dales	5,722	875	5,017	-5
Erewash	8,929	941	7,446	835
High Peak	7,528	963	6,894	1,073
North East Derbyshire	8,185	904	5,111	-104
South Derbyshire	7,636	621	5,221	324

4.179 The County Council replaced three secondary schools under the Building Schools for the Future programme, including The Bolsover School, Bolsover, Springwell Community School, Staveley and Heritage High School, Clowne. The County Council has the funding for further building projects to replace Shirebrook Academy, Shirebrook and Stubbin Wood Special School, Mansfield and to refurbish and extend Netherthorpe School, Staveley. The Building Schools for the Future programme has ended, and future investment in schools is currently being considered under the auspices of the James' Review currently. The balance of secondary school and Academy numbers is likely to change in the coming months as Governing Bodies consider whether to consult and change their status in line with the Government's policy on Academies. It is not yet clear how capital investment for expansion of and improvements to Academies will be secured in the future.

Future Investment

4.180 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. The following current/committed projects are to be delivered by Derbyshire County Council through the 2012/13 Dedicated Schools Grant and school modernisation fund. The County Council's Cabinet will consider which schools will receive funding from the 2012/13 capital programme in April 2012.

- Amber Valley: provision of a temporary new classroom for Alfreton Park Special School at a cost of £150,000; and provision of a permanent new classroom for Croft Infant School at a cost of £450,000
- Bolsover: provision of a permanent new classroom for Clowne Infant School at a cost of £400,000; increased capacity at Creswell Infant and Nursery School; and a new secondary school at Tibshelf at an approximate cost of £14.5 million.
- Chesterfield: replacement of a double classroom with a new permanent extension at Westfield Infant School at a cost of £750,000
- Derbyshire Dales: replacement of an existing classroom/hall with a new modular building at Curbar Primary School at a cost of £150,000; replacement of an existing classroom with a new modular building at Middleton Primary School at a cost of £220,000; and extension to provide three new classrooms and toilets to replace the existing Infant School at Darley Dale Infant School at a cost of £350,000
- Erewash: replacement of two classrooms with a permanent extension at Firfield Primary School at a cost of £875,000
- High Peak: replacement of an existing classroom with a new modular building at East Sterndale Primary School at a cost of £110,000
- North East Derbyshire: No current/committed projects
- South Derbyshire: provision of a temporary new double classroom for Hilton Primary School at a cost of £240,000; and a new infant and

nursery School to replace and expand the existing Church Gresley School at a cost of £6.6 million

- 4.181 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 what will be required in terms of delivering new or expanded schools and how much it will cost. Where rapid migration takes place or where large-scale population growth occurs, this can trigger a need for additional investment in education. Here, 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 Developer Contributions' Protocol.
- 4.182 However, there are some locations in Derbyshire where schools are already under pressure for places and where there may be a shortfall in the future. New development in those locations will only serve to exacerbate those capacity problems. Where major new housing development is proposed the County Council expects local planning authorities' CIL Charging Schedules to reflect the cost of providing school places to accommodate this development and CIL Regulation 123 lists to identify specific facilities as spending priorities.
- 4.183 To give an approximate idea of costs, proposed development schemes of around 1,000 dwellings will normally require provision of a new 1-form entry primary school. Currently, a new one-form entry primary school costs approximately £6 million to build. Proposed development schemes of around 6,000 dwellings will normally require provision of a new secondary school. Currently, a new secondary school of 900 pupils costs approximately £20 million to build.
- 4.184 In Amber Valley, depending on the exact scale and location of growth proposed, residential development at Denby would require a new primary school and a relocated and expanded secondary school. Further residential development at Radbourne Lane would require expansion to Kirk Langley CE Primary School and the Ecclesbourne School. Residential development at Outseats Farm, Alfreton would require expansion to Copthorne Infant School and Lees Junior School. Residential development elsewhere in Amber Valley could potentially be accommodated through existing capacity and potential expansion (subject to funding) of existing schools.
- 4.185 In Bolsover, strategic growth of approximately 800 dwellings at Bolsover North would require an expanded junior school and a new Infant School to replace and expand the existing infant school, at an approximate cost of £6-7 million (cost to be confirmed). Strategic

growth in Bolsover (town) would create pressure on secondary provision but the recently built secondary school has potential to accommodate growth through expansion. Residential development in Clowne, South Normanton, Barlborough, Creswell, Pinxton, Tibshelf and Whitwell would create additional pressure on existing primary and secondary schools and potentially require expansions to existing schools. Some residential development in Bramley Vale, Hodthorpe, Langwith/Whaley Thorns, New Houghton and Shuttlewood could potentially be accommodated through capacity and potential expansion (subject to funding) of existing schools.

- 4.186 Residential development in Chesterfield could be accommodated through capacity and potential expansion (subject to funding) of existing schools.
- 4.187 In Derbyshire Dales, strategic growth in Ashbourne would be difficult to accommodate due to lack of capacity or potential for expansion of existing secondary schools and as such would require an additional new secondary school at an approximate cost of £20 million (cost to be confirmed). Residential development elsewhere in Derbyshire Dales would create additional pressure on existing primary and secondary schools and may potentially require expansions to existing schools.
- 4.188 In Erewash, strategic growth at Stanton would require a new two form primary school at an approximate cost of £6 million (cost to be confirmed). Strategic growth at Stanton would create pressure on secondary provision but existing secondary schools have (or are projected to have) capacity to accommodate some growth. Expansion of some secondary schools could be required (subject to funding) depending on timescales for this strategic development. Residential development elsewhere in Erewash would create additional pressure on existing primary and secondary schools and may potentially require expansions to existing schools.
- 4.189 In High Peak, strategic growth in Buxton would be difficult to accommodate due to lack of capacity or potential for expansion of existing secondary schools and as such would require an additional new secondary school at an approximate cost of £20 million (cost to be confirmed). Residential development in Glossop, New Mills and Chapel-en-le-Frith could potentially be accommodated through capacity and expansion (subject to funding) of existing secondary schools. Residential development elsewhere in High Peak would create additional pressure on existing primary and secondary schools and may potentially require expansions.
- 4.190 In North East Derbyshire, strategic growth at the former Wingerworth Coking Plant (The Avenues) would require a new one form entry primary school at an approximate cost of £6 million (cost to be confirmed). Residential development elsewhere in North East

Derbyshire could potentially be accommodated through capacity and expansion (subject to funding) of existing schools.

- 4.191 In South Derbyshire, residential development at Drakelow Park would require a new one form entry primary school, to be expanded to two form entry over time, at an approximate cost of £6 million. Residential development at Drakelow Park could potentially be accommodated through capacity and expansion (subject to funding and agreement with Staffordshire County Council) of existing secondary schools in Burton-upon-Trent. Strategic growth in South Derbyshire on the southern fringe of Derby would potentially require a new secondary school at an approximate cost of £20 million (if schools in Derby City have no spare capacity at the point of development). Residential development at Swadlincote could potentially be accommodated through capacity and expansion (subject to funding) of existing schools. Residential development elsewhere in South Derbyshire would create additional pressure on existing primary and secondary schools and may potentially require expansions to existing schools.

Sport England

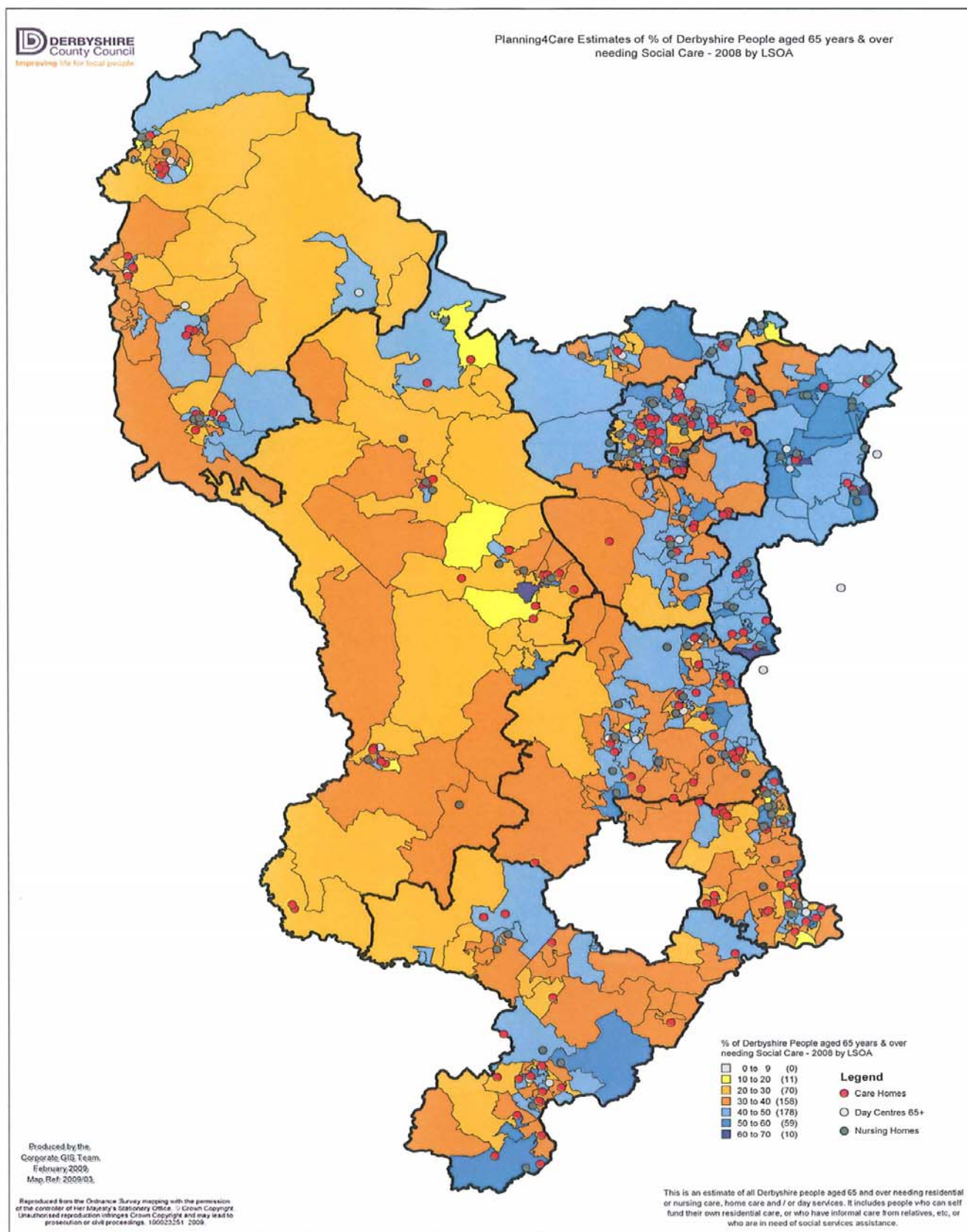
- 4.192 Sport England is accountable to Government through the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Sport England is focused on helping people and communities create a sporting habit for life. Currently, 76% of sports halls, 73% of artificial pitches; 29% of swimming pools and 52% of grass pitches in England are located within educational facilities.
- 4.193 Schools therefore have a role in delivering community sport and Sport England is offering every secondary school in England a community sport club on its site. Sport England will help secondary schools to open or keep open their sports facilities for local community use. The curricular needs of pupils results in a certain level of sports facility provision where as community use places additional requirements on space, quality and design. For example, changing rooms in a sports hall may only need pegs for pupils; but for community use lockers would be essential. Discussions around which schools in Derbyshire could help to deliver community sports are ongoing.

Adult Care

Current Provision

- 4.194 The County Council's Adult Care service delivers personal care and other support services to older and disabled people. The aim is to deliver high quality flexible services that are tailored to meet individual need.
- 4.195 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

- 4.196 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.
- 4.197 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.
- 4.198 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%

- 4.199 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 Derbyshire 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%.
- 4.200 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. It is also expected that future older people will have higher expectations in relation to the services they receive.

- 4.201 Recently, the adult care sector has seen a change of focus to the personalisation of services. This is about empowering people to have more choice and control in meeting their 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.
- 4.202 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. The change in older people population will mean that, unless more prevention services are put in place, there will be a need for more labour-intensive services which could be problematic as there are likely to be fewer people of working age available to provide the care. There will also be a need for some more specialist residential and non-residential care services that can meet the needs of people with very complex needs including dementia.
- 4.203 The County Council is beginning to witness the impact of personal budgets on the choices that people with learning disabilities make around day services. Some people will continue to want a building-based day service whilst others will choose to organise their day time activities locally using their personal budget. With the forecast increase in the numbers of people with learning disabilities, Derbyshire County Council's Adult Care Department needs to ensure that value for money is achieved and that people's outcomes are met.
- 4.204 The County Council's aim is to ensure that we deliver a personalised service within an optimum mix of pre-invested services and personal budgets. For people with profound and multiple learning disabilities the County Council will continue to provide a base from which a range of stimulating and meaningful activities linked to individual person-centred plans can be delivered. The County Council will work in partnership with health to provide these services. For others we will increasingly enable people who wish, to undertake voluntary work, paid employment and leisure and educational opportunities in their local community. The County Council recognises the high importance of relationships and friendships that have built up over the years and this will be taken into account as we move forward.
- 4.205 The term 'Community Lives' refers to future developments and as a replacement for the term 'day services'. This reflects the important themes of personalisation and social inclusion. The County Council's work will be based on the following principles which are informed by national policy, and the experience of other local authorities which have personalised their day services for people with learning disabilities:

- Recognising that people with profound and multiple disabilities will still need a building base but reducing dependency on buildings for the majority of current day service users
 - Recognising that people whose behaviour presents a challenge may not be well served by large day centres. They may be better served by small scale alternative services providing supported employment, educational and leisure opportunities
 - Greater emphasis on participation in voluntary work and paid employment, including educational opportunities and skills training.
 - Continuing to provide a break for carers in recognition of the contribution they make to people's well being and community life
 - Person-centred approaches and outcome based commissioning should inform the type and level of support required
 - Personal budgets should be available to individuals to encourage self directed support, encouraging individuals and carers to have a broader choice about how to meet their outcomes
 - Developing natural supports where appropriate (such as neighbours and people with similar interests living locally) with less reliance on paid support
 - Achieving an appropriate balance between the need to protect individual safety and that of enabling individuals to take informed risks in order to live a full life
 - Increasing access to public transport and encouraging alternative means of transport
 - Ensuring that more Changing Places are available in public buildings
- 4.206 The County Council plans, through public private partnerships, to invest over £200 million in a revised plan to deliver the strategy for accommodation, care and support for older people in Derbyshire. The Council plans to develop a hub and spoke model of services to support the National Dementia Pathway, with community care centres providing a county-wide access to dementia care excellence; with spokes, including Extra Care housing, providing outreach into the community.
- 4.207 Specialist dementia services will be consolidated into four Community Care Centres, giving optimal coverage across Derbyshire. The County Council will use geographically spread Extra Care schemes to develop enhanced services as part of a more dispersed hub and spoke model of specialist provision, particularly in some of the more rural areas. There will be an increased range of agreements with partner agencies to deliver health and wellbeing zones and other complementary commissioned services. There will continue to be provision of some traditional long term residential beds for those people for whom Extra Care or specialist care is not appropriate.

Extra Care Housing and CIL

- 4.208 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.

- 4.209 For the next phase the County Council will work in partnership with a Registered Social Landlord (RSL) consortium to provide up to 600 units of Extra Care accommodation. The plan is to develop an initial three schemes in Chesterfield, Alfreton and Clay Cross. The RSL will act as the landlord and will allocate properties and grant tenancies and leases to residents. The County Council's Adult Care department will be involved in the allocation panel for the schemes, and will commission and fund the care and housing related support services.
- 4.210 The delivery of Extra Care 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 a crucial public subsidy for the scheme. Through the procurement process, the County Council has sought to achieve high quality designs, providing apartments that are affordable for rent, purchase, shared ownership by local people.
- 4.211 Part 6 (49-54) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations (2010) states that development that comprises social housing is eligible for relief from CIL. Where extra care schemes will consist principally of social housing (affordable and intermediate rent) units to be let by a Registered Social Landlord 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. Where extra care (use class C2) is unviable or viability is marginal, the County Council would expect CIL Charging Schedules to set a nil (£0 per square metre) rate. The County Council may provide evidence on the viability of extra care to support this.

Public Health and Wellbeing

Current Provision

- 4.212 Derbyshire County NHS Primary Care Trust (PCT) and NHS Tameside and Glossop Trust provide primary care in Derbyshire. Derbyshire County PCT covers the majority of Derbyshire and has 98 General

Practices (GPs), over 100 pharmacies and around 80 dental practices. More information on health services and facilities is at page [127](#).

- 4.213 Primary care is the first point of contact with health services for most people in most circumstances. It provides the gateway to a comprehensive system of care and treatment and when a patient needs to see a specialist it is the primary care clinicians that initiate the process by which patients can access that care. One of the great strengths of primary care arises from its location in the community, its understanding of the needs of individuals, families and the diverse needs of the local neighbourhood. Patients value this and the continuity of care they get from good primary care services.
- 4.214 With regards to secondary care, the PCT commissions the majority of hospital services for patients residing in Derbyshire from two main Foundation Trusts and other large providers. The majority of this care is provided by the Derby Hospital Foundation Trust, Derbyshire Mental Health Trust & the Chesterfield Royal Hospital Foundation Trust. The Derby Trust is undertaking a construction project to provide one new hospital for Derby based at the Derby City hospital site.
- 4.215 Responsibilities for public health will transfer from the Derbyshire County PCT to Derbyshire County Council in April 2013. Staff will be transferred to bases at Matlock, Buxton, Chesterfield and Ripley and the County Council will receive a public health budget of around £32 million. The County Council will be responsible for a range of services including drug and alcohol misuse services; physical activity and tackling obesity; community safety; sexual health services; accidental injury prevention; seasonal mortality; public mental health; stopping smoking services; lifestyle interventions; health at work; children's public health; social exclusion; dental public health; fluoridation; prevention and early presentation in relation to cancer; and the commissioning of health visitors.

Future Investment

- 4.216 Many variations in primary care provision exist, for example in the standard of premises where services are provided and the rate of referrals and unplanned admissions to hospitals and specialist services. The PCT is required to promote and maintain good health of local neighbourhoods and individuals including addressing the needs of future populations.
- 4.217 Population densities are increasing and the number of households is growing across Derbyshire. This demographic growth and large residential developments have an impact on the availability and capacity of health care services.
- 4.218 The PCT supports an approach of promoting and maintaining the good health of local neighbourhoods and individuals in line with the

Government's white paper 'choosing health'. This is intended to address the future needs of local populations including demand for services arising from population growth, the increasing population of older people and the need to improve access to services, especially in more deprived neighbourhoods. The PCT's Strategic Plan aims to support choice and plurality by instigating a drive to ensure that services are accessible and equitable, more integrated, provide care closer to patients, are of uniform and higher quality, provide value for money and empower individuals to make choices about their own treatment and care.

4.219 The guiding principles adopted by the PCT to direct the commissioning of the Primary Care Strategy include:

- Provision of accessible, high quality services
- Improve health and reduce inequalities
- Improve commissioning and effective use of resources
- Improve the engagement of GPs in the roll out of Practice Based Commissioning
- Improve public involvement
- Improve co-ordination with social services through greater congruence of PCT and Local Authority boundaries and by promoting joint commissioning and partnership working
- Improve access

4.220 National policies introduced over recent years have led to an increase in the number of enhanced services provided within General Practice and pharmacies in particular, for example minor surgery, counselling, services for patients with long term conditions, management of long term conditions. Additional capacity will be required within Primary Care to deliver current Government policies, for example 'The Patient Led NHS' which looks to deliver care closer to patients' homes. This will lead to transferring services which have traditionally been delivered in hospitals into the community.

4.221 The PCT has developed a model in conjunction with Derby City PCT that estimates the cost of developing Primary Health Care premises. More information about this model and the approximate costs can be found in the Developer Contributions' Protocol.

4.222 The County Council will receive a public health budget of £32 million from 2013/14 and its priorities will be to:

- Improve health and wellbeing in early years
- Reduce levels of harmful alcohol consumption, obesity and smoking
- Improve management of long-term conditions
- Improve mental health services
- Improve health and wellbeing of the elderly and promote independence into old age

5 Delivery

- 5.1 The preceding sections of the Plan set out the strategic infrastructure that is required to deliver sustainable development (as per the Plan's vision) in Derbyshire. There are a number of potential funding sources for helping to deliver this infrastructure.

Potential Sources of Funding

Central Government Departments

- 5.2 For transport, 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. Derbyshire County Council allocates its capital funding via the Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3). The County Council will endeavor to secure public funding for transport infrastructure. However, where mainstream capital funding has been exhausted, alternative funding may be sought to deliver growth.
- 5.3 For primary and secondary schools, the majority of funding comes via the Department of Education in the form of the Dedicated Schools Grant, to ensure adequate school provision by addressing basic needs and maintenance.
- 5.4 The County Council will endeavour to secure funding from mainstream funding sources for expanding existing schools or providing new schools to accommodate additional needs for education provision arising from new development. However, where other funding has been exhausted, the cost is usually the responsibility of the developer. Proposed development schemes of around 1,000 dwellings will normally require provision of a new one-form entry primary school. Currently, a new one-form entry primary school costs approximately £6 million to build. Proposed development schemes of around 6,000 dwellings will normally require provision of a new secondary school. A new secondary school of 900 pupils costs approximately £20 million.
- 5.5 Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK) has allocated £7.39 million to Derbyshire and Derby City to help roll out superfast broadband. The County Council is currently preparing a Local Broadband Plan to set out how this investment will be secured, match-funded, and delivered.

Local Enterprise Partnerships

- 5.6 The new Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 'D2N2' Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) received endorsement from Government in October 2010. The Sheffield City Region LEP consists of the authorities of Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire, Barnsley, Bassetlaw, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield.

- 5.7 The LEPs can bid for funding from the Regional Growth Fund and Growing Places Fund. In February 2012 Government confirmed the allocation of the £500 million Growing Places Fund to Local Enterprise Partnerships. The fund is designed to boost economic growth by delivering infrastructure to deliver new homes, create jobs and unlock stalled development. The D2N2 LEP has been allocated £17,806,001 and the Sheffield City Region LEP has been allocated £12,547,082. Both LEPs will now determine how to spend their allocation.

County Council Funding

- 5.8 Projects can be funded via the County Council's capital and revenue programmes. These are reviewed annually in the autumn and are subject to approval from County Council Elected Members each February. This Plan identifies current commitments to infrastructure investment from the County Council's capital programme where relevant. The Plan and its strategic priority projects will help to inform future capital programmes and other County Council spending programmes. The County Council will endeavour to secure mainstream public funding for infrastructure. However, where this is not possible, alternative funding may be required to deliver growth.

Planning and Development

- 5.9 There are a number of delivery mechanisms and potential sources of funding that can be secured via the planning system and development.

New Homes Bonus

- 5.10 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 from the financial year 2011/12. 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 2012/13 allocation is:

Amber Valley	£529,014
Bolsover	£310,659
Chesterfield	£227,750
Derbyshire Dales	£316,105
Erewash	£514,633
High Peak	£147,406
North East Derbyshire	£342,964
South Derbyshire	£969,805
Derbyshire County	£839,584
Total	£4,197,920

- 5.11 The New Homes Bonus is not ring fenced and local authorities determine how to spend the revenue. To date, the New Homes Bonus has generally been absorbed into Councils' general budgets and not re-invested specifically to incentivise growth. However, some councils are now looking at how the New Homes Bonus could be used to incentivise development, and potentially it could be used to help deliver the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan Vision and strategic priority projects.

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 5.12 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a potential source of funding for delivering 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.
- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 CIL should not be used to address existing problems or wholly fund infrastructure. **CIL is a gap funding mechanism and should only be used where other mainstream sources of funding have been exhausted.** The County Council will endeavour to secure funding from mainstream sources before seeking CIL as a gap funding measure. 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.
- 5.15 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 can collect funds from district and borough councils and the Peak District National Park Authority if agreed in advance.
- 5.16 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. In setting their CIL rate, local planning authorities should have regard for viability and local market conditions including the cost to developers of contributing to affordable housing and other developer contributions.

Extra Care and CIL

- 5.17 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.

- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 Through the procurement process, the County Council has sought to achieve the same high 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, for all three schemes both bidders' propose a mix of rented and outright sale units, including shared ownership, with the vast majority being for affordable rent. An 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.
- 5.20 Part 6 (49-54) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations (2010) states that development that comprises social housing is eligible for relief from CIL. Where extra care schemes will consist principally of social housing (affordable and intermediate rent) units to be let by a Registered Social Landlord 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. Where extra care (use class C2) is unviable or viability is marginal, the County Council would expect CIL Charging Schedules to set a nil (£0 per square metre) rate. The County Council may provide evidence on the viability of extra care to support this.

Planning Obligations and Planning Conditions

- 5.21 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
- 5.22 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.
- 5.23 Obligations are very useful for dealing with specific impacts or service pressures arising as a result of particular development(s). However, they are not the best tool for securing the delivery of strategic infrastructure. In addition, the negotiation process is not always transparent and the amount payable by developers is not always clear from the outset.
- 5.24 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 planning conditions.
- 5.25 Like Planning Obligations, these 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.
- 5.26 Conditions are negotiated on a site by site basis and their wording differs between local planning authorities. Because they are site specific, conditions are not necessarily the best tool to deal with cumulative impacts of development or to secure the strategic infrastructure.
- 5.27 The County Council expects local planning authorities to name the strategic priority projects required to support growth in their Local Plans. Where the strategic priority projects are only partially funded or are unfunded (i.e. where other sources of mainstream funding have been exhausted and there is a funding gap), the County Council expects local planning authorities to identify the projects in their CIL Charging Schedules and Regulation 123 Lists.
- 5.28 The County Council also expects on-site mitigation measures to be delivered via developer contributions (this excludes the specific named priority projects identified in this Plan). A separate Developer Contributions' Protocol provides guidance on the County Council's expectations for developer contributions and its involvement in the Section 106 Agreement process.

Minerals Development

- 5.29 In the past, minerals development has provided £200,000 - £300,000 per year (a total of £2.23 million over 9 years) towards local community

projects via the former via the Aggregates Levy Sustainability for areas most affected by aggregates extraction. There is interest from both local communities and the aggregates industry in potentially continuing a similar scheme in Derbyshire.

Strategic Priority Projects - Delivery Schedules

- 5.30 The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan sets out the strategic priority projects in delivery schedules below. These are projects that Derbyshire County Council considers are required to deliver sustainable economic growth (as per the Plan's Vision) in Derbyshire. More information about the projects in the delivery schedules can be found in the main body of this Plan by clicking on the paragraph number links provided in the tables.
- 5.31 The projects have been identified through a review of relevant plans and strategies and dialogue with County Council departments, local planning authorities, and other partners. The projects have been assessed through a project prioritisation process, details of which are provided at [Appendix B - Project Prioritisation](#) on page [98](#). The Plan will be regularly reviewed and where necessary the strategic priority projects will be revised subject to approval from the County Council's Cabinet.
- 5.32 Many of these strategic priority projects are 'current or committed'. That is they are either currently being delivered, funding is committed and delivery will commence shortly, or funding will be secured. These projects therefore have secured funding or have the County Council's commitment to secure funding; some of these projects are subject to contractual obligations where there would be a legal or financial risk if delivery ceases. These are summarised in Delivery Schedule 1 below.
- 5.33 There are also a number of strategic priority projects (set out in Delivery Schedule 2 below) that are currently only partially funded or have no confirmed source of funding. The County Council will endeavour to secure mainstream funding for these projects although it must be recognised that the availability of public funding is currently restricted.
- 5.34 Where other sources of mainstream funding have been exhausted and there is a funding gap, the County Council expects local planning authorities to identify these projects in their Local Plans, CIL Charging Schedules and Regulation 123 Lists. Where a local planning authority decides against adopting a CIL, the County Council will expect the local plan to be clear about how these projects will be delivered in order to support sustainable development in their area.
- 5.35 It should be noted that the cost figures, where provided, are rough estimates based on the best information available at the time of writing and may be subject to change.

Delivery Schedule 1 - Current and Committed Strategic Priority Projects

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	RISKS OF NON-DELIVERY AND CONSTRAINTS	KEY PARTNERS
County-wide and Cross-Boundary						
High Speed Rail Extension potential route through Derbyshire 4.13	National	2032 onwards	£32 billion (national)	Department for Transport	Planning permission; potential heritage impacts	HS2 Company
Midland Mainline – network improvements, and maintenance 4.13	National	Ongoing	Unknown	Department for Transport; Regional Growth Fund	None identified	Network Rail
Managed Motorway (hard shoulder running and variable speed limits) M1 J.28-31 4.10	County-wide	2015 onwards	Unknown but no local contribution	Department for Transport	None identified	Highways Agency
Local Transport Plan – highways maintenance and integrated transport schemes including public transport, walking and cycling 4.10	County-wide	2012-13	£19,388,000	Department for Transport	None identified	County Council
Local flood defence schemes to reduce risk of surface water flooding 4.57	County-wide	2012-13	£300,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Countryside capital investment including Rights of Way; access and greenways schemes 4.144	County-wide	2012-2013	£675,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
School condition improvements 4.180	County-wide	2011-2012	£3,631,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
School modernisation fund 4.180	Schools to be confirmed by Cabinet 3 April 2012	2012-13	£13,132,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
School condition improvements – joint funding initiative 4.180	Schools to be confirmed by Cabinet 3 April 2012	2012-13	£5,000,000	County Council Schools	None identified	County Council
Provision of accommodation, care and support for older people including Extra Care 4.206	County-wide	2012-2013	£200,000,000	Derbyshire County Council capital grant	None identified	County Council
Amber Valley						
Re-location of Belper library 4.162	Belper	Unknown	Unknown	Derbyshire County	None identified	County Council

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	RISKS OF NON-DELIVERY AND CONSTRAINTS	KEY PARTNERS
				Council capital grant		
Alfreton Park Special School basic needs temporary classroom & site works 4.180	Alfreton	2011-2012	£150,000	Department for Education	None identified	County Council
Croft Infant School basic needs – permanent extension providing new classroom 4.180	Croft	2011-2012	£450,000	Department for Education	Listed building with difficult access	County Council
Bolsover						
Development of the Archaeological Way to provide a 21km traffic free route between Pleasley and Creswell 4.151	Creswell	2012	Unknown	County Council	None identified	County Council
Clowne Infant School basic needs – permanent extension providing new classroom 4.180	Clowne	2011-2012	£400,000	Department for Education	CLASP building with difficult access	County Council
New secondary school at Tibshelf 4.180	Tibshelf	2012-13	£14,500,000	Department for Education	None identified	County Council
Chesterfield						
Link road for access to Markham Vale 4.10	Markham Vale	2012-13	£800,000	County Council	None identified	County Council
Extensions to walking and cycling routes and Greenways to connect Chesterfield town centre with Dronfield 4.152	Chesterfield	2012-2015	Unknown	County Council	Planning	County Council
Westfield Infant Modernisation – permanent extension to replace double classroom 4.180	Chesterfield	2011-2012	£750,000	Department for Education	None identified	County Council
Derbyshire Dales						
Dredging of Cromford Canal to support delivery of Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Management Plan 4.129	Cromford	2012-13	£300,000	County Council	None identified	County Council; Friends of Cromford Canal
Provision of a new public library in Ashbourne including co-location of services 4.162	Ashbourne	2011	£2,400,000	Derbyshire County Council capital grant	None identified	County Council
Curbar Primary modernisation – replacement of classroom/hall with new modular building 4.180	Curbar	2011-2012	£150,000	Department for Education; DFC	None identified	County Council
Middleton Primary modernisation – replacement of classroom with new modular building 4.180	Middleton	2011-2012	£220,000	Department for Education; DFC	None identified	County Council

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	RISKS OF NON-DELIVERY AND CONSTRAINTS	KEY PARTNERS
Darley Dale Primary modernisation – extension to provide 3 classrooms and toilets to replace existing infant school 4.180	Darley Dale	2011-2012	£350,000	Department for Education	None identified	County Council
Erewash						
Enhancing sustainable transport infrastructure 4.23	Long Eaton	2011-2012	£150,000	6Cs New Growth Point	None identified	
Re-opening of Ilkeston Railway Station 4.23	Ilkeston	2013 onwards	£5,000,000	6Cs New Growth Point		Network Rail; Northern Rail
Firfield Primary modernisation – replacement of 2 classrooms with a permanent extension 4.180	Erewash	2011-12	£875,000	Department for Education	None identified	County Council
High Peak						
Redevelopment and enlargement of the Waste Transfer Station and Household Waste Recycling Centre at Glossop 4.77	Glossop	2011-2016	£1,300,000	Waste Performance Efficiency Grant; 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 (land owner)
Improved access to and maintenance of the road and bridge leading to the Household Waste Recycling Centre at Melandra Road 4.77	Glossop	2011-2016	£700,000	Derbyshire County Council capital grant	Landowner agreement needed to resolve access issues	United Utilities; County Council; High Peak Borough Council
Replacement of Glossop library 4.162	Glossop	2011	Unknown	Derbyshire County Council capital grant	None identified	County Council
East Sterndale CE Primary School modernisation – replacement of classroom with new modular building 4.180	High Peak	2011-2012	£110,000	Department for Education	None identified	County Council
North East Derbyshire						
Arkwright In-vessel Composting Facility 4.10	Arkwright	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)

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	RISKS OF NON-DELIVERY AND CONSTRAINTS	KEY PARTNERS
Household Waste Recycling Centre at Clay Cross 4.77	Clay Cross	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; Resource Recovery Solutions (Derbyshire)Ltd
South Derbyshire						
Hilton Primary basic needs – new temporary double classroom 4.180	Hilton	2011-2012	£240,000	Department for Education; Developer Contributions	Contractually obligated	County Council
New school to replace existing Church Gresley Infant and Nursery School 4.180	Church Gresley	2011-2012	£6,600,000	PCP; sale of existing site; developer contributions	Current funding gap expected to be resolved shortly	County Council
Location to be determined						
Waste Treatment Plant for Derby and Derbyshire 4.79	To be determined	2011-2016	£150,000,000	Contributions from Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council	Contractually committed; legislative targets; permits; planning	County Council; Waste Contractor 8 District/Borough Councils

Delivery Schedule 2 – Other Strategic Priority Projects (to inform Community Infrastructure Levy)

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	KEY PARTNERS
County-wide						
A38 Derby junctions 4.19	County-wide	2015 onwards	Unknown	Department for Transport	None identified	Highways Agency
Community broadband projects to improve coverage in areas with poor coverage 4.85	County-wide	2011-2013	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Local communities Private sector
Roll-out super fast broadband 4.87	County-wide	2011 – 2013	£15,000,000+	£7,390,000 from BDUK	Funding gap	BT; private sector; County Council
Sustainable travel in and around the Peak District National Park 4.22	Peak District NP	Ongoing	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Delivery of the Greenways Strategies 4.145	County-wide	Ongoing	Varies	Potentially Capital Programme Allocation LTP3	Funding gap	Landowners Developers County Council
Trent Valley Vision – evidence collection to inform landscape vision and strategy 4.113	County-wide	5 years	£150,000	None identified	Funding gap	Landowners Developers County Council
Local Biodiversity Action Plan projects to protect, maintain, manage, enhance and create priority habitats 4.123	County-wide	2011 – 2020	£600,000 +	Potentially Capital Programme Allocation	Funding gap	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
Amber Valley						
Potential requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate growth at Heanor (potentially A610 – A6007 Link Road, subject to further testing) 4.19	Heanor	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Highways Agency County Council
Potential requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate growth at Ripley (potentially A610 Codnor bypass subject to further testing) 4.19	Ripley	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Highways Agency County Council
Potential requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate growth at Alfreton (in	Alfreton	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Highways Agency County Council

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	KEY PARTNERS
addition to the A38 Junctions), subject to further testing 4.19						
Potential requirement for a new primary school and relocated and expanded secondary school to accommodate growth at Denby (if proposed) 4.19	Denby	Unknown	£28,000,000+	Developer contributions	Funding gap	County Council Schools
Potential requirement for additional waste management capacity dependent on scale and location of growth proposed 4.10	Amber Valley	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Existing site has no potential for expansion	County Council
Potential requirement for expansion to Kirk Langley CE Primary School and the Ecclesbourne School if further growth is proposed at Radbourne Lane 4.184	Duffield	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Projects at Belper and Milford - repair of Belper Weirs 4.129	Belper and Milford	15 years	£10,275,000	None identified	Ownership issues Funding gap	County Council; landowners
Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Project - Restoration of Cromford Canal 4.129	Amber Valley	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Friends of Cromford Canal
Bolsover						
Potential requirement for additional highway capacity at Bolsover subject to testing 4.20	Bolsover	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Highways Agency County Council
Potential requirement for additional highway capacity at Clowne subject to testing 4.20	Clowne	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Highways Agency County Council
Potential requirement for additional highway capacity at South Normanton mitigation of impact on M1 Junction 28 and A38, subject to testing 4.20	South Normanton	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Highways Agency County Council
Expanded junior school and a new infant school to replace existing infant school to accommodate proposed growth 4.185	Bolsover	Unknown	£7,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	KEY PARTNERS
Potential requirement for expansion to existing primary and secondary schools at Clowne, South Normanton, Barlborough, Creswell, Pinxton, Tibshelf and Whitwell 4.185	Bolsover	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Chesterfield						
Requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate growth at Chesterfield - A61 Chesterfield Inner Relief Road Junctions 4.21	Chesterfield	2014-2015 onwards	£18,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council; Highways Agency
Requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate growth at Chesterfield - A619 Staveley – Brimington Bypass 4.21	Chesterfield	2014-2015 onwards	£30,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council; Highways Agency
Requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate growth at Chesterfield (potential solution Hollis Lane Link to Chesterfield Railway Station, subject to testing 4.21)	Chesterfield	2014-2015 onwards	£5,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate growth at Chesterfield (potential solution Improvements to A619//Park Road Junction, subject to testing 4.21)	Chesterfield	2014-2015 onwards	£250,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Potential requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate growth at Staveley, subject to testing 4.21	Staveley	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Restoration of the Chesterfield Canal Canals	Chesterfield	Ongoing	£26,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	Chesterfield Canal Partnership
Derby City						
Potential requirement for transport improvements to accommodate growth in South Derbyshire - Boulton Moor Park and Ride 4.26	Derby City	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Derby City Council
Potential requirement for transport improvements to accommodate growth in South Derbyshire - Access to land for the T12 Access Road 4.26	Derby City	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Derby City Council

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	KEY PARTNERS
Restoration of the Derby and Sandiacre Canal 4 schemes encompassing route from Shelton Lock to the boundary with Borrowash plus a 'Derby Arm' visitor centre Canals	Derby City	5 years	£43,200,000	None identified	Funding gap; ownership; planning permission	Derby City Council Derby and Sandicare Canal Trust
Derbyshire Dales						
Potential requirement for a suitable site to expand existing secondary school or a new secondary school (depending on scale and location of growth proposed) 4.187	Ashbourne	Unknown	£20,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Requirement for additional highway capacity and demand management to accommodate growth at Ashbourne (potential solution Ashbourne Bypass, subject to testing) 4.22	Ashbourne	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Potential requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate growth at Matlock 4.22	Matlock	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Potential requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate growth at Wirksworth 4.22	Wirksworth	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Funding gap	County Council
Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Projects at Cromford and Matlock Bath 4.129	Cromford and Matlock Bath	5 years	£15,700,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council; Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site
Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Project - Restoration of Cromford Canal 4.129	Derbyshire Dales	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Friends of Cromford Canal
Replacement of Matlock library 4.162	Matlock	Unknown	£2,500,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Erewash						
Additional highway capacity (along with Station re-opening and sustainable travel measures) to accommodate growth at Ilkeston 4.23	Ilkeston	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Additional highway capacity (along with sustainable travel measures) to accommodate growth at Long Eaton 4.23	Long Eaton	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	KEY PARTNERS
Potential requirement for expansion to Ilkeston HWRC depending on scale and location of growth proposed 4.76	Ilkeston	Unknown	£575,000	None identified	Planning permission	County Council
Provision new primary school to accommodate proposed growth at Stanton 4.188	Stanton	Unknown	£6,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Restoration of the Derby and Sandiacre Canal 4 schemes encompassing route from Borrowash to Erewash Canal Canals	Sandiacre	5 years	£18,000,000	None identified	Funding gap; ownership; planning permission	Erewash BC Derby and Sandicare Canal Trust
Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Project - Restoration of the Cromford Canal 4.129	Erewash	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	Friends of Cromford Canal
High Peak						
Potential requirement for a suitable site to expand existing secondary school or a new secondary school (depending on scale and location of growth proposed) 4.189	Buxton	Unknown	£20,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Potential requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate growth at Buxton (potential solution New Fairfield Link Road, subject to testing) 4.24	Buxton	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Gamesley rail station 4.24	Gamesley	2014-2015 onwards	£3,300,000	£315,680 developer contributions	Funding gap	Network Rail; Train Operators
Replacement of Whaley Bridge library 4.162	Whaley Bridge	Unknown	£2,500,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Replacement of Hadfield library 4.162	Hadfield	Unknown	£2,500,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
The Derwent Valley Greenway & sustainable travel in/around Peak Park 4.155	High Peak	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Funding gap	County Council; local planning authorities
North East Derbyshire						
Requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate development at Clay Cross (potential solution A61 – A617 Avenue Link Road, subject to testing 4.25)	North East Derbyshire	2014-2015 onwards	£10,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council; Highways Agency

PROJECT	LOCATION	TIMESCALE	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	CONSTRAINTS	KEY PARTNERS
Potential requirement for a new 1-form entry primary school to accommodate proposed growth at Wingerworth (The Avenues) 4.190	North East Derbyshire	Unknown	£6,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Replacement of Clay Cross library 4.162	Clay Cross	Unknown	£2,500,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
South Derbyshire						
Potential requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate development at Swadlincote – Woodville – Swadlincote Regeneration Route (possibly with extension to Ashby bypass, subject to testing). 4.26	Swadlincote	2014-2015 onwards	£5,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council; Highways Agency
Potential requirement for a new secondary school (depending on growth proposed on the edge of Derby) 4.191	South Derbyshire	Unknown	£20,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Potential requirement for expansion to Bretby HWRC depending on scale and location of growth proposed 4.76	South Derbyshire	Unknown	Unknown	None identified	Planning permission	County Council
Potential requirement for additional highway capacity to accommodate development on the edge of Derby (potentially - Swarkestone causeway bypass, subject to testing) 4.26	Swarkestone	2014-2015 onwards	£20,000,000	None identified	Funding gap; Scheduled Monument and Grade 1 Listed Building status	County Council
Potential requirement for a new primary school, if further development (in addition to existing consent) proposed 4.191	Drakelow	Unknown	£6,000,000	None identified	Funding gap	County Council
Restoration of the Derby and Sandiacre Canal encompassing route from Swarkestone to Shelton Lock Canals	Swarkestone	5 years	£1,500,000	None identified	Funding gap; ownership; planning permission	South Derbyshire DC Derby and Sandiacre Canal Trust

6 Monitoring and Review

- 6.1 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 be strengthened through delivery of the Plan.
- 6.2 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. It establishes a baseline of evidence to inform investment programmes (such as Derbyshire County Council's capital programme) and funding bids.
- 6.3 The Plan also provides evidence for the preparation of Local Plans and the development management process. Local planning authorities should use the Plan to inform their Local Plans. Changes to national funding streams and the Government's commitment to localism have resulted in many local planning authorities reviewing their Local Plans.
- 6.4 The Plan should also inform local planning authorities' own Infrastructure Delivery Plans, their Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedules and 'Regulation 123' spending lists. The County Council and local planning authorities will need to monitor implementation of CIL in line with national regulations. The County Council will monitor and report annually on receipt and expenditure of CIL revenues, and any outstanding monies to be spent.
- 6.5 As revised Local Plans emerge, proposals for the scale and location of growth and development may change. The County Council's own priorities, service plans and programmes will also change over time. Therefore, the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan will be regularly reviewed. Where changes to key (policy) elements of the Plan are proposed (such as the Vision and the Strategic Priority Projects) approval from the County Council's Cabinet will be sought each year. Our partners will be engaged when the Plan is updated in this way.
- 6.6 Throughout the year, the Plan will also be regularly reviewed by County Council officers to ensure that information of a technical or evidential nature is up to date. For example, current school capacities and pupil roll numbers (Appendix C) will be updated every April. Our partners will be notified of any minor (technical) revisions of this nature.

7 Appendices

Appendix A - References

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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. A checklist was used as a prompt to determine 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/departmental 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 did not meet the relevant criteria set out above – **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>

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 do not meet the criteria (set out above) at this time and have therefore been excluded from the Plan (for now) were:

- Midland Mainline Route Electrification
- 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)
- A6, Doveholes (High Peak)
- Buxton Railway Line Electrification (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)
- 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

Derbyshire (excluding Derby City)

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

	2621	Model Village Primary School	262	170	166	174	171	181	174
	2045	New Bolsover Primary School	252	205	200	213	218	230	247
	2043	Newton Primary School	147	80	88	100	106	114	115
	2213	Palterton Primary School	91	95	86	81	76	70	63
	2211	Scarcliffe Primary School	70	83	82	84	79	79	74
	3516	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (Shirebrook)	157	151	148	155	153	155	154
	2044	Westhouses Primary School	70	76	69	63	63	63	68
	2630	Whaley Thorns Community Primary and Nursery School	147	128	130	139	154	171	171
	2270	Whitwell Primary School	210	184	191	201	206	213	222
Bolsover Secondary Phase	4103	Frederick Gent School	969	888	853	855	794	782	727
	4198	Heritage High School	1,019	946	877	838	787	775	736
	4199	Shirebrook Academy	970	705	672	662	626	618	611
	4197	The Bolsover School	876	808	800	789	784	763	745
	4173	Tibshelf Community School - A Specialist Sports College	615	953	844	789	750	759	744
Chesterfield Primary Phase	2056	Brimington Manor Infants And Nursery School	86	65	59	51	51	58	62
	2307	Brockwell Nursery and Infant School	180	178	179	181	179	180	183
	2287	Gilbert Heathcote Nursery and Infant School	86	95	100	119	121	130	122
	2289	Hasland Infant School	300	284	294	306	292	289	270
	2057	Henry Bradley Infants School	149	167	172	180	190	185	187
	2242	Speedwell Infant School	87	91	104	99	113	111	113
	2285	Spire Infant And Nursery School	132	115	115	134	138	144	142
	2308	Westfield Infant School	210	197	202	199	214	208	214
	2055	Brimington Junior School	360	283	288	301	311	315	316
	2349	Brockwell Junior School	238	241	240	242	246	246	254
	2283	Cavendish Junior School	147	78	76	75	86	101	110
	2288	Hasland Junior School	360	353	355	368	385	377	397
	2295	Old Hall Junior School	245	250	249	248	243	258	253
	2286	Spire Junior School	204	129	142	145	150	150	158
	2239	Staveley Junior School	180	118	122	131	130	136	142
	2296	Abercrombie Community Primary School	210	199	204	211	214	209	208
	2233	Barrow Hill Primary School	90	44	44	47	42	47	45
	2011	Brampton Primary School	343	219	225	229	242	251	258
	3025	Christ Church CE Primary School	178	149	143	148	156	164	171
	2243	Duckmanton Primary School	167	162	149	141	142	143	135
	2517	Dunston Primary and Nursery School	270	234	224	236	247	255	260
	2290	Hady Primary School	280	181	186	199	220	227	237
	2293	Highfield Hall Primary School	326	273	272	285	298	300	307
	2631	Hollingwood Primary School	252	252	244	233	243	213	217
	2510	Holme Hall Primary School	203	102	89	89	84	88	83
	2632	Inkersall Primary School	409	361	380	393	412	415	439
	2291	Mary Swanwick Primary School	350	207	202	195	203	196	194
	2294	New Whittington Community Primary School	344	275	269	273	285	285	273
	3308	Newbold CE Primary School	192	174	164	155	162	171	167
	2372	Norbriggs Primary School	199	186	188	191	191	197	197
	2240	Poolsbrook Primary School	90	70	71	69	78	83	84
	3549	St Joseph's Catholic And Church Of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	157	112	113	118	127	128	133
	3502	St Mary's Catholic Primary School (Chesterfield)	420	436	432	429	433	426	424
	2514	Whitecotes Primary School	350	225	223	225	230	230	230

Chesterfield Secondary Phase	2299	William Rhodes Primary and Nursery School	228	122	117	122	113	124	130
	3092	Woodthorpe CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	98	114	111	107	105	102	94
	4196	Brookfield Community School: A Specialist Sports College	1,080	1,284	1,240	1,219	1,184	1,144	1,128
	4193	Hasland Hall Community School	862	861	832	804	767	759	732
	5400	Netherthorpe School	907	1,073	1,058	1,043	1,032	1,041	1,044
	4194	Newbold Community School	1,139	1,158	1,182	1,151	1,138	1,119	1,108
	4195	Parkside Community School	628	502	476	431	414	386	371
	4200	Springwell Community College	890	876	868	826	812	806	805
	5413	St Mary's Catholic High School	1,260	1,285	1,278	1,255	1,218	1,197	1,166
	4192	The Meadows Community School	900	587	574	552	487	484	485
Derbyshire Dales Primary Phase	3006	Bakewell CE Infant School	90	86	84	96	85	90	81
	3016	Bradwell CE Voluntary Controlled Infant School	54	35	44	52	53	46	40
	2333	Hilltop Infant and Nursery School	112	102	98	99	102	103	99
	3067	Matlock All Saints CE Infant School	180	169	168	172	161	153	145
	3002	St Oswald's CE Voluntary Controlled Infant School	135	112	119	102	87	77	71
	3100	Wirksworth CE (Controlled) Infant School	90	75	80	82	83	82	83
	2276	Wirksworth Infant School	87	45	49	55	50	48	49
	3066	All Saints CE Voluntary Controlled Junior School (Matlock)	240	193	216	218	238	242	250
	3151	Bakewell Methodist Voluntary Controlled Junior School	150	107	98	101	110	112	124
	2049	Bradwell Junior School	73	49	46	45	51	51	61
	2317	Parkside Community Junior School	317	305	302	295	297	282	292
	2275	Wirksworth Junior School	176	146	142	131	139	150	157
	3009	Baslow St Anne's CE Controlled Primary School	126	132	132	136	132	129	136
	3040	Biggin CE Controlled Primary School	49	23	22	23	26	30	35
	3338	Bishop Purglove CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	178	125	121	123	131	127	128
	3326	Bonsall CE (Aided) Primary School	81	53	62	65	63	64	65
	3015	Bradley CE Controlled Primary School	51	45	45	49	52	55	59
	3017	Brailsford CE Controlled Primary School	91	94	90	89	89	76	71
	2052	Brassington Primary School	70	47	51	58	59	56	53
	3306	Carsington & Hopton (Voluntary Aided) CE Primary School	41	45	43	45	51	53	50
	2005	Castle View Primary School	150	130	126	121	120	125	126
	3026	Clifton CE Controlled Primary School	105	103	91	89	80	73	66
	3069	Cromford CE Primary School	85	48	42	45	47	43	46
	2083	Curbar Primary School	70	59	55	66	57	53	51
	3068	Darley Churchtown CE Primary School	106	87	80	78	82	87	93
	2172	Darley Dale Primary School	210	184	190	179	185	175	170
	2085	Doveridge Primary School	85	87	89	90	91	86	86
	3039	Earl Sterndale CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	25	27	20	15	18	24	26
	3033	Elton CE Controlled Primary School	46	19	19	19	21	21	21
	3034	Eyam C E Controlled Primary School	70	70	73	75	85	87	83
	3037	Great Hucklow CE Primary School	54	48	46	44	43	37	34
	2106	Grindleford Primary School	70	67	69	69	65	61	54
	3041	Hartington CE (Controlled) Primary School	60	21	20	26	24	26	28
	3321	Hathersage St Michael's CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	175	160	149	147	148	137	130
	3056	Hulland CE (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	70	52	50	53	54	56	60
	3060	Kirk Ireton CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	56	49	48	51	45	47	46
	3062	Kniveton CE (Controlled) Primary School	63	76	77	77	69	67	72
	3324	Litton CE Aided Primary School	56	47	54	58	58	56	59

	3064	Longford CE (Controlled) Primary School	70	60	62	54	50	47	40
	3325	Longstone CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	139	136	132	137	131	131	127
	2169	Marston Montgomery Primary School	70	51	54	53	57	58	56
	3070	Matlock Bath Holy Trinity CE (Controlled) Primary School	59	59	56	52	54	50	54
	3544	Matlock St. Giles CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	140	122	132	138	147	149	155
	2277	Middleton Community Primary School	84	80	90	82	88	85	82
	3073	Monyash CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	63	60	57	56	57	61	64
	3075	Norbury CE School	56	56	57	60	61	62	63
	3077	Osmaston CE (Controlled) Primary School	105	119	104	94	89	78	67
	2187	Parwich Primary School	47	48	48	47	43	42	38
	3331	Pilsley CE Aided Primary School	84	79	78	87	93	94	99
	3038	Rowsley CE Primary School	70	71	69	70	73	74	75
	3071	South Darley CE (Controlled) Primary School	70	45	40	34	29	25	25
	3545	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (Matlock)	207	157	149	144	134	122	116
	3090	Stanton-In-Peak C of E (Controlled) Primary School	70	40	34	35	36	41	50
	3093	Stoney Middleton CE (Controlled) Primary School	47	17	17	21	25	21	21
	2244	Sudbury Primary School	60	40	49	50	50	58	63
	3337	Taddington & Priestcliffe CE Aided Primary School	56	55	49	43	41	33	30
	2173	Tansley Primary School	88	72	68	70	61	63	63
	3317	The FitzHerbert CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	60	50	51	48	55	50	46
	3099	Winster CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	49	34	37	38	36	35	34
	3540	Youlgrave All Saints CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	81	74	74	64	64	70	73
Derbyshire Dales Secondary Phase	4505	Anthony Gell School	778	676	672	661	646	638	628
	4174	Highfields School	1,394	1,423	1,400	1,408	1,412	1,399	1,397
	5411	Lady Manners School	1,461	1,518	1,509	1,450	1,417	1,399	1,388
	4500	Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School	1,384	1,405	1,396	1,390	1,372	1,359	1,337
Erewash Primary Phase	2338	Ashbrook Infant and Nursery Community School	136	127	115	95	115	129	142
	2146	Charlotte Nursery and Infant School	240	241	249	247	252	254	255
	2135	Chaucer Infant and Nursery School	186	177	182	189	194	194	194
	2139	Cotmanhay Infant School	205	173	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	330	319	334	348	347	353
	2072	Buxworth Primary School	90	76	84	84	88	91	93
	3022	Castleton CE (Controlled) Primary School	44	43	39	40	30	27	25
	2013	Chapel-en-le-Frith C E (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	480	372	375	371	379	369	371
	3163	Charlesworth School (Voluntary Controlled Primary)	119	99	103	110	113	99	91
	5211	Chinley Primary School	210	200	201	199	205	198	203
	3319	Dinting CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	149	102	96	94	96	89	88
	3024	Dove Holes CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	87	83	80	82	80	81	80
	3030	Edale CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	42	18	20	19	17	20	23
	2269	Furness Vale Primary School	89	74	73	80	87	88	95
	2354	Gamesley Community Primary School	206	208	234	253	279	281	292
	2180	Hague Bar Primary School	85	68	72	74	71	74	86
	2062	Harpur Hill Primary School	350	314	310	296	298	290	293
	2115	Hayfield Primary School	210	201	198	188	170	160	146
	2132	Hope Primary School	54	44	42	46	49	52	52
	2179	New Mills Primary School	207	196	192	190	181	189	190
	2181	Newtown Primary School	110	95	89	90	93	94	98

	2109	Padfield Community Primary School	112	119	118	116	117	117	115
	2279	Peak Dale Primary School	88	70	68	66	59	52	47
	3079	Peak Forest CE (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	52	36	36	39	37	37	37
	2373	Simmondley Primary School	345	324	329	309	289	260	235
	3501	St Anne's Catholic Primary School (Buxton)	280	289	291	301	316	322	337
	3506	St Charles's Catholic Primary School	210	219	226	226	222	218	219
	3329	St Georges C Of E Voluntary Aided Primary School	149	99	105	108	110	115	114
	3036	St James' CE (Controlled) Primary School	315	252	250	256	271	271	270
	3035	St Luke's CE Controlled Primary School	192	167	161	169	166	179	185
	3521	St Margaret's Catholic Primary School	161	56	52	56	54	50	49
	3505	St Mary's Catholic Primary School (Glossop)	210	146	147	144	148	138	144
	3509	St Mary's Catholic Primary School (New Mills)	119	112	108	108	111	112	113
	3157	Taxal & Fernilee CE Primary	206	198	207	205	212	209	209
	3107	The Duke of Norfolk CE Primary School	294	321	326	322	323	309	308
	2182	Thornsett Primary School	89	61	61	60	50	49	50
	3538	Tintwistle CE Primary School	119	89	90	98	106	107	109
	2268	Whaley Bridge Primary School	262	213	201	195	197	195	195
High Peak Secondary Phase	4510	Buxton Community School	1,331	1,273	1,287	1,271	1,230	1,206	1,179
	4019	Chapel-en-le-Frith High School	946	892	843	828	778	763	747
	4191	Glossopdale Community College	2,081	1,520	1,460	1,461	1,425	1,410	1,394
	4111	Hope Valley College	660	609	645	653	650	638	660
	4057	New Mills School Business & Enterprise College	1,038	626	586	545	544	515	496
	4602	St Philip Howard Catholic School	485	497	489	484	471	458	440
	4601	St Thomas More Catholic School - Science College	353	404	406	385	367	356	344
North East Derbyshire Primary Phase	2095	Birk Hill Infant School	150	129	132	123	127	146	162
	2091	Dronfield Infant School	236	260	237	235	235	247	258
	2326	Holmesdale Infant School	120	133	135	126	124	122	126
	2151	Killamarsh Infant and Nursery School	202	118	111	127	127	139	140
	2358	Lenthall Infant and Nursery School	90	87	84	84	88	93	93
	2314	Mickley Infant School	55	32	36	41	41	43	43
	2262	Unstone St Mary's Infant School	45	40	44	43	48	49	52
	2089	Dronfield Junior School	312	348	348	344	333	328	327
	2093	Eckington Junior School	239	163	163	165	161	166	172
	2150	Killamarsh Junior School	300	214	199	165	150	147	149
	2332	Northfield Junior School	147	111	116	125	123	135	134
	2361	Stonelow Junior School	172	127	144	153	167	166	166
	2260	Unstone Junior School	76	56	48	50	50	58	62
	2245	Arkwright Primary School	120	72	67	70	58	60	52
	2017	Ashover Primary School	210	210	205	201	198	199	194
	3007	Barlow CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	87	86	86	85	81	92	94
	3162	Calow CE (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	193	165	161	180	192	199	203
	2050	Cutthorpe Primary School	84	109	110	100	99	93	94
	2274	Deer Park Primary School	330	337	334	321	325	312	303
	3316	Eckington Camms CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	204	184	182	185	188	197	199
	2012	Gorseybrigg Primary School	180	170	181	191	203	219	229
	2113	Grassmoor Primary School	205	174	184	190	196	193	193
	2127	Heath Primary School	241	183	206	220	232	247	268
	2076	Holmgate Primary School and Nursery	240	180	168	167	169	159	156

	2359	Hunloke Park Primary School	234	205	215	218	222	218	212
	3503	Immaculate Conception Catholic Primary School	197	210	209	205	210	206	207
	3541	Killamarsh St Giles' CE Primary School	296	244	256	272	289	295	307
	2097	Marsh Lane Primary School	112	121	125	126	128	128	129
	2178	Morton Primary School	84	85	83	81	74	70	73
	3547	North Wingfield Primary School	311	251	251	254	272	278	291
	2191	Park House Primary School	206	211	209	206	206	197	203
	2131	Penny Acres Primary School	42	31	37	39	45	52	55
	2190	Pilsley Primary School (Chesterfield)	167	151	153	149	142	137	137
	2101	Renishaw Primary School	168	120	111	115	121	126	127
	2102	Ridgeway Primary School	105	197	202	200	191	181	167
	3551	Sharley Park Community Primary School	350	342	365	379	398	392	397
	2223	Shirland Primary School	185	145	128	129	135	134	134
	3523	St Andrews CE / Methodist Primary School (Dronfield)	210	201	203	203	203	206	211
	2224	Stonebroom Primary and Nursery School	196	139	129	133	120	113	105
	3094	Stretton Handley CE (Controlled) Primary School	56	51	52	54	55	53	50
	2256	Temple Normanton Primary School	109	75	82	90	90	91	91
	2259	Tupton Primary School	267	185	175	180	171	171	171
	2265	Walton Holymoorside Primary School	348	356	349	337	338	325	315
	2266	Wessington Primary School	47	45	49	54	57	64	67
	2051	Wigley Primary School	47	44	47	47	45	44	45
	2092	William Levick Primary School	210	184	174	165	162	159	166
North East Derbyshire Secondary Phase	4509	Dronfield Henry Fanshawe School	1,809	1,828	1,835	1,824	1,830	1,777	1,769
	4126	Eckington School	1,453	1,464	1,386	1,337	1,273	1,216	1,191
	4034	Tupton Hall School	1,849	1,923	1,880	1,844	1,789	1,792	1,786
South Derbyshire Primary Phase	2251	Church Gresley Infant and Nursery School	240	227	228	236	225	234	216
	2356	Elmsleigh Infant and Nursery School	150	137	150	146	152	147	151
	2175	Melbourne Infant School	180	177	185	174	181	175	187
	2254	Newhall Infant and Nursery School	270	214	224	225	224	231	244
	3330	Newton Solney CE Voluntary Aided Infant School	69	46	55	57	70	69	70
	2278	Woodville Infant School	225	212	226	239	226	215	207
	2174	Melbourne Junior School	235	218	225	240	240	248	234
	2253	Newhall Community Junior School	326	271	259	254	260	271	266
	5210	Pennine Way Junior School	298	281	286	283	295	292	300
	2249	Springfield Junior School	288	184	173	184	180	185	196
	3101	Woodville CE Junior School	292	249	263	263	281	292	304
	2018	Aston-on-Trent Primary School	189	196	205	204	210	207	215
	5200	Belmont Primary School	420	417	421	423	424	407	408
	3156	Church Broughton CE Controlled Primary School	105	105	104	102	94	91	89
	3027	Coton-in-the-Elms CE Controlled Primary School	140	126	128	128	129	133	131
	2103	Egginton Primary School	70	60	65	64	66	65	63
	2105	Etwall Primary School	259	240	254	258	260	266	263
	2315	Eureka Primary School	140	140	139	140	146	144	155
	5208	Fairmeadows Foundation Primary School	156	198	199	193	198	204	209
	2107	Findern Community Primary School	180	115	120	121	119	126	134
	3042	Hartshorne CE (Controlled) Primary School	112	93	97	98	96	100	95
	2321	Heath Fields Primary School	240	210	207	217	223	227	236
	2370	Hilton Primary School	770	737	750	783	813	817	838

	5204	Linton Primary School	260	222	225	233	242	235	241
	3076	Long Lane CE Controlled Primary School	30	42	47	48	47	45	44
	3074	Netherseal St Peter's CE Controlled Primary School	70	71	72	72	68	61	58
	2186	Overseal Primary School	206	187	192	203	202	197	193
	5202	Repton Primary School	252	225	240	250	251	255	264
	3083	Rosliston CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	84	82	86	81	84	78	75
	3008	Sale and Davys CE (Controlled) Primary School	105	102	90	91	83	91	95
	2217	Shardlow Primary School	84	72	78	75	78	76	81
	3511	St Edward's Catholic Primary School	207	216	222	220	225	221	225
	3095	St Georges C Of E Controlled Primary School	193	199	198	192	199	204	207
	2255	Stanton Primary School	105	69	69	77	68	79	79
	2618	Stenson Fields Primary Community School	280	292	306	299	310	309	309
	3097	Walton-on-Trent C E Voluntary Controlled Primary and Nursery School	81	73	72	76	78	75	70
	3342	Weston on Trent CE (Aided) Primary School	115	108	117	120	114	115	112
	2368	Willington Primary School	210	202	211	213	219	217	220
South Derbyshire Secondary Phase	4097	Granville Sports College	830	709	707	704	718	719	705
	5405	John Port School	2,070	2,038	2,030	1,989	1,975	1,996	1,988
	5410	The Pingle School	1,376	1,182	1,145	1,132	1,089	1,086	1,076
	4074	The William Allitt School	945	968	956	944	899	877	831

Derby City

The information below outlines the current position on pupil numbers and school capacities, along with a commentary on potential future housing developments and school expansions. With regard to housing developments, information is provided on major sites (with over 100 houses still to be built) with planning permission and Local Plan allocations sites with proposals for over 100 houses. Information on brownfield sites is not included due to uncertainty over figures and timescales but reference has been made to proposals for major brownfield site developments in relation to each cluster. This is intended as guidance and should be used as the basis for further discussion as development plans progress.

Primary Pupil Numbers

For primary schools, the information is arranged on a cluster basis.

Cluster 1

Arboretum Primary Hardwick Primary; Pear Tree Infant and Junior; Rosehill Infant and Nursery; St James CE Infant and Nursery; St James Junior

Combined Numbers on Roll

Primary Pupil Numbers on Roll: (2011 School Census): 1899
Combined Net Capacity: 1965
Surplus Places: 66

Proposals for School Expansion

Projections are suggesting an increasing trend in pupil numbers in this area as a result of general growth. On 22 November 2011 Council Cabinet approved the allocation of £3 million from the Schools Capital Programme for a project to expand Arboretum Primary School (subject to Consultation and Statutory Processes). The proposal is to increase the net capacity of the school from 315 pupil places to 525 pupil places from September 2014.

Proposed New Housing

A development at the former Baseball Ground is reaching completion.

There are potential major housing developments at the Castleward and DRI sites. It is likely that a new primary school will be required to accommodate pupils from the sites. Section 106 funding will be negotiated with developers to fund a new school.

Cluster 2

Ashgate Primary; Becket Primary; Bishop Lonsdale Primary; Dale Primary; Firs Estate Primary; St Chad's Infant; St Joseph's RC Primary; Stonehill Nursery
Combined Numbers on Roll

Primary Pupil Numbers on Roll: (2011 School Census): 1874
Combined Net Capacity: 2080
Surplus Places: 206

Cluster 3

Brackensdale Infant and Junior; Brookfield Primary; Griffie Field Primary; Mickleover Primary; Ravensdale Infant and Junior; Reigate Primary; Silverhill Primary; Wren Park Primary

Combined Numbers on Roll

Primary Pupil Numbers on Roll: (2011 School Census): 2900
Combined Net Capacity: 3094
Surplus Places: 194

Proposed New Housing and Proposals for Expansion

A major housing development is underway at Mickleover University Campus site which is in Ravensdale Infant and Junior Schools' catchment area. The proposal is to expand the Junior School by two classrooms and the admission numbers of the Infant and Junior from 75 to 90 from September 2012 to mitigate the impact of the development.

A major housing development is also planned at Kingsway and the proposal is to expand Brackensdale Infant and Junior Schools and increase their admission numbers from 60 to 75. Section 106 funding is being negotiated for the proposed expansion. Timescales for the commencement of the development are currently unclear.

A development is proposed at the Derby College Site, Mackworth. The proposal is for 220 properties and an outline planning application has been submitted.

A major housing development (800 properties) is also proposed at Littleover. It is likely that a new primary will be required as a result of this development and developers are aware that this is the case. An expansion at secondary level would also be required.

Cluster 4

Beaufort Primary; Breadsall Hill Top Infant and Junior; Cavendish Close Infant and Junior; Derwent Primary; Parkview Primary; Roe Farm Primary

Combined Numbers on Roll

Primary Pupil Numbers on Roll: (2011 School Census): 1898
Combined Net Capacity: 2100
Surplus Places: 202

No significant housing developments are currently planned in this cluster.

Cluster 5

Asterdale Primary; Borrow Wood Infant and Junior; Chaddesden Park Infant and Junior; Cherry Tree Hill Infant and Junior; Meadow Farm Primary; St Alban's RC Primary; St Werburgh's CE Primary; Springfield Primary

Combined Numbers on Roll

Primary Pupil Numbers on Roll: (2011 School Census): 2160
Combined Net Capacity: 2625
Surplus Places: 465

Cluster 6

Lawn Primary; Markeaton Primary; Portway Infant; Portway Junior; St Mary's RC Primary; Walter Evans CE Primary; Whitecross Nursery

Combined Numbers on Roll

Primary Pupil Numbers on Roll: (2011 School Census): 1834
Combined Net Capacity: 1953
Surplus Places: 119

Cluster 7

Alvaston Infants and Junior; Boulton Primary; Oakwood Infant and Junior; St John Fisher Primary; Lakeside Primary

Combined Numbers on Roll

Primary Pupil Numbers on Roll: (2011 School Census): 1953
Combined Net Capacity: 2190
Surplus Places: 237

Housing Developments

A major development at Derby College site, Pride Park Way, is underway. No further major housing developments are currently planned in this cluster.

Cluster 8

Ashcroft primary; Carlyle Infant; Gayton Junior; Grampian Primary; Village Primary; Redwood Infant and Junior; Ridgeway Infant; St George's RC Primary; St Peter's CE Junior; Sinfin Primary

Combined Numbers on Roll

Primary Pupil Numbers on Roll: (2011 School Census): 2707
Combined Net Capacity: 3061
Surplus Places: 354

There are no major housing developments currently proposed in this cluster. With regard to the South Derbyshire Planning Inquiry, Grampian Primary School is the proposed normal area school for the Stenson Fields development. This will be achieved through any existing surplus places at the point at which the development goes ahead and an expansion to the school if necessary. Expansion costs would met by the developer in the usual way.

Cluster 9

Allenton Primary; Chellaston Infant and Junior; Homefields Primary; Moorhead Primary; Osmaston Primary; Shelton Infant and Junior

Combined Numbers on Roll

Primary Pupil Numbers on Roll: (2011 School Census): 2385

Combined Net Capacity: 2789

Surplus Places: 404

Expansion Proposals

An expansion will be taking place at Homefields Primary School, increasing the size of the school from a 210 to 315 place school. This is due to an increase in demand for primary places from within the school's catchment area. There is no proposal to change the school's catchment area.

There are significant surplus places at Osmaston Primary. A major housing development is proposed within the school's catchment area linked with a regeneration project in the area.

Secondary Pupil Numbers

The table below sets out pupils numbers on roll and net capacities of each of the secondary schools in Derby.

Secondary	Number on roll	Net Capacity	Surplus	%	Shortfall	%
Bemrose Community School	735	900	165	19%	0	0%
Chellaston School (now an Academy)	1713	1612	0	0	101	6
da Vinci Community College	623	750	127	17%	0	0%
Derby Moor Community Sports College	1337	1361	24	2%	0	0%
Lees Brook Community Sports College (now an Academy)	1172	1147	0	0%	25	2%
Littleover Community School	1507	1342	0	0%	165	12%
Merrill College	1008	1330	322	24%	0	0%
Murray Park School	949	1100	151	14%	0	0%
Noel-Baker Community School	1265	1665	400	24%	0	0%
Saint Benedict School	1483	1379	0	0%	104	8%
Sinfin Community School	897	1105	208	19%	0	0%
West Park Community School (now an Academy)	1301	1250	0	0%	51	4%
Woodlands Community School	1180	1198	18	2%	0	0%

In addition, Landau Forte College has been an Academy for a number of years and has returned its own pupil number figures to the Department for Education.

Some additional capacity has been factored into Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme sample schools – Derby Moor Community Sports College, Noel Baker Community School and Language College & St Martins Special School - to allow for growth. Due to the national review of the BSF programme, expansions that had been planned at phase 2 and 3 schools will now not go ahead.

Appendix D

Other Infrastructure

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 valuable information that has been collected through the preparation of this Plan in relation to infrastructure delivered by our partners, it is set out below.

Minerals

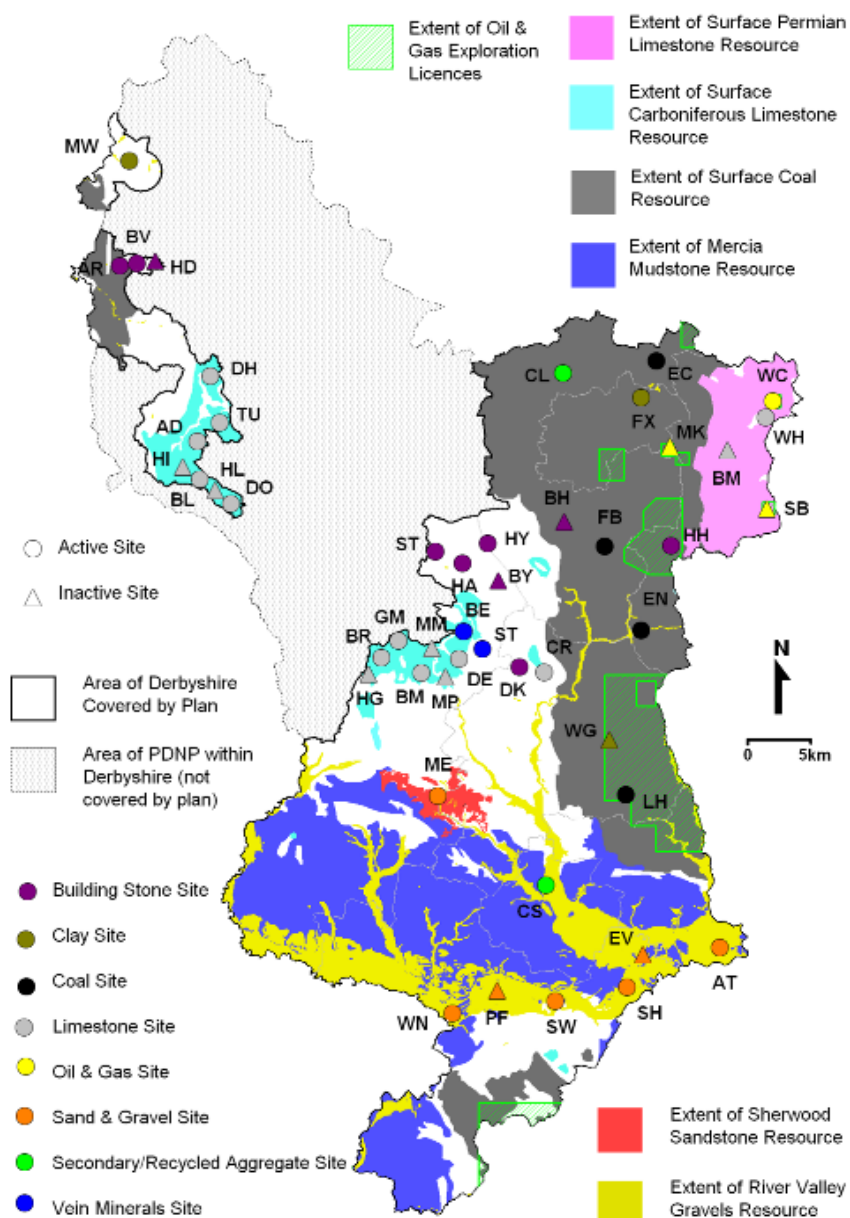
Minerals development can have an impact on infrastructure and services including, notably, highways and transport, and green infrastructure. In 2007, approximately 1700 people were employed by the minerals industry in Derbyshire including the Peak District National Park. Up to £50 million is paid annually 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.

The most significant mineral extracted in Derbyshire is limestone, accounting for over 90% of all minerals produced (by weight). Derbyshire's production of limestone is significant in national terms (17% of the UK's supply). Limestone resources are located mainly in Matlock/Wirksworth and east of Bolsover. The next most significant is sand and gravel (9% of production). Sand and gravel resources are concentrated along the river valleys, the most important being the Trent Valley, as well as the Lower Derwent and the Dove. 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.

Minerals extracted in smaller amounts include coal, fluorite and barites, gas, sandstone, silica sand, clay and shale. There are substantial resources of coal in the East Derbyshire coalfield despite the cessation of large scale coal production in the 1990s. 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.

In Derbyshire, brick clay resources are found under the Mercia Mudstone in the south of Derbyshire. 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. Building stone is produced mainly from small quarries, mainly in central Derbyshire but also from north-west Derbyshire.

The following map and table show the key sites in operation in Derbyshire (excluding the Peak District National Park).



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

Map Code	Site Name	District	Main Mineral	Other Minerals	Planned After use	Operational in 2009?
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	Highlikely	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
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

Canals

Current Provision

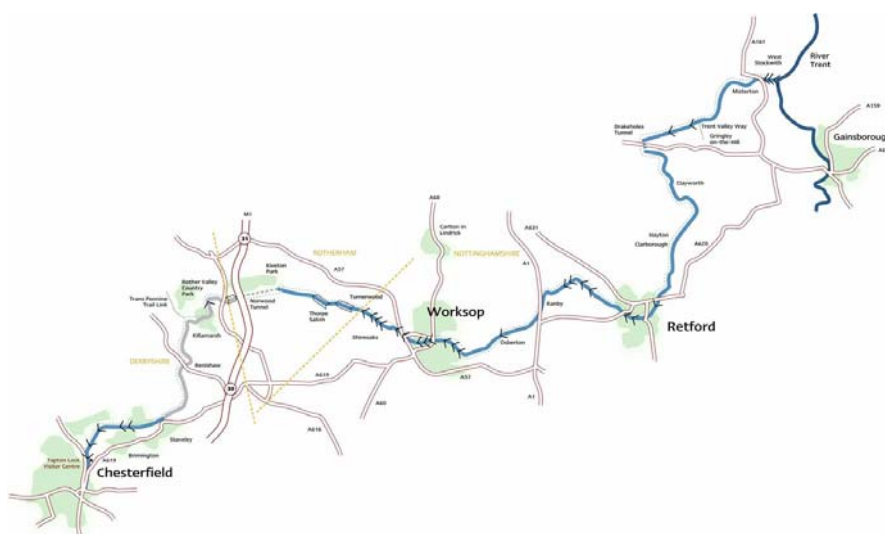
British Waterways is a public corporation that manages 80% (2,200 miles) of the country's canals and rivers. Within Derbyshire, the waterway network includes the Erewash Canal, Trent and Mersey Canal, Peak Forest Canal, part of the Cromford Canal and a small part of the River Trent. British Waterways also owns a number of reservoirs used to provide water supplies for the canal network. A map of the waterway network currently in use is below.



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.

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.



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

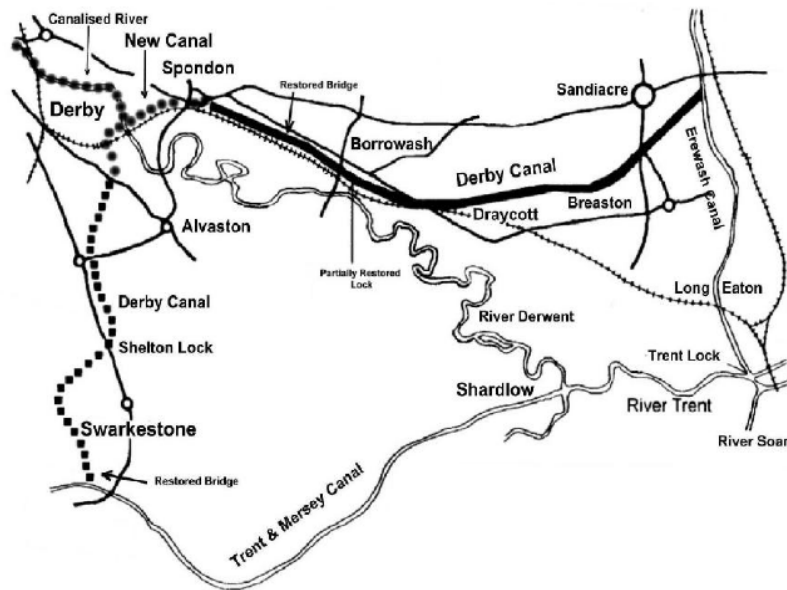
The total cost of this restoration work is estimated to be approximately £26 million, broken down as follows.

Elements	Killamarsh Town	Killamarsh East	Norwood	Wales	Kiveton Park	Total by Element
Existing Structures - Repair		£ 10,000	£ 00,000	£ 300,000	£ 080,000	£ 1,410,000
New Structures - Construction	£ 2,360,000	£ 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	£ 33,486	£ 202,300	£ 316,501	£850,820
Channel Structures	£ 61,180	£ 41,650	£ 10,260	£9,440	£ 16,360	£138,890
Liner (waterproofing)	£ 425,350	£ 306,000	£ 66,200	£ 254,000	£ 240,600	£ 1,297,150
Towpath	£ 50,196	£ 62,746	£ 24,720	£ 33,080	£ 67,095	£ 237,843
Water Supply		£ 196,000	£ 700,000	£ 1,085,000		£ 1,975,000
Utility Diversions	£ 1,728,461	£422,968	£13,933			£2,445,423
Other	£ 1,324,942	£864,599	£ 618,966	£ 673,542	£ 680,164	£ 4,159,213
Contingency	£ 657,480	£ 301,660	£ 281,265	£ 432,784	£ 321,156	£ 1,994,323
Totals	£3,557,005	£ 3,932,861	£ 3,709,876	£ 5,634,144	£ 4,212,876	£ 26,096,761

The Cromford Canal was created at the end of the 18th century as an extension to the Erewash Canal to serve mines, furnaces, quarries, lead-works and mills in the Derwent Valley including Arkwright's cotton mills at Cromford. 5.5 miles of the Cromford Canal are within the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and is owned by Derbyshire County Council.

In 1974 part of the Cromford Canal was acquired by Derbyshire County Council. The Friends of the Cromford Canal is a charitable organisation aiming to restore the Canal for the benefit of the general public. In 2002 the Friends of Cromford Canal held their first meeting and in March 2012 the Cromford Canal Partnership will publish a Scoping Report to set out plans and cost estimates for restoring each section of the Cromford Canal. More information will be included in this Plan when the Scoping Report is available.

The Derby and Sandiacre Canal project consists of 10 schemes to restore 18.5km of canal as a navigable waterway from the Erewash Canal at Sandiacre to the Trent and Mersey Canal at Swarkestone and on to the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site in Derby City. The canal route is shown on the next map.



If sufficient funding was available, the restoration of the whole canal could be completed in five years. However, it is more likely that 10 schemes would be required to restore the canal in phases and this would take longer. The estimated cost of restoring the canal in phases is approximately £62 million as shown below:

Section	£M
1. Swarkestone to Shelton Lock	1.5
2. Shelton Lock to London Road(A6)	6.9
3. London Road(A6) to River Derwent	10.8
4. River Derwent to Spondon (Megaloughton Lane)	11.0
5. Spondon to the boundary with Borrowash	1.5
6. Borrowash boundary to Borrowash Bottom Lock	4.4
7. Borrowash Bottom Lock to Breaston	5.5
8. Breaston to Springfield Avenue	6.6
9. Springfield Avenue to the Erewash Canal	1.5
10. Derby Arm boat lift, river navigation and visitor centre	13.0
Total	62.7

Potential funding and resources includes lottery funding, developer contributions, public sector and government grant funding, sale of material used to fill in the canal and voluntary sector support.

The main constraints to delivering this project are a current lack of funding; potential inability to obtain adequate water sources; land ownership issues; planning permission; and physical barriers including the M1, River Derwent and other roads covered by the canal.

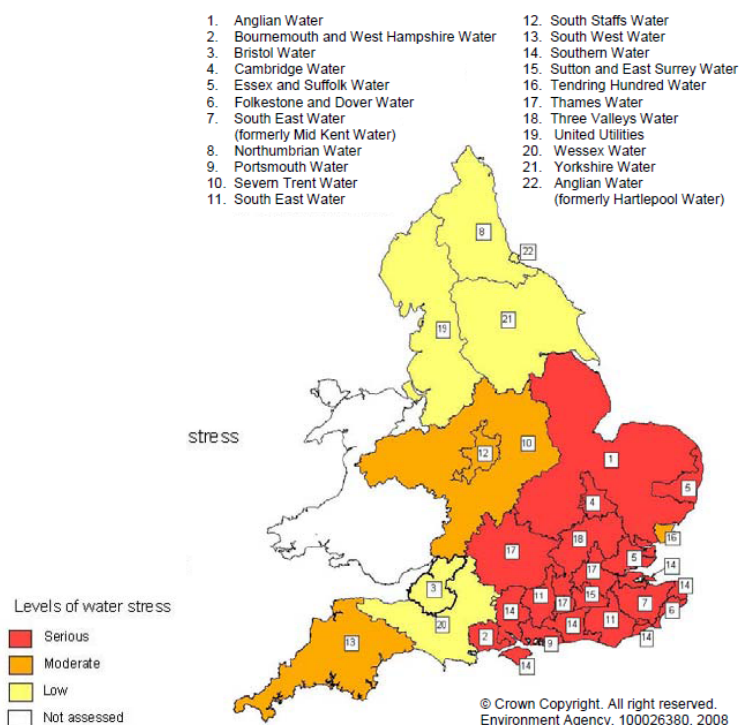
Water Supply

Current Provision

Many of the services and facilities provided by our partners are crucial to securing inward investment in Derbyshire by enabling the development of strategic sites. To support this, work will be undertaken by the D2N2 LEP to assess the requirements of strategic sites for services and utilities including water supply.

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 and South Staffordshire Water).



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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

Waste Water Treatment

Current Provision

Many of the services and facilities provided by our partners are crucial to securing inward investment in Derbyshire by enabling the development of strategic sites. To support this, work will be undertaken by the D2N2 LEP to assess the requirements of strategic sites for services and utilities including waste water treatment.

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. Yorkshire Water is responsible for waste water treatment in Chesterfield and parts of Bolsover and NE Derbyshire. They operate 18 waste water treatment works in Derbyshire and their sewer network is thousands of kilometres long.

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).

Severn Trent's expenditure on dealing with waste water is proposed to total £1.285 billion. 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.

The following table sets out the capacity of Yorkshire Water's main waste water treatment works in Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire.

Waste Water Treatment Works	Current Available Capacity	Planned or Potential Investment
Bolsover	Limited capacity. The Works can accommodate the development proposed by Bolsover District Council until 2017.	A scheme is due to be undertaken in 2016/17 to increase capacity.
Staveley	Capacity at the Works for 1000+ dwellings.	No current planned investment. The growth proposed by Chesterfield Council may require a scheme in the future but this should not impede development.

Stockley	There is capacity for the proposed growth in its catchment.	No current planned investment.
Old Whittington	Currently limited capacity.	Planned investment prior to 2015 to increase capacity to support proposed development. More detail below.
Danesmoor	Currently limited capacity.	Potential investment prior to 2015 to increase capacity to support the proposed development. The decision on whether to invest at this site before or after 2015 is largely dependant upon the phasing/delivery of the Avenues strategic site.
Dronfield	No additional capacity at this works other than for existing committed sites. Brownfield sites that do not increase foul and surface water flows from the existing level could also be accommodated.	No current planned investment.
Tupton	No additional capacity at this works other than for existing committed sites. Brownfield sites that do not increase foul and surface water flows from the existing level could also be accommodated.	No current planned investment.
Temple Normanton	No additional capacity at this works.	No current planned investment.
Renishaw	No additional capacity at this works other than for existing committed sites. Brownfield sites that do not increase foul and surface water flows from the existing level could also be accommodated.	No current planned investment.
Woodhouse Mill	Currently limited capacity.	Planned investment prior to 2015 to increase capacity to support proposed development. More detail below.

Yorkshire Water is investing £20 million to deliver a programme of improvements at Old Whittington waste water treatment works which serves a population of 96,000 people in and around Chesterfield and treats up to 37 million litres of waste water everyday. The improvements include the installation of new automated systems which can be operated and run from Yorkshire Water's headquarters in Bradford and a new odour control system. The improvements are expected to further improve the quality of treatment water as it discharges back into the river, as well as significantly improving its operational efficiency. The work will be completed by Autumn 2012.

Yorkshire Water is spending £21.5 million on a project to upgrade its Woodhouse Mill waste water treatment works in Sheffield including improvements to the current facilities and the addition of new treatment facilities including several primary settlement tanks and aerated tanks.

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

Achieving good ecological status in all waterbodies 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.

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-dip
- 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

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

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

Key actions for the Lower Trent and Erewash catchment include:

- Phosphate removal at qualifying sewage treatment works
- Works with Severn Trent Water to reduce misconconnections
- Address barriers to fish passage

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

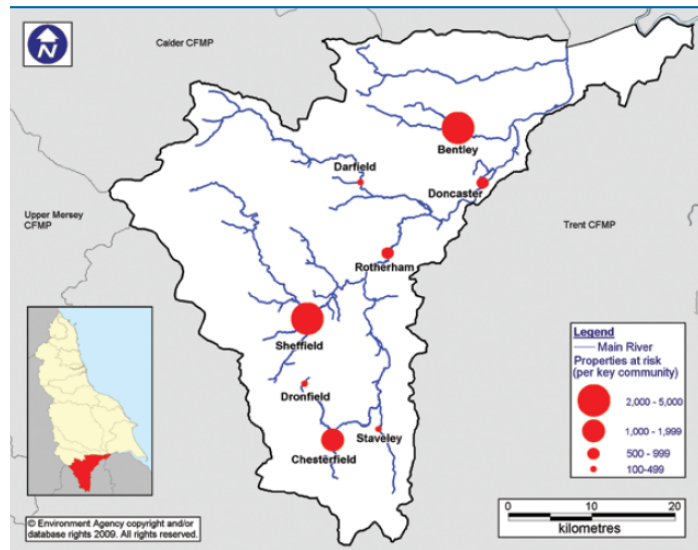
The River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) covers an area of 10,425km² from the river's source above Stoke-on-Trent down to Keadby Bridge. Beyond this the River Trent flows into the Humber Estuary. Major tributaries join the Trent from the Peak District (Rivers Dove, Derwent and Erewash); 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.

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.

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.



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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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.

Energy Supply and Distribution

Current Provision

Many of the services and facilities provided by our partners are crucial to securing inward investment in Derbyshire by enabling the development of strategic sites. To support this, work will be undertaken by the D2N2 LEP to assess the requirements of strategic sites for services and utilities including energy supply and distribution.

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.

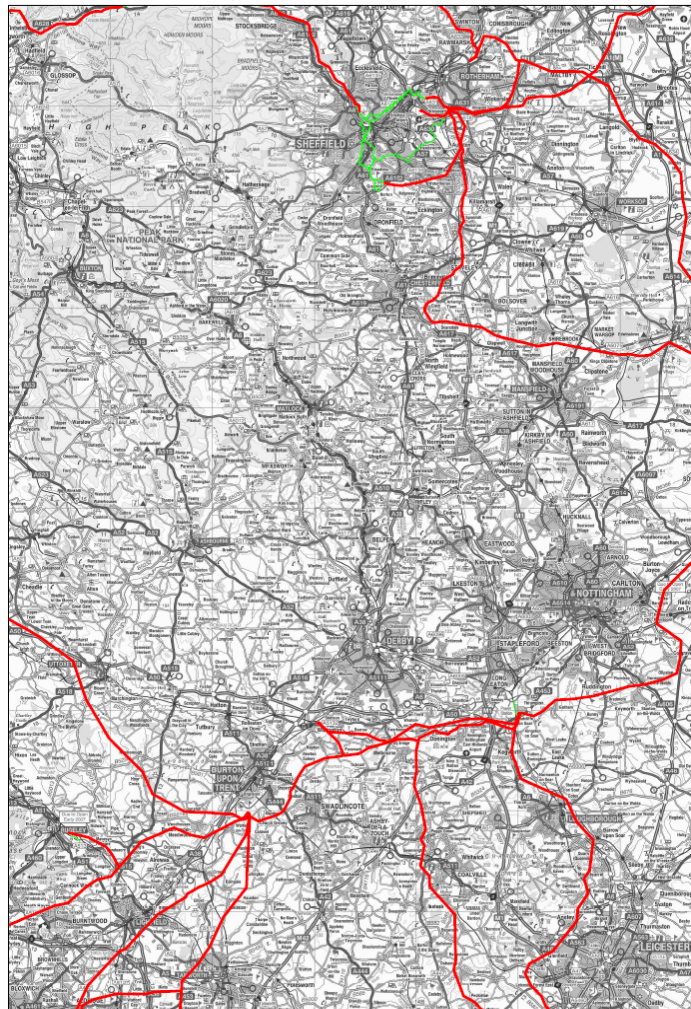
If there are significant demand increases across a local distribution electricity network area then the local network distribution operator may seek reinforcements at an existing substation or a new grid supply point. National Grid may undertake development works at its existing substations to meet changing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

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.

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

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's Seven Year Statement 2011 plans the following work on the electricity transmission system within Derbyshire:

- 2014/2015 - 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
- 2017/2018 - Overhead line works hotwire the Drakelow - Hams Hall 400kv circuits for operation at 90c

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 National Grid Gas Distribution – networkplanning.eoe@uk.ngrid.com National Grid Plant Protection – plantprotection@uk.ngrid.com

Health, Emergency and Justice Services

NHS

GP Practices:

Basic Capitation as at Apr 11	Practice Name	Postcode
8,032	Arthur Medical Centre	DE7 6AX
12,528	Whitemoor Medical Centre	DE56 0JB
10,850	Appletree Medical Practice	DE56 4GG
4,867	West Hallam MC	DE7 6GR
13,328	Riversdale Surgery	DE56 1AY
10,906	Ivy Grove Surgery	DE5 3TH
13,301	Jessop Medical Practice (Now new Riddings ?)	DE55 4AE
7,170	Somercotes Medical Centre	DE55 4JJ
9,253	Parkside Surgery	DE55 7AH
5,330	Ripley Medical Centre	DE5 3HR
3,143	Leabrooks Medical Centre (Now closed?)	DE55 1LJ
7,191	Crich Medical Centre	DE4 5DX
8,601	The Park Surgery	DE75 7DX
9,259	Kelvingrove Surgery	DE75 7HA
7,384	Brooklyn Medical Practice	DE75 7AL
7,644	Ashbourne Health Centre	DE6 1DA
8,470	Hannage Brook Medical Centre	DE4 4JG
5,858	Brailsford Medical Centre	DE6 3BX
8,047	Clifton Road Surgery	DE6 1RR
10,680	Newhall Surgery	DE11 0HU
13,077	Swadlincote Surgery	DE11 0PP
8,972	Woodville Surgery	DE11 7JG
1,627	Overseal	DE12 6JF
9,121	Greasleydale	DE11 9JT
6,905	Heartwood Medical Practice	DE11 0AE
10,658	Alvaston Medical Centre	DE24 0GE
3,642	Brook Medical Centre	DE22 1FT
13,126	Charnwood Surgery	DE1 1TH
3,661	Clarence Road Surgery	DE23 6LR
4,880	Derby Family Medical Centre	DE23 6QQ
1,735	Derby Open Access Centre	DE23 8RG
3,612	Derwent Medical Centre	DE1 3AZ
12,101	Derwent Valley Medical Practice	DE21 6AT
5,304	Friar Gate Surgery	DE1 1DZ
15,462	Hollybrook Medical Centre	DE23 3TX
10,906	Macklin St Surgery	DE1 1JX
5,386	Mickleover Surgery	DE3 9BJ
4,909	Normanton Medical Centre	DE23 8RH
15,477	Osmaston Surgery	DE23 8JX
5,874	Park Lane Surgery	DE22 2DS
6,678	Parkfields Surgery	DE24 8QJ
3,888	Peartree Medical Centre	DE23 8NQ
10,075	Wellbrook Medical Centre	DE65 5GZ
10,077	Vernon St Medical Centre	DE1 1FW
7,755	Wellside Medical Centre	DE1 1TH
14,507	Wilson St Surgery	DE1 1PG
11,263	Ascot Medical Centre	DE24 8GT
11,960	Chapel St Medical Centre	DE21 7RJ
19,145	Lister House	DE23 8RJ
9,265	Meadowfields Practice	DE73 6SW
14,108	Melbourne Health Care Centre	DE73 8EF
11,919	Mickleover Medical Centre	DE3 0HA
3,685	Oakwood Surgery	DE21 2DF
10,507	Overdale Medical Practice	DE72 3HG
10,908	Park Farm Medical Centre	DE22 2QN

8,137	Willington Surgery	DE65 6BX
25,002	Park Medical Practice (The)	DE21 6LA
10,851	Village Surgery	DE23 8AL
9,083	The Springs Health Care	S43 4PL
8,334	Moss Valley Medical Practice	S21 4BZ
5,630	Barlborough Medical Practice	S43 4TY
10,422	Welbeck Road Health Centre	S44 6DF
9,081	Killamarsh Medical Practice	S21 1DX
15,860	The Surgery@Wheatbridge	S40 2AB
11,432	Newbold Surgery	S41 8DU
17,095	Holywell Medical Group	S41 7SD
9,364	Rectory Road Medical Centre	S43 3UZ
7,513	Whittington Moor Surgery	S41 8NA
10,388	Avondale Surgery	S40 4TF
7,293	Brimington Surgery	S43 1JG
8,690	Chatsworth Road Medical Centre	S40 3PY
9,804	Avenue House Surgery	S40 1LE
3,271	Dr Kemp St Philips Drive	S41 0RG
3,450	The Whittington Medical Centre	S41 9JZ
6,237	Brimington & Calow Medical Practice	S43 1DD
3,619	Hasland Medical Centre	S41 0NZ
9,414	The Health Centre, Dronfield	S18 1PY
4,898	Oakhill Medical Practice	S18 2EJ
4,611	Stubley Medical Centre	S18 8QY
4,015	Gosforth Valley Medical Centre	S18 8UE
6,153	Bakewell Medical Centre	DE45 1ED
7,986	Imperial Road Surgery	DE4 3NL
7,419	Darley Dale Medical Centre	DE4 2SA
3,612	Eyam Surgery	S32 5QH
3,416	Tideswell Surgery	SK17 8NS
4,418	Ashenfell	DE45 1SP
2,112	Ashover Medical Centre	S45 0BA
6,144	Evelyn Medical Centre Hope	S33 6RJ
7,903	Lime Grove Medical Centre	DE4 3FD
10,953	Sett Valley Medical Practice	SK22 4BP
8,543	Thornbrook Surgery	SK23 0RH
8,087	Goyt Valley Medical Practice	SK23 7SR
3,454	Arden House Medical Practice	SK22 2JG
9,040	Stewart Medical Centre	SK17 6JP
3,146	Hartington Surgery	SK17 0AQ
7,671	Buxton Medical Practice	SK17 9BZ
8,774	Elmwood Medical Centre	SK17 9AY
14,346	Moir Medical Centre	NG10 1QQ
13,759	Old Station Surgery	DE7 8ES
3,869	Ilkeston HC - Dr Webb	DE7 5PZ
9,473	Aitune Practice	NG10 1RY
7,659	Adam House Surgery	NG10 5HZ
14,933	Littlewick Medical Practice	DE7 5PR
9,115	Golden Brook Practice	NG10 1RY
3,831	Ilkeston HC - Dr Miller	DE7 5PZ
7,136	College St Medical Practice	NG10 4NP
5,110	Gladstone House Surgery	DE7 5QS
1,175	Ilkeston Family Practice and Walk in Centre	DE7 8LN
3,507	Eden Surgery	DE7 5AN
3,334	Park View Medical centre	NG10 3HG
9,240	Blue Dykes Surgery	S45 9NR
15,881	Staffa Health	DE55 5PS
14,809	Shires Healthcare	NG20 8DG

4,509	Emmett Carr Surgery	S21 3TY
5,475	Crags Health Care	S80 4DY
1,704	The Surgery Grassmoor	S42 5ED
2,684	Castle St Medical Centre	S44 6PP
4,525	St Lawrence Road Surgery	S42 5LH
4,005	North Wingfield Medical Centre	S42 5ND
4,026	Friendly Family Surgery	S44 6DE
3,911	Dr Chawla, Welbeck Drive	S42 6SN
8,306	Limes Medical Centre	DE55 7DW
2,544	Blackwell Medical Centre	DE55 5JJ
5,553	High Street Clay Cross	S45 9DZ
9,330	The Village Surgery Pinxton	NG16 6NH
5,731	Creswell Primary Care Centre	S80 4HA

Dental Practices:

Dental Practice	Postcode
16a Dental	DE11 8HY
3SL Dental Ltd	S18 6PE
A J Moore	NG10 4ER
A K Chand	DE7 3HE
A Marshall	DE56 4EU
Alexandra Road Dental Care	DE11 9AZ
Amber Valley Dental Practice	DE55 1BQ
Ashgate Dental Practice	S40 4AQ
Aspire Dental	S40 1LQ
Bamford Dental Practice	S33 0AY
Breaston Dental Practice	DE72 3DU
Brimington Dental Practice	S43 1AD
Broad Walk Dental Practice	SK17 6JH
Cavendish Dental Care	S40 1BA
Chapel Dental Care	SK23 0EZ
Chapel Hall Dental Surgery	S40 2EN
Chatsworth Dental Care	S40 2BZ
Chesterfield Orthodontic Practice	S40 1SZ
Clarence Road Dental Care	S40 1LQ
Clay Cross Dental	S45 9LS
Clay Cross Family Dental Centre	S45 9PG
Clowne Dental Surgery	S43 4PH
Creswell Dental Practice	S80 4DE
Delph Dental Practice	DE11 9DA
Derwent Street Dental Practice	DE56 1WN
Diamond Court Dental Practice	DE45 1EW
Disa Dental Ltd, Belper Dental Practice	DE56 1BZ
Disa Dental Ltd, Coach House Dental Practice	DE4 4FB
Disa Dental Ltd, Holt House Dental Surgery	DE4 3LY
Disa Dental Ltd, Matlock Dental Practice	DE4 3LU
Eckington Dental Practice	S21 4DN
Etwall Dental Practice	DE65 6LP
Eyre Street Dental Practice	S45 9NS
Ferndale House Dental Practice	S40 1LG
G Thelwell & Associates	S43 3UX
Gale & Associates Dental Care	S40 1NF
Genesis Dental Care	S21 1AL
Genesis EMC	DE55 3DA

Glumangate Dental Care	S40 1TX
Goyt Valley Medical Practice	SK23 7SR
Grindleford Dental Surgery	S32 2JJ
Hafren House	DE5 7BR
Hasland Dental Practice	S41 OLG
Hathersage Dental Surgery	S32 1DP
Heanor Dental Practice	DE75 7DT
High Peak Dental Care	SK23 6EN
High Street Dental Practice	SK17 6EU
Hope Dental Clinic	S33 6RG
J M Rajpar	DE14 1AN
Jonathan Ward & Associates	S43 3UT
K Mantle	DE7 8JD
KH & GW Ltd	DE7 4NU
Lime Grove Dental Care	DE4 3FD
McCarthy Dental Surgery	NG9 5NX
Modwena Orthodontics	DE14 1HA
Mr C Doody	S18 8ZQ
Mrs A Pooni	DE7 5QU
New Mills Dental Practice	SK22 3ES
New Whittington Family Dental Health Practice	S43 2AH
Norman Andrews	S41 8PE
Nottingham Road Dental Practice	DE5 3DJ
Oasis Dental Care	S40 4SL
Oasis Dental Care	S44 6PN
Oasis Dental Care	NG10 1JX
Peak Smile Studio	S45 9PE
Ripley Family Dental Centre	DE5 3HR
Risley Hill Dental Practice	NG10 5HU
Sawley Dental Practice	NG10 3GS
Sett Valley Family Dental Centre	SK22 4BP
Shirebrook Dental Care	NG20 8TA
Smith Dental Surgery	DE45 1EW
Snapehill Dental Practice	S18 2GN
Somercotes Dental Practice	DE55 4LP
Springmount Dental Practice	DE4 3GL
Staveley Dental Care	S43 3TL
Steeple Grange Dental Practice, Steeple Grange Smiles Ltd	DE4 4FS
Swadlincote Dental Practice	DE11 7GX
Tamworth Road Dental Practice	NG10 1BY
The Buxton Dental Practice	SK17 6DZ
The Melbourne Dental Practice	DE73 8JA
TLC 4 Smiles Ltd	DE6 2HE
Unity Mill House Dental Practice	DE56 1WN
West House	DE56 1AR
Whitwell Dental Practice	S80 4TF
Winfield, Woods & Rose	DE6 1AE
Wisdom Dental & Facial Aesthetics Clinic	S41 8LX

Pharmacies:

Pharmacy	Post Code
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE55 7BL
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE55 7DW

t/a Manor Pharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE55 7DW
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Tesco Stores Ltd	DE55 7BS
t/a Tesco Pharmacy	
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE6 1GH
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE6 1DR
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE45 1ES
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE45 1ET
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Barlborough Pharmacy	S43 4EY
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE56 1PS
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE56 1QA
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE56 0HS
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE56 1AY
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Morrison Pharmacy	DE56 1AR
Blackwell Medical Services Ltd	DE55 5JJ
t/a Blackwell Pharmacy	
L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd	S44 6DT
t/a Rowlands Pharmacy	
L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd	S44 6DT
t/a Rowlands Pharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	S40 2BY
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	NG10 4LS
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
A M Clark Ltd	S43 1JG
t/a Brimington Pharmacy	
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	SK17 6BZ
C R Clowes & Son Ltd	SK17 6AX
Elmpharm Ltd	SK17 6AY
t/a Burlington Road Pharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	SK17 9BA
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	SK17 7PE
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	SK17 6EF
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
Superdrug PLC	SK17 6BJ
t/a Superdrug Pharmacy	
Y W V Bennett	S44 5AH
t/a Calow Pharmacy	
B J Wilson Ltd	DE11 9HS
PCT Healthcare Ltd	SK23 0HQ
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	SK23 0LX
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	S40 1PB
John Dent Chemist Ltd	S40 1AH
t/a Dents of Chesterfield	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	S40 4SL
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S40 1RQ
t/a Peak Pharmacy	

PCT Healthcare Ltd	S40 3JX
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S41 7SH
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S40 1LG
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S40 4TF
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S40 2AB
t/a Peak Pharmacy@wheatbridge	
Sainsbury's Pharmacy	S41 0UB
Tesco Stores Ltd	S41 7JB
t/a Tesco Pharmacy	
Assura Pharmacy Ltd	S40 2HP
PCT Healthcare Ltd	SK23 6BA
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE11 9NP
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE11 9JT
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S45 9DZ
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S45 9JE
t/a Market Street Pharmacy	
Tesco Extra	S45 9NU
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	S43 4BH
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Shires Pharmacies Ltd	S43 4PL
t/a The Springs Pharmacy	
Tesco Stores Ltd	S43 4JN
t/a Tesco Extra	
Holmfield Chemist Ltd	DE5 9QB
Primachem Ltd	S80 4JE
t/a Creswell Pharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE4 5PB
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
B Payne & Son Ltd	DE4 3QE
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	S18 1PY
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S18 2LJ
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
D F Kurley	S18 8QY
t/a Stubley Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S18 8UE
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE56 4EH
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S21 4BZ
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S21 4JH
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
Crown Pharmaceuticals Ltd	DE6 6NG
Etwall Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S42 5ED
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	S41 0LJ
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	S32 1BB

t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Fairbrother & Marshall	DE65 5EL
t/a Good Life Pharmacy	
APA (Stockport) Ltd	SK22 2EP
t/a Hayfield Pharmacy	
Boots UK Ltd	DE75 7AA
t/a your local Boots Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE75 7DT
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE75 7AL
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd	DE75 7HA
t/a Rowlands Pharmacy	
Jhoots Pharmacy Ltd	DE65 5JR
t/a Jhoots Pharmacy	
Hilton Pharmacy Ltd	DE65 5GZ
Boots UK Ltd	S42 5RB
t/a your local Boots Pharmacy	
Arthur Medical Services Ltd	DE7 6AX
t/a Amber Pharmacy	
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE7 8FF
Co-op Healthcare Ltd	DE7 5QJ
t/a The Co-operative Pharmacy	
Matrix Primary Healthcare	DE7 6GR
t/a West Hallam Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE7 8FD
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE7 5NL
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE7 5PZ
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE7 8DY
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
M W Helm	DE7 8NZ
t/a Helm Pharmacy Ltd	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S21 1AH
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE7 4NU
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
Boots UK Ltd	NG20 9BH
t/a your local Boots pharmacy	
ASDA Stores Ltd	NG16 4ED
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE21 5DJ
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
Asda Stores Ltd	NG10 1NY
t/a Asda Pharmacy	
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	NG10 1HZ
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	NG10 1NY
Dales Chemist	NG10 3RJ
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	NG10 4NP
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	NG10 3GR
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
N J M Lakhani	NG10 1JL
t/a Jaysons Pharmacy	
L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd	NG10 1NY
t/a Rowlands Pharmacy	
L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd	NG10 1JX

t/a Rowlands Pharmacy	
Superdrug Pharmacy	NG10 1LN
Tesco Stores Ltd	NG10 1HD
t/a Tesco Extra	
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE4 3AR
WR Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE4 3AS
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
WR Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE4 3NF
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
Boots UK Ltd	SK22 4AA
t/a your local Boots pharmacy	
Boots UK Ltd	SK22 4BP
t/a your local Boots pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S43 2AN
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
John Dent Chemist Ltd	S41 8DU
t/a Dents of Chesterfield	
Dean & Smedley Ltd	DE11 0HU
t/a Newhall Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S42 5LQ
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S41 9JT
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
Co-op Healthcare Ltd	S45 8HE
t/a The Co-operative Pharmacy	
D A Fletcher	NG16 6NH
t/a Pinxton Pharmacy Ltd	
F Sheikh Ltd	S21 3UL
t/a Renishaw Pharmacy	
Crown Pharmaceuticals Ltd	DE55 4EX
t/a Riddings Pharmacy	
Averros Pharmacy	DE55 4AY
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE5 3AA
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE5 3TH
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE5 3AG
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
Harts Chemist Ltd	DE5 3AB
t/a Hurst Chemist	
Sainsbury's Pharmacy	DE5 3QP
Burrows & Close Ltd	NG10 5HZ
L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd	NG20 8AL
t/a Rowlands Pharmacy	
Shires Pharmacies Ltd	NG20 8DG
t/a Shires Pharmacy	
Shires Pharmacies Ltd	NG20 8AA
t/a Market Pharmacy	
Co-op Healthcare Ltd	DE55 4JJ
t/a The Co-operative Pharmacy	
Co-op Healthcare Ltd	DE55 2BN
t/a The Co-operative Pharmacy	
Richard G Hardy Ltd	S43 3SR
t/a Inkersall Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S43 3UR
t/a Market Place Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S43 3TL
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
Co-op Healthcare Ltd	DE55 6LD
t/a The Co-operative Pharmacy	

Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE11 8JE
K M Brennan (Chemists) Ltd	DE11 0PP
Dean & Smedley Ltd	DE11 9DG
Sainsburys	DE11 0AD
D S Tamber	DE55 1AB
t/a Tambers Pharmacy	
Co-op Healthcare Ltd	DE55 5PS
t/a The Co-operative Pharmacy	
Fountain Square Pharmacy Ltd	SK17 8JT
Imaan Ltd	S42 6BH
t/a Tupton Pharmacy	
Jayne A Hibbard Ltd	DE4 2EY
t/a Jayne Hibbard Pharmacy	
Co-op Healthcare Ltd	SK23 7LP
t/a The Co-operative Pharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	S41 8LU
t/a Lloyds Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S41 8LX
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
Peter S Armstrong	S80 4QR
t/a Gilbert & Armstrong Pharmacy	
W S Cheung	DE65 6BX
t/a Willington Pharmacy	
PCT Healthcare Ltd	S42 6SH
t/a Peak Pharmacy	
B Payne & Son Ltd	DE4 4JG
t/a Hannage Pharmacy	
B Payne & Son Ltd	DE4 4ET
Dean & Smedley Ltd	DE11 7EA
Manor Drug Company (Nottingham) Ltd	DE7 4RA
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE24 9AA
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE24 9AB
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE24 8NH
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE22 2QN
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE22 2DL
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
B Payne & Son Ltd	DE22 2GP
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE24 0JG
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE24 8QH
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
EJ's Pharmaceutical Ltd	DE24 0HL
t/a EJ's Pharmacy	
EJ's Pharmaceutical Ltd	DE24 0RY
t/a EJ's Pharmacy	
B J Wilson Ltd	DE72 3HD
Aimbeat Ltd	DE21 4HW
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE21 6NZ
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE21 6AH
Hollycroft Chemists Ltd	DE21 6NA
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE21 6LA
t/a Lloyds Pharmacy	
Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd	DE21 6NZ
t/a Sainsbury's Pharmacy	
B J Wilson Ltd	DE21 6FB

W R Evans t/a Manor Pharmacy	DE73 5BG
PCTA Healthcare Ltd	DE73 1SA
t/a Co-operative Pharmacy	
H Ahmed	DE23 6WY
t/a Medina Chemist	
L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd	DE1 1DZ
t/a Rowlands Pharmacy	
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE1 2AH
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE1 1ES
Boots UK Ltd t/a Boots	DE22 3FA
Day-Night Pharmacy Ltd	DE1 1LS
t/a Day-Night Pharmacy	
Day-Night Pharmacy Ltd	DE1 1PG
t/a Day-Night Pharmacy	
Day-Night Pharmacy Ltd	DE24 8GT
t/a Day-Night Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE1 1TH
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
W R Evans (Chemist) Ltd	DE1 2AB
t/a Manor Pharmacy	
Jardines (UK) Ltd	DE23 8JX
t/a Astons Chemist	
N Lad	DE22 3WH
t/a Abbey Pharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE1 1FS
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE23 8SU
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE23 8RJ
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE23 6LQ
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Stenson Healthcare Ltd	DE23 7JB
t/a Stenson Road Pharmacy	
Medihealthcare Ltd	DE23 8RJ
t/a Pear Tree Pharmacy	
N R Mistry	DE23 6UX
t/a Lander & Hunter Chemists	
S S Moore	DE23 8UB
t/a Cavendish Pharmacy	
Morrisons Supermarkets Plc	DE21 4RY
t/a Morrisons Pharmacy	
Pharmaceutical Health Ltd	DE23 8NT
Rehmat S	DE23 6UU
t/a Rosehill Pharmacy	
Sainsburys Pharmacy	DE3 3NF
Sainsburys Pharmacy	DE24 8EB
Superdrug Pharmacy	DE1 1QH
Superdrug Pharmacy	DE1 2PR
Suddhi R S	DE22 1FK
t/a Markeaton Pharmacy	
Linda Beech	DE23 8AL
Village Street Pharmacy Ltd	
t/a Village Pharmacy	
B J Wilson	DE1 3AZ
t/a Derwent Pharmacy	
B J Wilson Ltd	DE72 3QB
Dean & Smedley Ltd	DE23 3TZ

B J Wilson Ltd	DE23 7LH
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE23 6DF
Dean & Smedley Ltd	DE22 4BG
National Co-operative	DE73 8HW
Chemists Ltd	
Burrows & Close Ltd	DE3 5GH
Morningside (Leicester) Ltd	DE3 9HD
t/a Morningside Pharmacy	
Tesco Pharmacy	DE3 5NH
B J Wilson Ltd	DE21 2HT
M Iqbal	DE24 9EF
t/a Lock Pharmacy	
Asda Stores Ltd	DE24 3ND
t/a Asda Pharmacy	
B J Wilson Ltd	DE24 3ND
Asda Stores Ltd	DE21 7HY
t/a Asda Pharmacy	
John & John Ltd	DE21 7FH
t/a Housley Pharmacy	
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd	DE21 7JP
t/a Lloydspharmacy	
Friar gate pharmacy	DE1 1FP
Clinical Care Ltd	DE24 8GJ
t/a Clinical Care Pharmacy	
B J Wilson Ltd	DE24 8HP
t/a Wilsons Pharmacy	
Clinical Care Ltd	DE24 8GJ
B J Wilson Ltd	DE24 8HP

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. 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. 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. 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.

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. 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. 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.

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.

Derbyshire 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. Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service (DFRS) 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 wholtime 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.



DFRS' 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

In 2009/10, DFRS 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.

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 investment in property includes 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.

In terms of supporting growth and the delivery of sustainable communities, it is vitally important that new housing is well-designed and addresses safety and the needs of vulnerable people. Houses must provide adequate safety for the occupant throughout the occupiers' lifetimes.

DFRS is actively engaged in a campaign to ensure that all domestic properties are fitted with sprinkler systems. Sprinkler systems are exceptionally effective through their ability to control a fire before it develops to life threatening proportions. DFRS should be consulted on all planning policy and planning applications so that the implications for fire safety can be considered.

Developers can help to anticipate the future needs of residents and prevent having to retrofit properties by installing 32mm mains water risers as part of new housing developments. For more information see the Developer Contributions' Protocol.

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, Ikleston, 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.

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.

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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'.

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.

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 offices 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.

Adult and Post-16 Education

Current Provision

Whilst qualification levels of the county's working age population have greatly improved over recent years, the number of residents with higher level qualifications such as degrees is still

relatively low. There is therefore a need to improve higher levels skills in order to enhance economic performance and attract investment into the area.

Further and higher education plays an important role in ensuring the provision of a highly skilled workforce. This is particularly crucial for sectors that play an important role in Derbyshire's economy such as advanced manufacturing, engineering and construction. 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.

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).

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 a number of sites including two centres at Ilkeston and one at Heanor.

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.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS' PROTOCOL

May 2012

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 residential 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 the impacts of a development proposal. For the purposes of this protocol, 'developer contributions' therefore means planning conditions; financial contributions (monies secured through Section 106); maintenance payments; and the direct provision of services, infrastructure, land and buildings.
- 4 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. However, for new residential development, 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 such development.
- 5 This Protocol focuses on priorities that could potentially require funding, either wholly or in part, by developer contributions. Strategic services and infrastructure that are likely to be impacted on by residential development, and therefore require contributions, include (this list is not exhaustive):
 - Flood and water management;
 - Local Authority collected waste;
 - ICT and communications;
 - Biodiversity;
 - Archaeology and the historic environment;

- Landscape character;
 - Countryside including Greenways;
 - Libraries;
 - Education;
 - Adult care and wellbeing;
 - Health;
 - Fire and Rescue;
 - 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 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 costs are taken into account at the earliest opportunity during the planning policy and application process.

Funding - 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 Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan identifies many of these potential sources of funding.
- 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 (CIL) 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 CIL Regulations restrict the use of Section 106 planning obligations. When local planning authorities introduce the Community

Infrastructure Levy (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.

- 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 integrate information on requirements for developer contributions in their Local Plans (Core Strategies) and relevant supporting documents. In the absence of an up to date adopted Local Plan or if it is impracticable to review an adopted Core Strategy, the County Council would like to see this Protocol endorsed by local planning authorities. This is especially important if local planning authorities are not planning to introduce a CIL in the short term.

Community Infrastructure Levy

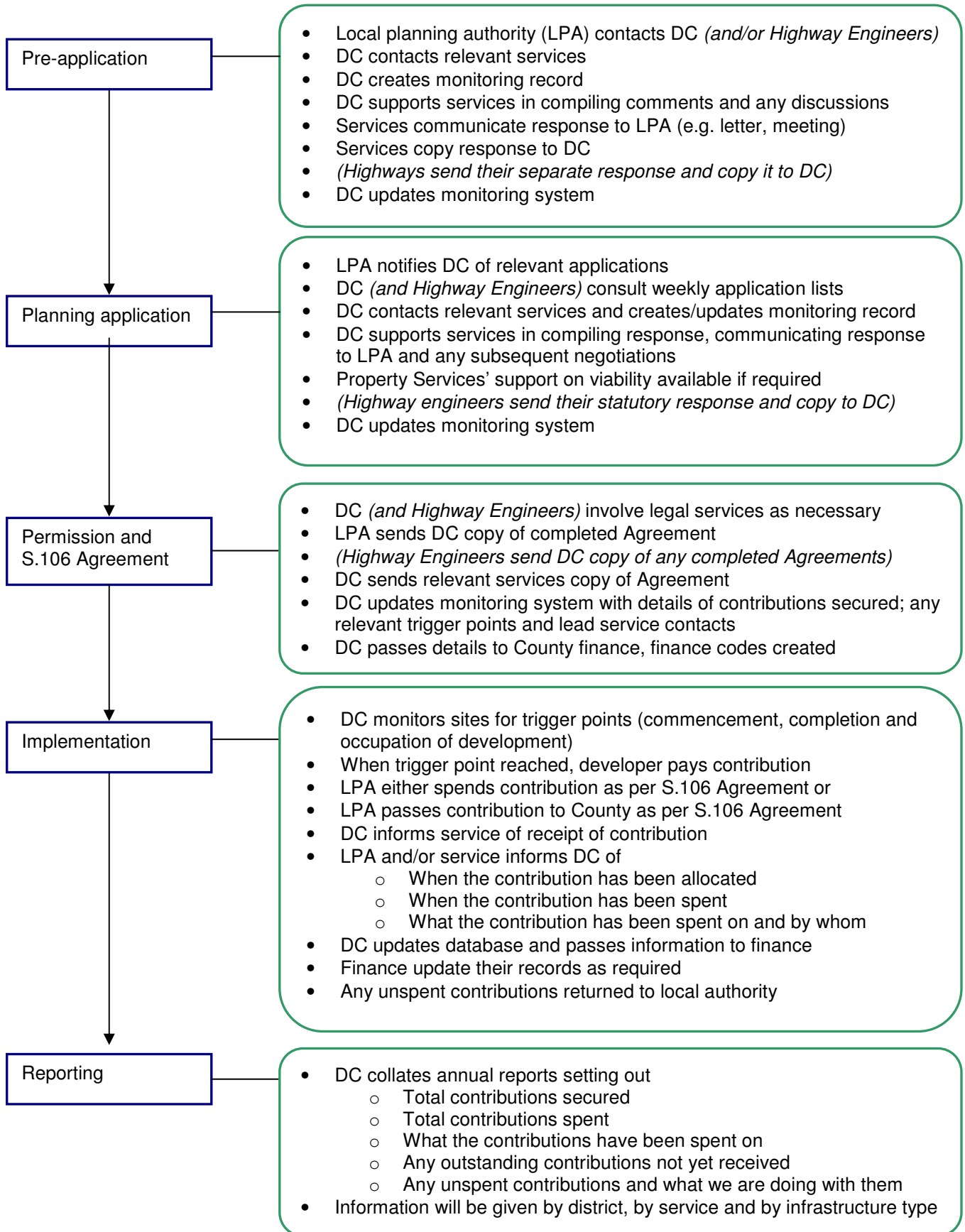
- 15 Local planning authorities are currently preparing their Local Plans. These are informed by Infrastructure Delivery Plans which set out what services and infrastructure are needed to deliver the Local Plan strategy. The Infrastructure Delivery Plans also identify funding requirements, and crucially, any funding gaps. They are critical pieces of evidence for the CIL.
- 16 The 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.
- 17 The amount to be paid 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 Regulation 123 Lists will set out what infrastructure will receive funding from CIL. CIL should not be used to wholly fund infrastructure. **CIL is a gap funding mechanism and should only be used where other mainstream sources of funding have 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.

- 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, Local Authority collected waste, education etc.
- 20 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. In setting their CIL rate, local planning authorities should have regard for viability and local market conditions including the cost to developers of contributing to affordable housing and other developer contributions.
- 21 The County Council has set out in the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan strategic priority projects that could be funded by CIL. The County Council would like to see these strategic priority projects reflected in Local Development Frameworks, local Infrastructure Delivery Plans, Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedules, and CIL Regulation 123 Lists.
- 22 ***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

- 23 The process for the County Council's involvement in negotiating and securing developer contributions is set out in the flow chart overleaf. The process is intended to streamline existing practices and avoid duplication of work between County Council departments. The Principal Planner – Developer Contributions (shown as DC on the flow diagram) will act as a single point of contact for the County Council. Where possible communication should be via electronic format e.g. email.



Pre-application

- 24 The County Council recognises the benefits to all parties of pre-application discussions which speed up decision-making and provide clarity. Developers are strongly encouraged to engage in discussions and meetings with local planning authorities (involving the County Council where appropriate) prior to submitting planning applications.
- 25 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. Developers should therefore take into account the County Council's expectations set out within this Protocol when negotiating the price of land and entering into commitments to purchase sites. Developers 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.
- 26 Local planning authorities should notify the County Council Principal Planner - Developer Contributions of any pre-application discussions or meetings 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 (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 Planner - 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. The County Council Principal Planner - Developer Contributions will be responsible for contacting County Council services to ensure that relevant County Council officers have the opportunity to be involved in pre-application meetings and discussions.

Application submitted

- 29 Local planning authorities should notify the County Council Principal Planner - 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 (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 Planner - Developer Contributions (and also the County Council's Highway Engineers) will proactively search for relevant planning applications via the local planning authorities' online 'weekly lists'. Again, a threshold of 10 dwellings 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 Planner - 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 County Council Principal Planner - 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 Planner - Developer Contributions and vice versa.
- 34 Derbyshire County Council Corporate Resources department can offer support to development management staff in local planning authorities with evaluating financial appraisals submitted by developers in support of applications. Further information is provided at page [9](#) below.

Legal Agreements

- 35 Local planning authorities are responsible for securing developer contributions via a legal agreement e.g. Section 106 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, 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 local planning authority** and that there may be circumstances (for example where a development would not be viable 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 local planning authorities will separately be responsible for the costs relating to their own specific service requirements.
- 38 The County Council would seek 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 (for example in relation to travel planning) as a result of a Section 106 Agreement.
- 39 Following negotiation, copies of legal agreements should be sent to the County Council Principal Planner - 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 Planner - Developer Contributions. A copy of the Agreement will then be forwarded to the relevant County Council service and the County Council's legal and finance departments. 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 Planner - 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 Planner - 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 Planner - Developer Contributions will record receipt of the contribution. County Council services will inform the County Council Principal Planner - 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.

Reporting

- 46 The County Council Principal Planner - Developer Contributions will prepare annual reports setting out what contributions have been secured by the County Council, what contributions have been spent and on what, 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. Where possible information will be given 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 County Council Principal Planner - 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 County Council Principal Planner - 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 County Council Principal Planner - 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. It is recognised that current (2012) 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 Corporate Resources department can offer consultancy support to local planning authorities' 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 not viable. 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 and transport matters. **All other County Council services may be covered in a corporate response that will be prepared and provided by the County Council Principal Planner - 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 or needs 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 Where Community Infrastructure Levies are not adopted, 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 across local authorities where there are cross-boundary impacts.
- 58 Where possible, this Protocol sets out thresholds, charge levels and formulae. **These formulae are not a tariff but to provide a starting point for negotiation** between local planning authorities and developers. 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.** 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 sought 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 local planning 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 negotiated and determined on a site by site basis and may differ from the indicative list below.

Service	Threshold	Level
Local Authority Collected Waste	10 dwellings or more	From £10.49 to £65.52 per dwelling depending on capacity of affected Household Waste Recycling Centre
Flood and Water	Site by site assessment of potential risk and impact of flooding	Site by site assessment of appropriate relief, mitigation, or resilience measures
ICT and Broadband	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
Landscape Character	Site by site assessment of impact from housing and commercial development	Site by site assessment of appropriate mitigation measures
Biodiversity	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
Archaeology and the Historic Environment	Site by site assessment of impact from housing and commercial development	Site by site assessment of appropriate mitigation measures
Countryside including Greenways	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
Libraries	10 dwellings or more	Libraries - £245.70 per dwelling
Education	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
Adult Care and wellbeing	Residential development likely to house older or disabled people	Conditions to secure high quality design; and on-site provision of accessible open space and changing places toilets

Health	5 dwellings or more	£512.56 per dwelling
Fire and Rescue	10 dwellings or more	Conditions to secure installation of sprinkler systems and water supply infrastructure
Travel Planning	Dependent on the Transport Assessment of the site	Monitoring costs are yet to be agreed but current approximations are upwards of £2,500 per year for 5 years.
Highways	Site by site assessment of housing and commercial development	Site by site assessment

Local Authority Collected Waste

- *Financial via Section 106 Agreements*
- *(CIL for specific named interventions)*

- 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 (HWRC) 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, convenient and accessible methods of waste management and recycling.
- 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 HWRCs. Combined with the complex on-demand and varied nature of the waste received at HWRCs, it will become increasingly difficult over time to maintain performance and a good level of service, especially at busy and peak times.

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

HWRC	Current Available Capacity	Vehicle Capacity	Requirement for Additional Capacity and Potential for Expansion
Ashbourne	Surplus	Space for 14 parked vehicles and 31 queuing	No current requirement for additional capacity. If required in the future there is potential for expansion on County Council owned land to the west
Bolsover	Surplus	Space for 24 + 2 disabled parked cars and 30 queuing	No current requirement for additional capacity. If required in the future there is potential for expansion as part of 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 potential to expand by removing existing banking and construction of 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	No current requirement for additional capacity. If required in the future there is potential for expansion on existing footprint if capacity of the transfer station is utilised

- 66 Where a HWRC is approaching capacity or at capacity, the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan highlights it as a priority project for CIL revenue. However, in advance of local planning authorities adopting CIL and in the case of other HWRCs, to make proposed residential development acceptable in planning terms it may be necessary to secure developer contributions via alternative mechanisms (for example Section 106 Planning Obligations) to deliver the additional capacity needed to manage additional waste in a sustainable way.

- 67 Derbyshire County Council will assess the demands that the proposed development would have on existing HWRCs. 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 be directly related to the nearest HWRC to the proposed development.
- 68 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.
- 69 However, where the proposed development is likely to result in a HWRC being unable to accommodate additional waste, contributions will be sought towards the provision of additional capacity at the nearest HWRC. 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 10 dwelling or more, at the following level per dwelling. This level is based on an average household size of 2.34 persons and directly reflects the current cost of providing additional capacity at a particular HWRC including construction and land costs. Contributions will therefore be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development.

HWRC	Level of contribution per dwelling	Current Status (requirement for additional capacity will depend on the scale and location of proposed growth)
Ashbourne	£65.52	No current requirement for additional capacity
Bolsover	£30.98	No current requirement for additional capacity
Bretby	£28.63	Potential requirement for additional capacity
Glossop	£10.49	Redevelopment proposed
Ilkeston	£39.48	Potential requirement for additional capacity
Loscoe	£12.07	Potential requirement for additional capacity
Stonegravels	£21.56	Potential requirement for additional capacity
Waterswallows	£17.44	No current requirement for additional capacity

- 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.

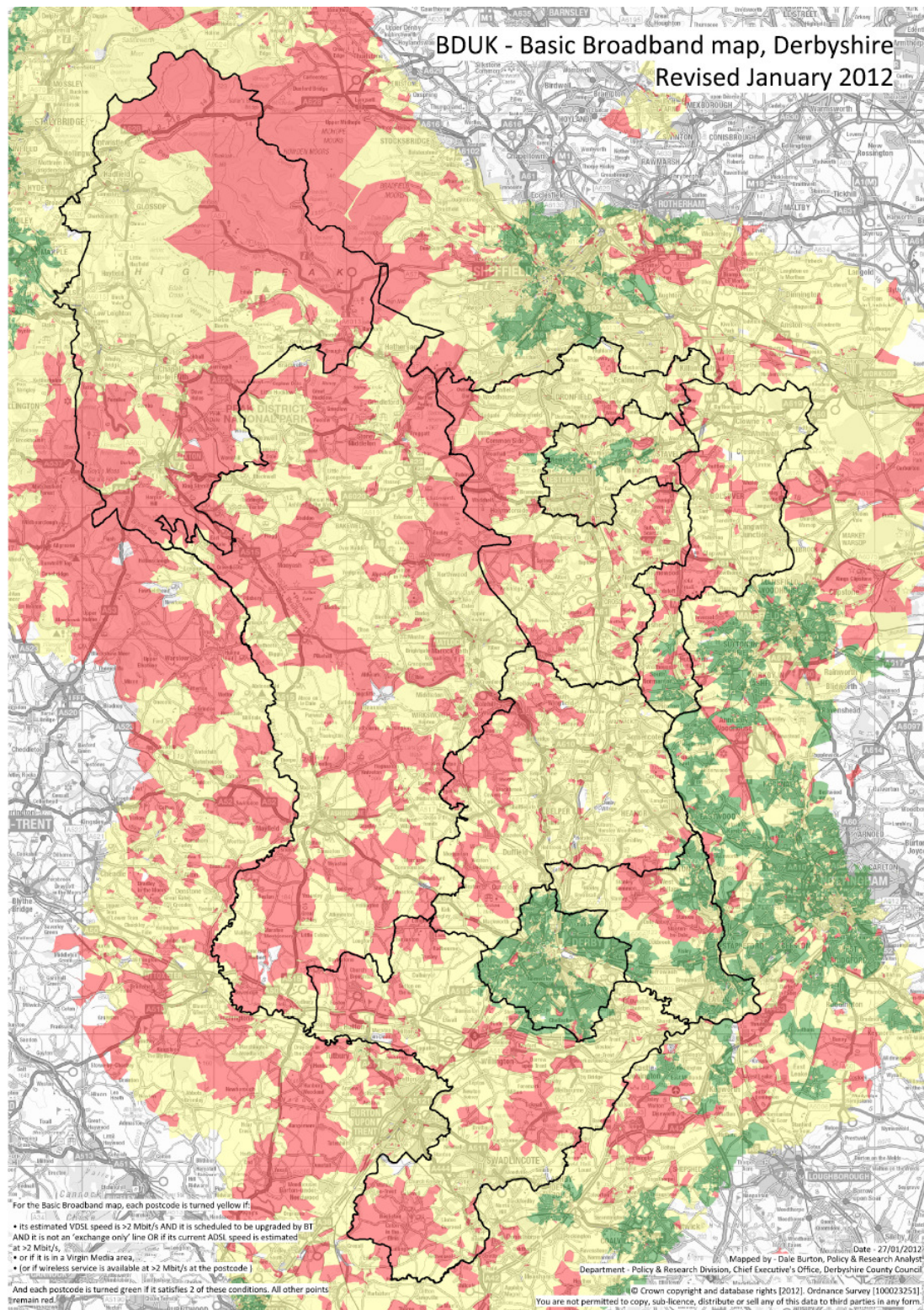
Flood and Water Management

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
 - *Financial via Section 106 Agreements*
- 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 or phone 01629 538577.

ICT and Broadband

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
- *(CIL for specific named interventions)*

74 The map below shows the current availability of broadband.



- 75 New development should incorporate information communications technology (ICT) infrastructure to enable the provision of superfast broadband. 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.
- 76 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.
- 77 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.”

- 78 The expectation is that, when utility services such as water or electricity are installed or when highway improvements are carried out, works are coordinated so as to provide opportunities to install ducting for fibre optic based technologies at the same time.

Landscape Character

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
 - *Financial via Section 106 Agreements*
 - *(CIL for specific named interventions)*
- 79 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.
- 80 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

- 81 Where development has an immediate or resulting impact on landscape character and/or visual amenity, planning conditions and financial contributions will be sought to secure the conservation, enhancement and management of existing landscape character. Conditions and financial contributions may also be sought to secure the creation, establishment and long-term management of newly restored or created landscape schemes. Conditions and financial contributions may also be sought to ensure that new developments are integrated within the existing landscape character.
- 82 Long-term management plans (covering at least 10 years) should be prepared for new development to identify the long-term objectives for landscape mitigation where features and aspects of landscape character 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 permissions.

Biodiversity

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
 - *Financial via Section 106 Agreements*
 - *(CIL for specific named interventions)*
- 83 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 non-statutory designations such as local wildlife sites.
- 84 The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan 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.
- 85 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.
- 86 The Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan and the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan identify specific named actions required to halt the decline of biodiversity loss and to start to address historic losses.

The Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan highlights these as strategic priority projects for potential CIL revenue.

- 87 The County Council may also seek to secure financial contributions and/or the provision of land to help mitigate the site-specific 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. The UK Biodiversity Action Plan estimates the cost of maintaining, managing, restoring and creating different types of habitats as follows:

Habitat	Costs per hectare
Blanket Bog	£40 annual maintenance £500 restoration
Upland Heath	£43.50 annual maintenance £150 restoration
Lowland Meadows	£200 annual maintenance £453 restoration £501 reestablishment
Woodland (upland oak)	£75 annual maintenance £3000 restoration
Rush Pasture	£200 annual maintenance £517 restoration
Ponds (per pond)	£200 annual maintenance £300 restoration £500 creation
Grassland	£200 annual maintenance £311 restoration £311 creation
Rock outcrops and scree	£100 annual maintenance £300 creation
Rivers and streams (per km)	£15,000 per km restoration

- 88 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*
 - *(CIL for specific named interventions)*
- 89 In its role as advisor on archaeology, the County Council 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.

- 90 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.
- 91 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.
- 92 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.
- 93 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. This includes 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.
- 94 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.

Countryside including Greenways

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
 - *Financial via Section 106 Agreements*
 - *(CIL for specific named interventions)*
- 95 Three Greenway Strategies have been developed to set out the proposed opportunities for Greenway development across Derbyshire. The Greenway Strategies can be viewed at www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/countryside/access/greenways/strategies These have been digitised in a GIS mapping data set.

- 96 The identified routes represent the best known opportunities at the time 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.
- 97 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.
- 98 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. Contributions may be sought where proposed development would impact on existing infrastructure; where there are opportunities to enhance existing networks; or where there are opportunities to provide additional new infrastructure.
- 99 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.
- 100 Where development proposals would impact on existing Greenways, for example where a 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.
- 101 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.
- 102 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.

- 103 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 kilometre. 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*
 - *(CIL for specific named interventions)*
- 104 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
- 105 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
- 106 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.
- 107 For libraries, the benchmark space standard is 30 square metres per 1000 population. 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 metres per 1000 population, or £105 per person. Assuming an average household size of 2.34, this equates to £245.70 per dwelling.

- 108 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*
- *(CIL for specific named interventions)*

- 109 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.

- 110 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 in the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan.

- 111 The figures in the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan 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.

- 112 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.

- 113 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.

- 114 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 - £8 million to build.
- 115 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 million to build.
- 116 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.
- 117 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	£25,764.20	£257,642
Post-16 education	6 places	£18,627.90	£1,117.67	£11,167.70	£111,677

Adult Care and Wellbeing

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
 - *Financial contribution via Section 106 Agreements*
- 118 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.
- 119 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.”

- 120 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.
- 121 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.

Health

- *Financial contribution via Section 106 Agreements*

- 122 Derbyshire County NHS Primary Care Trust's (PCT) service includes medical, dental, optical and pharmaceutical services including 98 GP practices; over 100 pharmacies and around 80 dental practices. More information on current health services is available in the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan. The PCT is required to promote and maintain good health of local neighbourhoods and individuals including addressing the needs of future populations.
- 123 Large residential development will have an impact on the demographics of the county and the availability and capacity of health and social care premises. The PCT will consider the impact of development on existing health facilities in the immediate area and the potential to extend those facilities. Significant development or the cumulative impact of several smaller developments may give rise to the need for additional services and the provision of new facilities.
- 124 Derbyshire PCT has developed a model in conjunction with Derby City PCT that estimates the cost of developing Primary Health Care premises based on new integrated practices within the PCT's boundaries. The model is based on the average cost of an average GP surgery with provision for dental and pharmacy services, and assumes an average of 2.3 persons per household and an average of 1,800 patients per full time GP. The formula excludes legal costs and the costs of acquiring the land and therefore applies to the extension of existing practices. However, where a new building, or part of a community integrated building is required, the cost of acquiring the site would be an additional cost to the formula.

- 125 Where extensions to existing practices are required, Derbyshire PCT will seek financial contributions from developments of 5 dwellings or more. The cost per patient is £222.85 which, with an assumed 2.3 people per dwelling, equates to £512.56 per dwelling.
- 126 Other services, such as opticians and community based healthcare services, have not been included in the formula but will be considered by the PCT as part of the health needs of the population within the proposed development. We have assumed that secondary care services could be provided at the Foundation Trust Hospitals.

Fire and Rescue

- *On-site provision via Conditions*

- 127 It is vitally important that new housing is well-designed and addresses safety and the needs of vulnerable people. Houses must provide adequate safety for the occupant throughout the occupiers' lifetimes. Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service should be consulted on all pre-application discussions and planning applications so that the implications for fire safety can be considered.
- 128 Sprinkler systems are exceptionally effective through their ability to control a fire before it develops to life threatening proportions. New residential development should incorporate domestic sprinkler systems and 32mm mains water risers (associated water supply infrastructure).
- 129 The cost of installing a 32mm mains water riser is approximately £26 per dwelling. The cost of installing a domestic sprinkler system is approximately £1500 although this varies depending on the type of dwelling and distance from the property to the water mains.
- 130 Where necessary, local authorities should consider the use of conditions and information notes/recommendations on planning permissions to secure the provision of sprinkler systems and associated water supply infrastructure. 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 provide adequate safety.

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

Travel Planning

- *On-site provision via Section 106 and Conditions*
- *Financial contribution via Section 106 Agreements*

- 131 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>
- 132 The Department for Communities and Local Government has 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>
- 133 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 the risk of accidents or conflicts among motorised and non-motorised users, may also require a Travel Plan.

Land use	Threshold
Retail (food)	800 square metres floorspace or more
Retail (non-food)	1500 square metres floorspace or more
Assembly and leisure	
Financial and professional services	2500 square metres floorspace or more
Restaurants and cafes	
Business	
Drinking establishments	600 square metres floorspace or more
Hot food takeaway	500 square metres floorspace or more
Industrial	4000 square metres floorspace or more
Storage and distribution	5000 square metres 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 metres floorspace or more

- 134 Financial contributions may be required from developers to fund the Travel Plan measures. Developers may also be required to contribute towards the costs incurred by Derbyshire County Council in 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 or phone 01629 538192.

Highways

- *On-site provision and financial contributions via Section 106, Section 38 and Section 278 Agreements and Conditions*
- *(CIL for specific named interventions)*

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

A Note on Minerals Development

- 136 All minerals development, including both extraction and associated processing, could give rise to issues including highways, flood risk, landscape character, and visual and ecological impact.
- 137 Financial contributions are often provided directly by the minerals industry towards local community infrastructure, as a result of new minerals development granted planning permission by the County Council. For example, new coal mining development currently contributes towards community projects.
- 138 The Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund ended on 31 March 2011. 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.
- 139 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.
- 140 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.

141 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, off-site highway safety works, and flood management
- Landscaping, screening and noise, dust and blasting impact reduction
- Green infrastructure and Greenways
- Site restoration, management and aftercare
- Habitat creation; protection and off site investigation; safeguarding of protected species and 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		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		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 (S106 and S278 costs are automatically imported from the Contribution Calculator on Sheet 2 if required)
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

NET PROFIT	£2,534,905.31
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 Anytown Derbyshire - DRAFT (IN DEVELOPMENT)

Date: 10/10/2019
 Prepared By: Alan Orme

[illegible]

* Including social housing provision

Land Use and Travel Plans Assessments - Other Uses Thresholds	
Land use	Threshold
Hotel, motel	4000 square meters floorspace or more
Warehouse	1000 square meters floorspace or more
Assembly and sales	1000 square meters floorspace or more
Food and non-food commercial services	1000 square meters floorspace or more
Restaurants and cafes	1000 square meters floorspace or more
Business	
Professional services	100 square meters floorspace or more
Retail shop/sale	1000 square meters floorspace or more
Food takeaway	400 square meters floorspace or more
Industry	4000 square meters floorspace or more
Storage and distribution	1000 square meters floorspace or more
Other	100 bedspaces or more
Residential institutions (hostels and nursing homes)	50 beds or more
Other residential institutions	150 students or more
Other educational institutions	80 or less or more
Recreation	80 or less or more

[illegible]

Section 106 Cost as % of Net Profit	8.25%
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Section 278 Cost as % of Net Profit	0.00%
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Equality Impact Analysis Record Form 2012

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 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 sets out short and long-term priorities for investment in infrastructure and services. It is 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 also helps County Council departments undertake service planning.

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

The Infrastructure Plan coordinates 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

- Helps understand current and future infrastructure provision and needs
- Informs other strategic and local plans, policies and strategies
- Informs Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedules
- Identifies potential funding streams and investment opportunities
- Advises local authorities and partners on investment decisions
- Provides evidence to support both capital and revenue funding bids
- Lobbies for further funding and influence Government decisions

Stage 2. The team carrying out the analysis

Name	Area of expertise/ role
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 has been prepared in stages:

- May – October 2011 – draft Plan (with consultation)

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

During consultation on the draft Plan it was suggested that Equality Impact Analysis should be undertaken. An Assessment Team was therefore 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

Source	Reason for using
Consultation with County Council Departments throughout 2011 and during public consultation 10 January – 13 March 2012	Key service provider and contact with communities in Derbyshire
Consultation with borough and district councils throughout 2011 and during public consultation 10 January – 13 March 2012	Key service provider and local contact with communities in Derbyshire
Consultation with partners such as the NHS; Derbyshire Constabulary throughout 2011 and during public consultation 10 January – 13 March 2012	Key service provider and front line contact with communities in Derbyshire
Consultation with forums representing the Protected Characteristics Groups during public consultation 10 January – 13 March 2012	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

Public consultation on the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan and Equalities Impact Analysis ran from 10 January – 13 March 2012. This consultation was open to everybody and forums and groups representing Protected Characteristics Groups were specifically consulted. One response was received from the Ashbourne 50+ Forum but their comments related to the content of the Infrastructure Plan and did not raise any equality issues. No other responses were received from organisations representing Protected Characteristics Groups.

Stage 5. Analysing the impact or effects

a. What does the data tell you?

Protected Group	Findings
Age	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

	<p>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 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)	In 2010 51% of the county's population were female and 49% were

	<p>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 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 (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 or pregnancy and maternity 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 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.

As part of the public consultation on the Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan which ran from 10 January – 13 March 2012, organisations representing Protected Characteristics Groups were invited to identify and comment on equality issues. No comments relating to equalities were received.

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.
- Ashbourne 50+ Forum made comments relating to the content of the Draft Infrastructure Plan but did not make any comments in relation to equalities.
- No other responses to the consultation on the EIA were received.

Stage 8 and 9. Objectives setting/ implementation

Objective	Planned action	Who	When	How will this be monitored?
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	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	<p>Encourage district and borough councils to undertake Equalities Impact Analysis when preparing their Infrastructure Delivery Plans and Core Strategies</p> <p>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</p>	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. The Plan will be reviewed annually.

Stage 11. Publishing the completed analysis

Completed analysis to be approved by **Cabinet** on **24 April 2012**

Where and when published?

The final Equalities Impact Analysis will be published alongside the final Infrastructure Plan (subject to Cabinet approval) in May 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: 24 April 2012

Author of report: Harriet Fisher

Audience for report: Cabinet

Outcome from report being considered

To seek Cabinet approval of the Infrastructure Plan and Developer Contribution's Protocol for publication and implementation.

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

The final Equalities Impact Analysis will be published alongside the final Infrastructure Plan (subject to Cabinet approval) in May 2012.

Updated by: Harriet Fisher

Date: 24 April 2012