18 July 2018

To: All Councillors

As a Member of the Council, please treat this as your summons to attend a meeting on Thursday 26 July 2018 at 6.00pm in the COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HALL, MATLOCK.

Yours sincerely

Sandra Lamb
Head of Corporate Services

AGENDA

PRESENTATION

Presentation by DCI Greg McGill of Derbyshire Police on unsolved burglaries in the Derbyshire Dales.

1. APOLOGIES

Please advise Democratic Services on 01629 761133 or e-mail committee@derbyshiredales.gov.uk of any apologies for absence.

2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

To enable members of the public to ask questions, express views or present petitions, IF NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN, (by telephone, in writing or by electronic mail) BY NO LATER THAN 12 NOON OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE MEETING.

3. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS

31 May 2018

4. INTERESTS

Members are required to declare the existence and nature of any interests they may have in subsequent agenda items in accordance with the District Council’s Code of Conduct. Those interests are matters that relate to money or that which can be valued in money, affecting the Member her/his partner, extended family and close friends. Interests that become apparent at a later stage in the proceedings may be declared at that time.
5. LEADER’S ANNOUNCEMENTS
Announcements of the Leader of the Council.

6. CHAIRMAN’S ANNOUNCEMENTS
Announcements of the Chairman of the District of Derbyshire Dales.

7. COMMITTEES
To receive the non-exempt minutes of the Committees shown below:

Committee

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Governance &amp; Resources Committee</td>
<td>19 July 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MINUTE BOOK TO FOLLOW

8. QUESTIONS (RULE OFPROCEDURE 15)
Questions, if any, from Members who have given notice.

9. PROPOSAL OF A NOTICE OF MOTION (RULE OF PROCEDURE 16)
MOTION A
The Council will debate the following Motion, submitted by Councillor Sue Bull in accordance with Rule of Procedure 16.

That this Council

Humbly acknowledges that 2018 marks the Centenary of the Representation of the People Act 1918 which, in granting (some) women the right to vote, was a significant step forward to universal suffrage and to achieving gender equality. The Act permitted many women to vote in local and national elections and to stand for election to Parliament for the first time.

(a) Notes that universal suffrage was finally achieved in July 1928, through the Representation of the People Act 1928.

(b) Celebrates the Deeds and Words’ of the suffragette movement in shaping the Derbyshire Dales District Council as it now stands.
MOTION B

The Council will debate the following Motion, submitted by Councillor Sue Burfoot. Supporters - Councillors Deborah Botham, Martin Burfoot, Graham Elliott, Steve Flitter, Vicky Massey-Bloodworth, Joyce Pawley, Irene Ratcliffe, Mike Ratcliffe, Peter Slack, Colin Swindell in accordance with Rule of Procedure 16.

We, the undersigned submit the following proposition to Council on 26 July 2018.

Given the decision of Council held on the 30th April 2018 to permanently close the public toilets at the Hall Leys Park play area in Matlock, we urge the Council to reconsider its decision.

We believe that this facility is much valued and considered essential by parents and grandparents, especially given the popular water play feature. The play area is some distance from the main toilets on Causeway Lane.

We propose

1) That the toilets are reopened given the inadequacy of the Portaloo facility at busy times and kept open on a seasonal basis.

2) That the proposed demolition is postponed until all avenues for its retention are explored, without time limit.

3) That an independent assessment of the toilet building is commissioned to verify the cost of repairs to the facility.

10. EXTERNAL AUDIT ISA 260 REPORT

To receive the External Auditor’s report for 2017/18.

REPORT & APPENDIX PUBLISHED SEPARATELY


To consider approval the Statement of Accounts for 2017/18 and the Annual Governance Statement 2017/18.

REPORT & APPENDIX PUBLISHED SEPARATELY

12. LETTER OF REPRESENTATION 2017/18

To consider approval of the draft Letter of Representation as part of Members’ responsibility for approving the financial statements.

13. SECTION 106 ANNUAL REPORT 2017/18

To consider a report that provides an update on financial contributions and obligations made in respect of (and requested by) the Council via Section 106 planning obligations at the end of the financial year from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018. Also to approve publication of the report in appendix 1.
14. **ANNUAL REVIEW OF PLANNING DECISIONS**

To consider an annual report on the performance of the Development Management Section and the Planning Committee regarding the number of applications considered and the consistency of decision making, in accordance with the Council’s Code of Corporate Governance.

15. **TREASURY MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2017/18**

To consider approval of the Annual Treasury Management Report for 2017/18, produced in accordance with regulation issued under the Local Government Act 2003.

16. **REVISED SCHEME OF DELEGATION TO OFFICERS**

To consider amendments to the District Council’s Scheme of Delegation to ensure resilience, where delegation is to the currently vacant post of Corporate Director, and to facilitate sign-off of pre-mobilisation works for the outsourced leisure contract.

17. **DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL BUS STRATEGY CONSULTATION.**

To consider approval of the District Council’s proposed response to the County Council’s consultation on its Bus Strategy. The consultation closes on 10th September 2018.

18. **DOVERIDGE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN**

To consider the outcome of the referendum on the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan and approval of a recommendation that the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan be formally “made” under Section 38A(4) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

19. **REVIEW OF STALL MARKETS**

To consider a recommendation from the Community & Environment Committee meeting held on 16th November 2017 that £12,500 (approximately 50% of the overall cost) be added to the capital programme for 2018/19 to assist Wirksworth Town Council with the works required to resurface the gardens to facilitate the relocation from the Market Place Car Park to the Memorial Hall/Gardens.

20. **SEALING OF DOCUMENTS**

To authorise that the Common Seal of the Council be affixed to those documents, if any, required completing transactions undertaken by Committees or by way of delegated authority to others, since the last meeting of the Council.

21. **EXCLUSION OF PUBLIC AND PRESS**

At this point the Committee will consider excluding the public and press from the meeting for the remaining items of business for the reasons shown in italics. The Chairman will adjourn the meeting briefly to enable members of the public to speak to Councillors.
22. COMMITTEES

To receive the exempt minutes of the Committees shown below:
(The following minutes are exempt because they contain information relating to individuals)

- Community & Environment Committee - 07 June 2018
- Community & Environment Committee - 12 July 2018

NOTE

For further information about this Agenda or on “Public Participation” call 01629 761133 or e-mail committee@derbyshiredales.gov.uk
LETTER OF REPRESENTATION 2017/18

PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report requests that Members consider the draft Letter of Representation as part of their responsibility for approving the financial statements.

RECOMMENDATION

That the draft Letter of Representation be approved.

WARDS AFFECTED

All

STRATEGIC LINK

The Letter of Representation is an important aspect of the Council’s corporate governance arrangements. As such, it contributes towards the achievement of all the Council’s aims, priorities and targets.

1 REPORT

1.1 The International Standard on Auditing (U.K. & Ireland) 580 (ISA 580) requires the external auditor to obtain evidence that the Council’s management acknowledges its responsibility for the fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, and has approved the financial statements. The auditor can obtain evidence of management’s acknowledgement of such responsibility by obtaining a written representation from management and a signed copy of the financial statements.

1.2 ISA 580 gives guidance on matters which might be included in a management “letter of representation”. The Head of Resources’ letter of representation has been prepared in accordance with that guidance and is given in Appendix 1. In preparing the letter, the Head of Resources has consulted with members of the Council’s Corporate Leadership Team, and has discussed the draft contents with the External Auditor. The letter contains no matters of concern which need to be brought to the attention of Members.

1.3 In addition, ISA 580 requires the external auditor to obtain evidence that those charged with governance acknowledge their collective responsibility for the preparation of, and have approved, the financial statements. Approval of the letter of representation by the Governance & Resources Committee prior to receiving the external auditor’s Annual Governance Report contributes to that evidence.
2 RISK ASSESSMENT

2.1 Legal
There are no legal risks arising from the report.

2.2 Financial
There are no financial risks arising from the report.

3 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS
In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has also been considered: prevention of crime and disorder, equality of opportunity, environmental, health, legal and human rights, financial, personnel and property considerations.

4 CONTACT INFORMATION
Karen Henriksen, Head of Resources
Telephone: 01629 761284
Email: karen.henriksen@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

Mark Nash, Financial Services Manager
Telephone: 01629 761214
Email: mark.nash@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

5 BACKGROUND PAPERS
International Standard on Auditing (UK & Ireland) 580 – Management Representations

6 ATTACHMENTS
Appendix 1 – Letter of Representation 2017/18
Dear John,

Derbyshire Dales District Council - Audit for the year ended 31 March 2018

This representation letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements of Derbyshire Dales District Council ("the Authority"), for the year ended 31 March 2018, for the purpose of expressing an opinion:

i. as to whether these financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2018 and of the Authority's expenditure and income for the year then ended; and

ii. whether the financial statements have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18.

These financial statements comprise the Expenditure and Funding Analysis, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes (including the Expenditure and Funding Analysis).

The Authority confirms that the representations it makes in this letter are in accordance with the definitions set out in the Appendix to this letter.

The Authority confirms that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, having made such inquiries as it considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing itself:

Continued……. 

Paul Wilson, MCD, Dip TP, Dip Mgmt, MRTPi, Chief Executive Town Hall, MATLOCK, Derbyshire. DE4 3NN For general enquiries telephone 01629 761100 or visit www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk

Information communicated to the District Council may be disclosed to the public under the Freedom of Information Act 2000
Financial statements

1. The Authority has fulfilled its responsibilities, as set out in the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, for the preparation of financial statements that:

   i. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2018 and of the Authority’s expenditure and income for the year then ended;

   ii. have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2. Measurement methods and significant assumptions used by the Authority in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable.

3. All events subsequent to the date of the financial statements and for which IAS 10 Events after the reporting period requires adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.

Information provided

4. The Authority has provided you with:

   - access to all information of which it is aware, that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements, such as records, documentation and other matters;
   - additional information that you have requested from the Authority for the purpose of the audit; and
   - unrestricted access to persons within the Authority from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.

5. All transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.

6. The Authority confirms the following:

   The Authority has disclosed to you the results of its assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.

   Included in the Appendix to this letter are the definitions of fraud, including misstatements arising from fraudulent financial reporting and from misappropriation of assets.

7. The Authority has disclosed to you all information in relation to:

   a) Fraud or suspected fraud that it is aware of and that affects the Authority and
involves:
- management;
- employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
- others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements; and

b) Allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the Authority’s financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.

In respect of the above, the Authority acknowledges its responsibility for such internal control as it determines necessary for the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In particular, the Authority acknowledges its responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud and error.

8. The Authority has disclosed to you all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.

9. The Authority has disclosed to you and has appropriately accounted for and/or disclosed in the financial statements, in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.

10. The Authority has disclosed to you the identity of the Authority’s related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which it is aware. All related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

Included in the Appendix to this letter are the definitions of both a related party and a related party transaction as we understand them as defined in IAS 24 and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18.

11. The Authority confirms that:

   a) The financial statements disclose all of the key risk factors, assumptions made and uncertainties surrounding the Authority’s ability to continue as a going concern as required to provide a true and fair view.

   b) Any uncertainties disclosed are not considered to be material and therefore do not cast significant doubt on the ability of the Authority to continue as a going concern.

12. On the basis of the process established by the Authority and having made appropriate enquiries, the Authority is satisfied that the actuarial assumptions underlying the valuation of defined benefit obligations are consistent with its knowledge of the business and are in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 (revised) Employee Benefits.
The Authority further confirms that:

a) all significant retirement benefits, including any arrangements that are:
   • statutory, contractual or implicit in the employer's actions;
   • arise in the UK and the Republic of Ireland or overseas;
   • funded or unfunded; and
   • approved or unapproved,

   have been identified and properly accounted for; and

b) all plan amendments, curtailments and settlements have been identified and properly accounted for.

This letter was tabled and agreed at the meeting of the Council on 26 July 2018.

Yours sincerely,

Councillor Richard FitzHerbert
Chairman of the Derbyshire Dales District Council

Cc Karen Henriksen (Head of Resources)
Appendix to the Authority Representation Letter of Derbyshire Dales District Council: Definitions

Financial Statements

A complete set of financial statements comprises:

- A Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the period;
- A Balance Sheet as at the end of the period;
- A Movement in Reserves Statement for the period;
- A Cash Flow Statement for the period; and
- Notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the Expenditure and Funding Analysis.

A local authority is required to present group accounts in addition to its single entity accounts where required by chapter nine of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2017/18.

A housing authority must present:

- a HRA Income and Expenditure Statement; and
- a Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement.

A billing authority must present a Collection Fund Statement for the period showing amounts required by statute to be debited and credited to the Collection Fund.

A pension fund administering authority must prepare Pension Fund accounts in accordance with Chapter 6.5 of the Code of Practice.

An entity may use titles for the statements other than those used in IAS 1. For example, an entity may use the title 'statement of comprehensive income' instead of 'statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income'.

Material Matters

Certain representations in this letter are described as being limited to matters that are material.

IAS 1.7 and IAS 8.5 state that:

“Material omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The size or nature of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.”
Fraud

Fraudulent financial reporting involves intentional misstatements including omissions of amounts or disclosures in financial statements to deceive financial statement users.

Misappropriation of assets involves the theft of an entity’s assets. It is often accompanied by false or misleading records or documents in order to conceal the fact that the assets are missing or have been pledged without proper authorisation.

Error

An error is an unintentional misstatement in financial statements, including the omission of an amount or a disclosure.

Prior period errors are omissions from, and misstatements in, the entity’s financial statements for one or more prior periods arising from a failure to use, or misuse of, reliable information that:

a) was available when financial statements for those periods were authorised for issue; and
b) could reasonably be expected to have been obtained and taken into account in the preparation and presentation of those financial statements.

Such errors include the effects of mathematical mistakes, mistakes in applying accounting policies, oversights or misinterpretations of facts, and fraud.

Management

For the purposes of this letter, references to “management” should be read as “management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance”.

Related Party and Related Party Transaction

Related party:

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (referred to in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures as the “reporting entity”).

a) A person or a close member of that person’s family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
   i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
   ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
   iii. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
   i. The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
   ii. One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
   iii. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
   iv. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
   v. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
   vi. The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
   vii. A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
   viii. The entity or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

Key management personnel in a local authority context are all chief officers (or equivalent), elected members, the chief executive of the authority and other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the authority, including the oversight of these activities.

A reporting entity is exempt from the disclosure requirements of IAS 24.18 in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with:

   a) a government that has control, joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity; and
   b) another entity that is a related party because the same government has control, joint control or significant influence over both the reporting entity and the other entity.

Related party transaction:

A transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.
SECTION 106 ANNUAL REPORT 2017/18

PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report provides an update on financial contributions and obligations made in respect of (and requested by) the Council via Section 106 planning obligations at the end of the financial year from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Section 106 Annual Report 2017/18 in Appendix 1 is approved for publication.

WARDS AFFECTED

All

STRATEGIC LINK

The collection of planning obligation monies to enhance infrastructure for the benefit of the communities that we serve assists in ensuring that the Council improves quality of life for residents and, with partners, ensures the continued provision of excellent services.

The publication of this information will contribute to the Council’s core values of being open and transparent when making decisions and using public resources ethically and responsibly.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Section 106 (S106) Agreements are private legal agreements between Local Authorities and developers made pursuant to that section of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as modified by s.12(1) of the Planning and Compensation Act 1991. They are intended to make acceptable development which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms.

2 SECTION 106 POOLING

2.1 Since 6th of April 2015 and the application of the limitation in regulation 123(3) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010, Local Planning Authorities have not been entitled to take into account a financial
contribution ‘for the funding or provision of an infrastructure project’ where five or more separate planning obligations have already been sought for the funding or provision of that project from other sources (i.e. financial contributions secured in other Section 106 agreements). All payments, counting back to 6 April 2010, are taken into account.

2.2 “Infrastructure” has a wide legal definition in the Planning Act 2008 and includes (but is not limited to) highway projects, open space, educational, sport and health facilities and flood defences.

2.3 Despite the 2008 Act specifically referring to Affordable Housing as an infrastructure project type (s.216(2)(g)) this was deleted by application of the Localism Act 2011 and Reg.63 of the 2010 CIL Regulations. As such, pooling arrangements do not apply to affordable housing contributions.

3 REPAYMENT OF UNSPENT S106 MONIES

3.1 Section 106 Agreements normally contain a ‘clawback date’ where financial contributions are made. These are 5 or 10 years after the payment has been received, although they can sometimes be longer. For some agreements or specific obligations within agreements there is no clawback date.

3.2 The clawback date establishes the end date by which time the recipient must spend the contribution. If that contribution is not spent in full or part, the Council is under obligation to refund the developer.

4 MONITORING OF CURRENT S106 AGREEMENTS

4.1 As the timescales for implementing a monitoring regime were relatively short, we elected to deal with the highest risk financial issues first – non-financial obligations such as Agricultural Occupancy Restrictions are a regulatory rather than financial risk and are less likely to represent a major issue in the shorter term.

4.2 Since the 1st April 2010 the Council has entered into 109 s.106 agreements.

4.3 Of those, 70 contain financial obligations, with a total value of £20,866,180.01.

4.4 At the time the first monitoring exercise was carried out, 22 of the agreements totalling £2,428,156.11 were found to have been fully satisfied and another 14 with a total value of £5,484,123.69 had either lapsed or been superseded by subsequent planning applications (so that the scheme the agreement relates to can no longer be implemented).

4.5 This left (at commencement of the exercise) a total of 29 ‘active’ or ‘current’ agreements with a total financial value of £12,499,451.27 requiring regular monitoring.
4.6 12 of the 29 current agreements related either to outline planning permissions where no application for reserved matters had yet been made or others where all conditions relating to the permission have yet to be discharged. As such we chose to make our immediate focus for monitoring the remaining 17.

4.7 Whilst these figures are correct at the time of writing they are in a state of constant change as new agreements are finalised, other lapse and many figures are calculated on the number of residential units or other variables likely to be altered or changed as a result of an application for reserved matters being made.

5  SECTION 106 DATABASE

5.1 Whilst the database currently in use is a useful repository of historic information it is not capable of easily identifying ‘live’ agreements for monitoring or pooling purposes. Given the relatively low number of agreements with this status an adaptation of the existing pooling spreadsheet was used to group these for the purposes of this exercise.

6  MONITORING RESULTS

6.1 All 17 priority sites were monitored between 9th December 2017 and 8th February 2018. The sites were visited by qualified planning officers who were provided with a pack containing a ‘Monitoring Proforma’ summarising the obligation details and associated triggers for each site individually. The packs also contained details from the planning application or agreement relating to the obligations for the officer to easily refer to on site.

6.2 Once monitoring is complete the packs are handed back and the Monitoring Proformas scanned in to the agreement file. The section 106 database and associated files are updated based on the information provided and the packs retained for the next monitoring date (if the agreement remains current).

6.3 As a result of the continuing monitoring, obligations totalling £1,003,099.25 (exclusive of indexation/interest) were found to have been triggered in the financial year from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018.

7  SUMMARY

7.1 The opening balance of the Section 106 monies held by the Council at the 1st April 2017 was £1,781,129.10.

7.2 As a result of investigation and regular monitoring, between the 1st April 2017 and the 31st March 2018 invoices were issued totalling £1,003,099.25.

7.3 The total sum received during that period was £812,032.75.

7.4 A total of £298,649.50 was transferred to Derbyshire County Council for education contributions.
7.5 Total expenditure for the financial year from 1st April 2017 to 31st March was £241,210.59, all of which was from Affordable Housing monies.

7.6 £1,213,506.00 has been committed for future expenditure in the capital programme.

7.7 This leaves an unallocated, non-committed total sum of £839,795.76 in reserve.

7.8 Full details of transactions for this period can be seen in Appendix 1 of this report.

8 RISK ASSESSMENT

8.1 Legal

This report is a summary of activity in the completion of formal obligations under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as modified). The legal risk is therefore low. Publication of the report supports the District Council’s transparency agenda.

8.2 Financial

While they may only be used for specific purposes, section 106 contributions are a significant source of funding for the Council’s capital programme. This report sets out transactions relating to Section 106 contributions during 2017/18 and shows the position at 31st March 2018. The financial risk arising from this report is assessed as low.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

In preparing this report, the relevance of the following factors has also been considered: prevention of crime and disorder, equalities, environmental, climate change, health, human rights, personnel and property.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Caroline Leatherday, Business Support Manager, caroline.leatherday@derbyshiredales.gov.uk
Ian Brailsford, Business Support Technical Officer 01629 761201, ian.brailsford@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1 Section 106 Annual Report 2017/18
SECTION 106 ANNUAL REPORT

1st April 2017 – 31st March 2018
1. **Purpose of Report**

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an update on financial contributions and obligations made in respect of and requested by the Council via Section 106 agreements since 1st April 2010.

1.2 The report will focus on the following areas:

- Status of all s.106 agreements since 1st April 2010;
- Sums held in reserves and expenditure as at 31st March 2018;
- Contributions received in the last financial year (2017/18);
- Sums committed to future projects.

2. **Background**

2.1 Section 106 (S106) Agreements are private legal agreements between Local Authorities and developers made pursuant to that section of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as modified by s.12(1) of the Planning and Compensation Act 1991. They are intended to make acceptable development which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms.

3. **Status of All Agreements since 1st April 2010**

3.1 Since the 1st April 2010 the Council has entered into 109 s.106 agreements.

3.2 Of these, 70 have imposed financial obligations, with a total value of £20,866,180.01.

3.3 At time of writing, 22 of these agreements totalling £2,428,156.11 have been fully satisfied and another 14 with a total value of £5,484,123.69 have either lapsed or been superseded by subsequent planning applications (so that the scheme the agreement relates to can no longer be implemented):

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<th>No.</th>
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<td>Lapsed/Superseded Agreements</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>£20,866,180.01</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 All planning decisions contain conditions which limit the amount of time a development must commence within. If the development does not commence within this time the permission expires and any legal agreement made in conjunction with it is no longer enforceable. Additionally, if a subsequent permission is granted and commences in such a way that the original permission can no longer be implemented the agreement is superseded.
3.5 3 of the current agreements have been partially satisfied with contributions totalling £1,045,404.65 having already been received in respect of them:

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<th>Current Agreements</th>
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<td>£2,623,388.11</td>
<td>£2,623,388.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>£15,323,123.79</td>
<td>£3,668,792.76</td>
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</table>

4. Sums Held in Reserves and Expenditure

4.1 The closing balance at 31st March 2018 was £2,053,301.76.

4.2 Education contributions totalling £298,649.50 transferred to Derbyshire County Council within the financial year 2017/18 are accounted for in this closing balance.

4.3 Total expenditure for the financial year from 1st April 2017 to 31st March was £241,210.59, all of which was from Affordable Housing monies.

5. Contributions Received in the Last Financial Year (2017/18)

5.2 From 1st April 2017 to the 31st March 2018 invoices were issued totalling £1,003,099.25:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Obligation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Coach Road, Tansley</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>£61,575.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hasker Farm Cottage</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>£23,006.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highfield House, Hulland Ward</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>£67,294.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Farm, Yeildersley</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>£62,197.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillside Farm, Ashbourne</td>
<td>Affordable Housing, Education</td>
<td>£564,588.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cromford Road, Wirksworth</td>
<td>Affordable Housing, Public Open Space</td>
<td>£94,438.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorcroft. Matlock</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>£129,999.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£1,003,099.25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 The total sum received during that period was £812,032.75.

5.4 Invoices totalling £191,066.50 remain unpaid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Obligation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Coach Road, Tansley</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>£61,575.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highfield House, Hulland Ward</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>£67,294.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Farm, Yeildersley</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>£62,197.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£191,066.50</strong></td>
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6. Sums Committed to Future Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Expenditure Type</th>
<th>Committed in Capital Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018/19</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>£1,078,506.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/20</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>£135,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£1,213,506.00</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
6.4 This leaves as total unallocated, non-committed sum in reserve a total of £839,795.76.
### Section 106 Summary

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Parks &amp; Open Spaces</th>
<th>Playground Equipment</th>
<th>Cycle Routes</th>
<th>Landscaping Maintenance</th>
<th>Public Conveniences</th>
<th>Commuted Sum - Parks &amp; open Spaces</th>
<th>Sainsbury’s Impress</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>1,577,472.91</td>
<td>93,622.89</td>
<td>24,033.30</td>
<td>26,000.00</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
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<td>Received in year 17/18</td>
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<td>6,000.00</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Invoiced but not yet Received</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance at 31/03/18</td>
<td>2,034,712.07</td>
<td>99,622.89</td>
<td>24,033.30</td>
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<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>99,622.89</td>
<td>24,033.30</td>
<td>26,000.00</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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<td>40,000.00</td>
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### Commitments

#### Capital Commitments - future years

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<tr>
<td>Committed Capital Programme 18/19</td>
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<td>Committed Capital Programme 19/20</td>
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<td>Total Future Capital Commitments</td>
<td>1,213,506.00</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<p>| | |
|                                |                                      |
| Available                      | 821,206.07                           |
|                                | 99,622.89                            |
|                                | 24,033.30                            |
|                                | 26,000.00                            |
|                                | 5,000.00                             |
|                                | 15,000.00                            |
|                                | 40,000.00                            |
|                                | 0.00                                 |
| Available (minus unpaid invoices) | 630,139.57                           |
|                                | 99,622.89                            |
|                                | 24,033.30                            |
|                                | 26,000.00                            |
|                                | 5,000.00                             |
|                                | 15,000.00                            |
|                                | 40,000.00                            |
|                                | 0.00                                 |</p>
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<tr>
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<th>Application</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Type 2</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Type 3</th>
<th>Type 4</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Agreement Number</th>
<th>Date of Ag</th>
<th>Prinicipal Received</th>
<th>Outstanding</th>
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<td>£12,000.00</td>
<td>£95,000.00</td>
<td>£79,000.00</td>
<td>£8,223,072.25</td>
<td>£999,712.50</td>
<td>£860,085.24</td>
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<td>£5,000.00</td>
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<td>£31,000.00</td>
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<td>13/04/2018</td>
<td>Doveridge - Land at Cavendish Cottage and land off Derby Road</td>
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<td>£78,000.00</td>
<td>£79,000.00</td>
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<td>£999,712.50</td>
<td>£860,085.24</td>
<td>£57,000.00</td>
<td>£5,000.00</td>
<td>1497</td>
<td>13/04/2018</td>
<td>£31,000.00</td>
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<td>£12,000.00</td>
<td>£95,000.00</td>
<td>£79,000.00</td>
<td>£8,223,072.25</td>
<td>£999,712.50</td>
<td>£860,085.24</td>
<td>£57,000.00</td>
<td>£5,000.00</td>
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<td>1337</td>
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<tr>
<td>1338</td>
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<td>£5,000.00</td>
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<td>£31,000.00</td>
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**Key:**
- Development in Progress
- Obligations Partially Satisfied
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>Dwellings</th>
<th>On Site Affordable</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Primary / Jurasic</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Post 16</th>
<th>Highways</th>
<th>Open Space</th>
<th>Health Care</th>
<th>Affordable Housing</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Section 106 Agreement Date of S.106</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07/002/07/BU/B</td>
<td>ASHBOURNE - Land at Stowell Meadow Farm</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>£90,051.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/002/8/BU/B</td>
<td>ASHBOURNE - Land at former St Oswalds Hospital</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>£90,051.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/005/2/BU/B</td>
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<td>£0.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>£0.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>BRIDGEMOUTH - Spen's Barn, Church Lane</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00/003/7/BU/B</td>
<td>BRIDGEMOUTH - Spen's Barn, Church Lane</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
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<tr>
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<td>£17,368.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
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<tr>
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<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>£17,368.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/002/7/BU/B</td>
<td>BRADLEY - Brin Farm Barns, Forest Lane</td>
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<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
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<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
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<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
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<tr>
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<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
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<td>£34,510.00</td>
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<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£20,797.00</td>
<td>£20,797.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/000/8/BU/B &amp; 07/000/8/OUT</td>
<td>SCROGLIN - Scroghin Farm Cottage, Stans Lane</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/004/7/BU/B &amp; 08/004/7/OUT</td>
<td>STAFFORD - Land off Moorcroft</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£30,000.00</td>
<td>£30,000.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/004/7/BU/B &amp; 08/004/7/OUT</td>
<td>STAFFORD - Land off Moorcroft</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£30,000.00</td>
<td>£30,000.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00/004/7/BU/B</td>
<td>BRUNSWICK - Barn adjacent to Millside Village</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>£25,722.00</td>
<td>£25,722.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/002/3/BU/B</td>
<td>BRADLEY - Land at Spen Farm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>£34,510.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/001/4/BU/B</td>
<td>WHITENSHROPE - Ashleigh House, Crossford Road</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£29,000.00</td>
<td>£29,000.00</td>
<td>2/10/2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals:**

- Section 106 Agreements Satisfied since 1st April 2010
- Highways: 247
- Education: 12
- Primary / Jurasic: 12
- Secondary: 12
- Post 16: 12
- Affordable Housing: 12
- Affordable Housing Total: £39,780,382
- Affordable Housing Total 2010: £39,780,382

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>2010</strong></th>
<th><strong>2011</strong></th>
<th><strong>2012</strong></th>
<th><strong>2013</strong></th>
<th><strong>2014</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post 16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>£35,681.79</td>
<td>£91,510.00</td>
<td>£100,506.00</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SECTION 106 AGREEMENTS: Lapsed since 1st April 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement Number</th>
<th>Date of s.106</th>
<th>Application Site</th>
<th>Dwelling Code</th>
<th>Off Site Provision</th>
<th>Net Figs</th>
<th>Total Off Site Provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/00262/OUT</td>
<td>13/04/2010</td>
<td>ASHBOURNE - Land at Former St Oswalds Hospital, Belle Vue</td>
<td>00262/OUT</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>£2,548.72</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/00496/FUL</td>
<td>18/08/2010</td>
<td>ASHBOURNE - The Mount, 4 North Avenue</td>
<td>00496/FUL</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>£33,982.96</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/00327/FUL</td>
<td>19/10/2012</td>
<td>ASHBOURNE - Cooper’s Mill, King Edward Street</td>
<td>00327/FUL</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>£75,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/00760/VCOND</td>
<td>11/10/2014</td>
<td>MATLOCK - High Croft, Salers Lane</td>
<td>00760/VCOND</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>£29,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/00720/FUL</td>
<td>19/05/2014</td>
<td>ASHBOURNE - Land adjacent to St Mary’s Nursing Home</td>
<td>00720/FUL</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>£162,774.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/00278/LBALT</td>
<td>10/12/2015</td>
<td>LEA BRIDGE - Smedley’s Site</td>
<td>00278/LBALT</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>£29,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/00886/OUT</td>
<td>17/08/2017</td>
<td>DOVERIDGE - Land to east of Derby Road</td>
<td>00886/OUT</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>£142,774.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/00776/FUL &amp; 15/00283/FUL</td>
<td>23/07/2014</td>
<td>BRADLEY - Old Park Farm, Brunswood Lane</td>
<td>00776/FUL &amp; 00283/FUL</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>£34,510.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/00351/FUL</td>
<td>27/09/2012</td>
<td>ROCESTER - Clownholme, Marston Bank</td>
<td>00351/FUL</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>£34,510.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/00535/VCOND &amp; 18/00021/S106</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>DARLEY MOOR - Land at Flash Lane, Sydnope</td>
<td>00535/VCOND &amp; 00021/S106</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>£26,133.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/00872/OUT, HULLAND WARD</td>
<td>30/01/2018</td>
<td>ASHBOURNE - Land at Haidee Farm</td>
<td>00872/OUT &amp; 00873/OUT</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>£0.00</td>
<td>£26,799.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | | | | | £3,320,110.26 | £5,573,056.22
ANNUAL REVIEW OF PLANNING DECISIONS

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report provides information on the performance of the Development Management Section and the Planning Committee in respect of the number of applications considered and the consistency of decision making.

RECOMMENDATION

That the report be noted.

WARDS AFFECTED

All Wards outside the Peak District National Park.

STRATEGIC LINK

An effective Planning regime will help to support the District Council’s priority of a thriving district.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 The District Council’s current Code of Corporate Governance was adopted at Corporate Committee in September 2013. Amongst other issues the Code aims to reinforce public confidence in the Planning system through reviewing the quality and consistency of Planning decisions. This report follows the previous reviews that were considered by Council in May 2016 and 2017, and concentrates on a statistical evaluation of planning decisions, both through the Planning Committee and those determined through delegated powers.

2 REPORT

2.1 Performance statistics for all planning applications determined between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 have been analysed and compared with the same periods in 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17. The same exercise has been repeated for those applications determined by Committee.

2.2 Throughout this report the term ‘major application’ includes developments of 10 or more dwellings, developments with floor space of 1,000m2 or more and sites of 1 ha or more; ‘minor applications’ includes developments of less than 10 dwellings, developments with less than 1,000m2 floor space and sites of less than 1 ha; and ‘other applications’ include change of use, householder applications and advertisements.

2014-2015

2.3 During the year 2014/15 a total of 1026 planning applications were submitted,
comprising 22 major applications, 229 minor applications and 775 other applications. Of these 1026 applications a total of 984 required determination, as 42 applications were withdrawn. Of these 900 determinations were made by officers under delegated powers.

2.4 During this period the Planning Committees determined 84 applications, which comprised 9 major applications, 32 minor applications and 43 other applications. This meant that a total of 8.19% of all applications were required to be determined by Committee. Breaking these figures down shows that 40.91% of major applications were determined by Committee, as were 13.97% of minor applications and 5.55% of other applications. In total the Committee chose not to follow the officer recommendation in 25 cases, which represented 29.76% of Committee decisions.

2015-2016 – WHOLE YEAR

2.5 During the period 1 May 2015 to 15 April 2016 a total of 997 planning applications were submitted. This figure comprised 39 major applications, 275 minor applications and 683 other applications. Of these 997 applications a total of 948 required determination, as 49 applications were withdrawn. Of these 868 determinations were made by officers under delegated powers.

2.6 The Planning Committees determined 80 applications, which comprised 29 major applications, 42 minor applications and 9 other applications. This meant that a total of 8.02% of all applications were required to be determined by Committee. Breaking down these figures still further shows that 76.32% of major applications were determined by Committee, as were 15.27% of minor applications and 0.90% of other applications. In total the Committee chose not to follow the officer recommendation in 7 cases, which represents 10.77% of Committee decisions.

2.7 It should be noted that the figures shown above cover the whole of the year, including the period before the formation of the single Planning Committee.

2.8 Comparing the 2 years it is possible to see that whilst the overall number of applications received has remained fairly stable the proportion of major applications has significantly increased in 2015/16 (from 22 to 39). It is also possible to see that the number and proportion of Committee decisions that did not follow the officer recommendation reduced significantly from 25 (29.76%) to 7 (10.77%). A greater proportion of major applications was required to be determined by Committee rather than under delegated powers.

2015-2016 – NEW COMMITTEE ARRANGEMENTS

2.9 In July 2015 Planning Committee arrangements were changed so that instead of having two separate Planning Committees for the Central and Southern areas a single Planning Committee was introduced to consider applications from across the whole of the planning authority area. Whilst the Committee continued to alternate meeting venues between the Southern and Central areas this arrangement was for the convenience of applicants and the public, in that business relating to each area was scheduled to be heard in that area wherever possible.

2.10 All the applications considered by the single Planning Committee are included in the figures summarised in paragraphs 2.5 and 2.6 above. However, these figures also include those applications determined prior to the introduction of the new Committee arrangements. Therefore it is appropriate to consider those applications determined
since the introduction of the single Committee separately.

2.11 Since the introduction of the new arrangements in July 2015 a total of 812 planning applications have been submitted. This figure comprised 36 major applications, 217 minor applications and 559 other applications. Of these 812 applications a total of 771 required determination, as 41 applications were withdrawn. Of these 701 determinations were made by officers under delegated powers.

2.12 The Planning Committee determined 70 applications, which comprised 27 major applications, 34 minor applications and 9 other applications. This meant that a total of 8.62% of all applications were required to be determined by Committee. Breaking down these figures still further shows that 75% of major applications were determined by Committee, as were 15.67% of minor applications and 1.61% of other applications. In total the Committee chose not to follow the officer recommendation in 3 cases, which represents 4.29% of Committee decisions.

2016-2017

2.13 During 2016-2017 a total of 828 planning applications were submitted. This figure comprised 35 major applications, 311 minor applications and 482 other applications. Of these 828 applications a total of 788 required determination, as 40 applications were withdrawn. Of these 714 determinations were made by officers under delegated powers

2.14 The Planning Committees determined 74 applications, which comprised 29 major applications, 34 minor applications and 11 other applications. This meant that a total of 8.92% of all applications were required to be determined by Committee. Breaking down these figures still further shows that 80.55% of major applications were determined by Committee, as were 10.93% of minor applications and 2.28% of other applications. In total the Committee chose not to follow the officer recommendation in 9 cases, which represents 12.16% of Committee decisions.

2017-2018

2.15 During 2017-2018 a total of 863 planning applications were submitted. This figure comprised 33 major applications, 273 minor applications and 557 other applications. Of these 863 applications a total of 818 required determination as 45 applications were withdrawn. Of these 741 determinations were made by officers under delegated powers.

2.16 The Planning Committee determined 77 applications, which comprised 28 major applications, 38 minor applications and 11 other applications. This meant that a total of 8.92% of all applications were required to be determined by Committee. Breaking these figures down further shows that 84.84% of major applications were determined by Committee, as were 13.91% of minor applications and 1.97% of other applications. In total the Committee chose not to follow the officer recommendation in 7 cases, which represents 9.09% of Committee decisions.

COMPARISON

2.17 Comparing the 4 years it is possible to see that whilst the overall number of applications received has reduced slightly the proportion of major applications significantly increased in 2015/16 (from 22 to 39) and remained high in 2016/17 (35) and 2017/18 (33). It is also possible to see that the number and proportion of
Committee decisions that did not follow the officer recommendation reduced significantly from 25 (29.76%) in 2014/15 to 7 (10.77%) in 2015/16, 9 (12.16%) in 2016/17 and 7 (9.09%) in 2017/18. The trend for a greater proportion of major applications required to be determined by Committee rather than under delegated powers has continued with 40.91% submitted to Committee in 2015/15, 76.32% in 2016/17, 80.55% in 2016/17 and 84.84% in 2017/18. These figures indicate that the Planning Committee is continuing, in the main, to concentrate on major applications.

2.18 The tables below show the total numbers of planning applications received during 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18, and the numbers and proportions of applications considered by Committee over the same period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Applications</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major applications</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor applications</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other applications</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total applications</td>
<td>1026</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>863</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>2014/15</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major applications</td>
<td>9 (40.91%)</td>
<td>29 (76.32%)</td>
<td>29 (80.55%)</td>
<td>28 (84.84%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor applications</td>
<td>32 (13.97%)</td>
<td>42 (15.27%)</td>
<td>34 (10.93%)</td>
<td>38 (13.91%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other applications</td>
<td>43 (5.55%)</td>
<td>9 (0.90%)</td>
<td>11 (2.28%)</td>
<td>11 (1.97%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total applications</td>
<td>84 (8.19%)</td>
<td>80 (8.02%)</td>
<td>74 (8.92%)</td>
<td>77 (8.92%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overturned</td>
<td>25 (29.76%)</td>
<td>7 (10.77%)</td>
<td>9 (12.16%)</td>
<td>7 (9.09%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPEALS

2.19 An additional area that has been examined in 2017/18 is that relating to Planning Appeals. The District Council is judged nationally in terms of the number of appeals allowed divided by the total number of applications received and is performing well in this respect with only 5.8% of applications overturned on appeal. However, the Council also measures the number of appeals allowed against the total number of

![Planning Committee - Percentages](chart.png)
applications that are referred for appeal, which uses a much smaller denominator. Because of this the indicator here is higher than that measured nationally and some concern has been expressed about performance in this area.

2.20 Planning appeals determined during 2016/17 and 2017/18 have now been examined and some interesting points to note are:

2016/17 – 53 appeals were determined of which 16 were allowed. The proportion of appeals allowed was therefore 30.2%

2017/18 – 42 appeals were determined of which 10 were allowed. The proportion of appeals allowed was therefore 23%.

During 2017/18 18,441 appeals were determined nationally of which 5,703 were allowed. The proportion of appeals allowed nationally was therefore 30.9%.

2.21 From this information it can be seen that the performance of Derbyshire Dales District Council in this respect compares favourably with the national average. However, officers will continue to keep this performance under review.

GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION

2.22 Members have expressed an interest in the parishes within which Planning Applications have required consideration by Planning Committee. The table below lists the top 7 Parishes for applications dealt with by Committee during 2017/18 and although the numbers are small indicates those Parishes where more minor and other applications have been brought before the Committee:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Major</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matlock</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darley Dale</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashbourne</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doveridge</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirksworth</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brailsford</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.23 The scheme of delegation adopted by Council in May 2015 anticipates that major applications will be considered by Committee and that the majority of minor and other applications will be dealt with under delegated powers. Whilst the breakdown above is not a detailed form of analysis it can be seen that the likelihood of minor and other applications being presented to Committee appears to be greater in some Parishes than others. Comparison with last year suggests that the Parishes within which it is consistently more likely that minor and other applications will be brought before Committee are Matlock and Darley Dale.
3 RISK ASSESSMENT

Legal

3.1 The Annual Report is considered to be best practice as set out in the Planning code of Good Practice and is a means of identifying performance of the planning committee and to monitor departures from the agreed policy framework. There are no legal risks arising from this report.

Financial

3.2 There are no financial risks arising from this report.

4 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

In preparing this report, the relevance of the following factors has also been considered: prevention of crime and disorder, equalities, environmental, climate change, health, human rights, personnel and property.

5 CONTACT INFORMATION

Tim Braund, Head of Regulatory Services, Tel: 01629 761118, Email: tim.braund@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

6 BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

7 ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1 – Detailed figures for 2017/18
### APPENDIX 1: 2017-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Decision Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/04/2017 –</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Sub Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delegated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33 (3.82%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Sub Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Delegated</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>273 (31.63%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sub Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Delegated</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>557 (64.55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Withdrawn</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>863</td>
<td><strong>Delegated Decisions:</strong> 741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Committee Decisions:</strong> 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Percentage of all applications sent to Committee:</strong> 8.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Percentage of major applications sent to Committee:</strong> 84.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Percentage of minor applications sent to Committee:</strong> 13.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Percentage of other applications sent to Committee:</strong> 1.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Number of Committee Decisions Not Following Officer Recommendation:</strong> 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Percentage of Committee Decisions Not Following Officer Recommendation:</strong> 9.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Number of Applications Sent to Committee with no Public Comments:</strong> 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Percentage of Applications Sent to Committee with no Public Comments:</strong> 15.58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COUNCIL
26 July 2018

Report of the Head of Resources

TREASURY MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2017/18

PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report seeks approval for the Treasury Management Annual Report for 2017/18.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Treasury Management Annual Report for 2017/18 be approved.

WARDS AFFECTED

All

STRATEGIC LINK

The above recommendation contributes to all of the Council’s Corporate Plan Priorities

1. REPORT

1.1 TREASURY MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT

This council is required by regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003 to produce an annual treasury management review of activities after the end of each financial year.

This report fulfils the Authority’s legal obligation to have regard to the CIPFA Code.

The Authority’s treasury management strategy for 2017/18 was approved at a meeting of the Authority on 2nd March 2017. The Authority has invested substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk are therefore central to the Authority’s treasury management strategy.

1.2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Council is required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals.

The Treasury Strategy The first, and most important, report covers:

- The treasury management strategy (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised) including treasury indicators; and
An investment strategy (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).

A mid-year treasury management report – This will update members with the progress of the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and whether any policies require revision.

An annual treasury report - (This Report) This report provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

Scrutiny
The above reports are adequately scrutinised by the Corporate Leadership Team before being recommended to the Council.

1.3 EXTERNAL CONTEXT

1.3.1. Economic background

The information relating to the overall position of the UK financial markets in 2017/18 was provided by Arlingclose, our treasury advisors.

The Bank of England’s Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) increased Bank Rate by 0.25% in November 2017. It was significant in that it was the first rate hike in ten years, although in essence the MPC reversed its August 2016 cut following the referendum result. The February Inflation Report indicated the MPC was keen to return inflation to the 2% target over a more conventional (18-24 month) horizon with ‘gradual’ and ‘limited’ policy tightening.

Financial markets: The increase in Bank Rate resulted in higher money markets rates: 1-month, 3-month and 12-month LIBID rates averaged 0.32%, 0.39% and 0.69% and at 31st March 2018 were 0.43%, 0.72% and 1.12% respectively.

Gilt yields displayed significant volatility over the twelve-month period with the change in sentiment in the Bank of England’s outlook for interest rates. The yield on the 5-year gilts which had fallen to 0.35% in mid-June rose to 1.65% by the end of March. 10-year gilt yields also rose from their lows of 0.93% in June to 1.65% by mid-February before falling back to 1.35% at year-end. 20-year gilt yields followed an even more erratic path with lows of 1.62% in June, and highs of 2.03% in February, only to plummet back down to 1.70% by the end of the financial year. During 2017/18 the Council did not hold any gilts but has invested in 2018/19.

Local Authority Regulatory Changes

Revised CIPFA Codes: CIPFA published revised editions of the Treasury Management and Prudential Codes in December 2017. The required changes from the 2011 Code have been incorporated into Treasury Management Strategies and monitoring reports.

The 2017 Prudential Code introduced a requirement for a Capital Strategy which provides a high-level overview of the long-term context of capital expenditure and
investment decisions and their associated risks and rewards along with an overview of how risk is managed for future financial sustainability. Where this strategy is produced and approved by full Council, the determination of the Treasury Management Strategy may be delegated to a committee. The Code also expands on the process and governance issues of capital expenditure and investment decisions. The Council approved a Capital Strategy in November 2017, as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy. The new requirements are not effective until 2018/19 and will be taken into account when the Capital Strategy is next reviewed.

In the 2017 Treasury Management Code the definition of ‘investments’ has been widened to include financial assets as well as non-financial assets held primarily for financial returns such as investment property. These, along with other investments made for non-treasury management purposes such as loans supporting service outcomes and investments in subsidiaries, must be discussed in the Capital Strategy or Investment Strategy. Additional risks of such investments are to be set out clearly and the impact on financial sustainability is be identified and reported.

**MHCLG Investment Guidance and Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP):** In February 2018 the MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) published revised Guidance on Local Government and Investments and Statutory Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP).

Changes to the Investment Guidance include a wider definition of investments to include non-financial assets held primarily for generating income return and a new category called “loans” (e.g. temporary transfer of cash to a third party, joint venture, subsidiary or associate). The Guidance introduces the concept of proportionality, proposes additional disclosure for borrowing solely to invest and also specifies additional indicators. Investment strategies must detail the extent to which service delivery objectives are reliant on investment income and a contingency plan should yields on investments fall.

The definition of prudent MRP has been changed to “put aside revenue over time to cover the CFR”; it cannot be a negative charge and can only be zero if the CFR is nil or negative. Guidance on asset lives has been updated, applying to any calculation using asset lives. Any change in MRP policy cannot create an overpayment; the new policy must be applied to the outstanding CFR going forward only.

These changes will have little effect on the Council’s current operations but would need to be considered for future ‘commercial’ projects. The new requirements will be reflected in a draft Capital and Investment Strategy, to be presented to a future Council meeting.

**MiFID II:** As a result of the second Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID II), from 3rd January 2018 local authorities were automatically treated as retail clients but could “opt up” to professional client status, providing certain criteria was met which includes having an investment balance of at least £10 million and the person(s) authorised to make investment decisions on behalf of the authority have at least a year’s relevant professional experience. In addition, the regulated financial services firms to whom this directive applies have had to assess that that person(s) have the expertise, experience and knowledge to make investment decisions and understand the risks involved.
The Authority initially met the conditions to opt up to professional status and did so in order to maintain its erstwhile MiFID II status prior to January 2018.

In March 2018 the Authority’s cash balances fell below the required limit, the Authority has therefore been re-classified as a retail client from April 2018 onwards. This may lead to some increased costs and restrictions in accessing financial products. The main protection in being a retail client is a duty on the firm to ensure that the investment is “suitable” for the Authority. It should be noted that local authorities’ investments are not protected by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme nor are they eligible to complain to the Financial Ombudsman Service regardless of whether they are retail or professional clients.

1.4 LOCAL CONTEXT

On 31st March 2018, the Authority had net investments of £8.157m arising from its revenue and capital income and expenditure. The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), while usable reserves and working capital are the underlying resources available for investment. These factors and the year-on-year change are summarised in table 1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Balance Sheet Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Fund CFR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Other debt liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Borrowing CFR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usable reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Working capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Investments</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net borrowing has decreased due to a fall in the CFR as new capital expenditure was lower than the financing applied including minimum revenue provision; together with an increase in usable reserves, and a rise in working capital due to the timing of receipts and payments.

The Authority’s current strategy is to maintain borrowing and investments below their underlying levels, sometimes known as internal borrowing, in order to reduce risk and keep interest costs low. The treasury management position as at 31st March 2018 and the year-on-year change in show in table 2 below.
Table 2: Treasury Management Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31.3.17 Balance £'000</th>
<th>2017/18 Movement £'000</th>
<th>31.3.18 Balance £'000</th>
<th>31.3.17 Rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term borrowing</td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term borrowing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total borrowing</strong></td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term investments</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>6,268</td>
<td>1,889</td>
<td>8,157</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total investments</strong></td>
<td>7,268</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>8,157</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net investments</strong></td>
<td>1,818</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>2,707</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: the figures in the table are from the balance sheet in the Authority’s statement of accounts, but adjusted to exclude operational cash, accrued interest and other accounting adjustments.

1.5 BORROWING STRATEGY

At 31st March 2018, the Authority held £5.4m of loans from the Public Works Loan Board, the same as the previous year, as part of its strategy for funding previous years’ capital programmes.

The Authority’s chief objective when borrowing has been to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving cost certainty over the period for which funds are required, with flexibility to renegotiate loans should the Authority’s long-term plans change being a secondary objective.

In furtherance of these objectives, no new borrowing was undertaken in 2017/18, while existing loans were allowed to mature without replacement. This strategy enabled the Authority to reduce net borrowing costs (despite foregone investment income) and reduce overall treasury risk.

The “cost of carry” analysis performed by the Authority’s treasury management advisor Arlingclose did not indicate any value in borrowing in advance for future years’ planned expenditure and therefore none was taken.

Other Debt Activity

After £0.38m repayment of prior years’ finance leases liabilities, total debt other than borrowing stood at £0.527m on 31st March 2018, taking total debt to £5.977m

1.6 INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

The Authority holds invested funds, representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. During 2017/18, the Authority’s investment...
balance ranged between £6.4m and £21m due to timing differences between income and expenditure. The year-end investment position is shown in table 3 below.

Table 3: Investments at 31st March 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Held</th>
<th>Amount £’000</th>
<th>Rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lloyds Current Account</td>
<td>3,957</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handelsbanken</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal &amp; General MMF</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both the CIPFA Code and government guidance require the Authority to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Authority’s objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income.

At 31st March 2018, the average rate of the council’s investments earned a return of 0.33%, compared to a base rate of 0.50%.

Other Non-Treasury Holdings and Activity

Although not classed as treasury management activities, the 2017 CIPFA Code now requires the Authority to report on Investments for policy reasons outside of normal treasury management. This includes service investments for operational and/or regeneration as well as commercial investments which are made mainly for financial reasons. The Authority also holds £1.6m of investments in directly owned property. This represents a decrease of £0.1m due to the re-categorisation of the Matlock to Rowsley railway line to Property, Plant & Equipment and a revaluation loss on other properties.

A register of such investments is held within the council’s asset system and is reviewed annually.

These non-treasury investments generated £0.1m of investment income for the authority after taking account of direct costs, representing a return of 7.74%. This is higher than the return earned on treasury investments but reflects the additional risks to the Authority of holding such investments.

1.7 COMPLIANCE REPORT

The Head of Resources is pleased to report that all treasury management activities undertaken during 2017/18 complied fully with the CIPFA Code of Practice and the Authority’s approved Treasury Management Strategy.

Compliance with specific investment limits is demonstrated in table 4 below.
Table 4: Investment Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017/18 Maximum</th>
<th>31.3.18 Actual</th>
<th>2017/18 Limit</th>
<th>Complied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banks Unsecured per bank</td>
<td>£1m</td>
<td>1m</td>
<td>£1m</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks Secured</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>£2m</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks – Council’s Own banker (Lloyds)</td>
<td>£6m</td>
<td>£4.0m</td>
<td>£6m</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authorities per Authority</td>
<td>£2m</td>
<td>£1.5</td>
<td>£2m</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money Market Funds (per fund)</td>
<td>£2m</td>
<td>£2m</td>
<td>£2m</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK Government</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliance with the authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt is demonstrated in table 5 below.

Table 5: Debt Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017/18 Maximum</th>
<th>31.3.18 Actual</th>
<th>2017/18 Operational Boundary</th>
<th>2017/18 Authorised Limit</th>
<th>Complied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing</td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFI &amp; finance leases</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total debt</td>
<td>5,977</td>
<td>5,977</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the operational boundary is a management tool for in-year monitoring it is not significant if the operational boundary is breached on occasions due to variations in cash flow, and this is not counted as a compliance failure.

1.8 TREASURY MANAGEMENT INDICATORS

The Authority measures and manages its exposures to treasury management risks using the following indicators:

Security: The Authority receives advice at least weekly from Arlingclose. Credit ratings are continually assessed by the three main rating agencies and compared to our investment portfolio.

Liquidity: The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to liquidity risk by monitoring the amount of cash available to meet unexpected payments within a rolling three month period, without additional borrowing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31.3.18 Actual</th>
<th>2017/18 Target</th>
<th>Complied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cash available within 3 months</td>
<td>8m</td>
<td>6m</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sum borrowed in past 3 months without prior notice</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interest Rate Exposures:** This indicator is set to control the Authority’s exposure to interest rate risk. The upper limits on fixed and variable rate interest rate exposures, expressed as the amount of net principal borrowed was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017/18 Limit</th>
<th>Complied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper limit on fixed interest rate exposure</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper limit on variable interest rate exposure</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fixed rate investments and borrowings are those where the rate of interest is fixed for at least 12 months, measured from the start of the financial year or the transaction date if later. All other instruments are classed as variable rate.

**Maturity Structure of Borrowing:** This indicator is set to control the Authority’s exposure to refinancing risk. The upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Upper Limit</th>
<th>Lower Limit</th>
<th>Complied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 12 months</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months and within 24 months</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 months and within 5 years</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years and within 10 years</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years and above</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time periods start on the first day of each financial year. The maturity date of borrowing is the earliest date on which the lender can demand repayment.

**Principal Sums Invested for Periods Longer than 364 days:** The purpose of this indicator is to control the Authority’s exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments. The limits on the long-term principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the period end were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2018/19</th>
<th>2019/20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual principal invested beyond year end</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit on principal invested beyond year end</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complied</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream:** This is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of revenue budget required to meet financing costs, net of investment income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream</th>
<th>2017/18 Actual</th>
<th>2017/18 Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>7.45%</td>
<td>8.38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **RISK ASSESSMENT**

2.1 Legal

The report complies with best practice and government guidance on the preparation of the treasury management strategy statement which aims in part, to mitigate financial risk to the Council. The legal risk is therefore low.

2.2 Financial

Actual Interest received during 2017/18 was £56,000, compared with the budget for investment income of £36,000. The financial risk of this report is assessed as low.

2.3 Corporate

This strategy sets in place a proposed structure and systems that place security of investments above yield. The risk is therefore assessed as low.

3. **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has also been considered: prevention of crime and disorder, equalities, environmental, climate change, health, human rights, personnel and property.

4. **CONTACT INFORMATION**

For further information contact:
Karen Henriksen, Head of Resources on 01629 761284 or
Email: karen.henriksen@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

Mark Nash, Financial Services Manager on 01629 761214 or
Email: mark.nash@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

5. **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

None

6. **ATTACHMENTS**

None
COUNCIL
26 JULY 2018

Report of the Head of Corporate Services

REVISED SCHEME OF DELEGATION TO OFFICERS

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report seeks a revision to the Scheme of Delegation to Officers.

RECOMMENDATION

That the revised Scheme of Delegation as set out in Appendix 1 is approved.

WARDS AFFECTED

Not applicable

STRATEGIC LINK

Not applicable

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 The Council agreed at its Annual Meeting on 24 May 2018, the discharge of functions to Committees and delegation of decision making to Officers as set out in Part 3 – Responsibility for functions - of the Council’s Constitution. Amendments to the Scheme are proposed as set out in Appendix 1 to deal with two issues. The first is to ensure resilience where delegation is to the post of Corporate Director and secondly to deal with sign off of pre mobilisation works for the outsourced leisure contract.

2. REPORT

2.1 On the first issue delegations involving the post of Corporate Director have been reviewed. Where decisions are reliant on that post’s description, revised arrangements have been suggested to ensure that key decisions can be made if required. The current and recommended amendments are shown in Appendix 1.

2.2 In relation to the outsourced leisure contract, Council approved on 03 May 2018, a capital Investment of £1.2M as part of the transfer of the Leisure Centres/Services to Freedom Leisure Ltd. The Capital Resources are to support the agreed investment programme to facilitate reduced annual revenue costs of Leisure Services by £150,000pa across the life of the contract.
2.3 As part of the pre-contract mobilisation works Freedom Leisure Ltd has requested representation on the Project Group overseeing the implementation of the Capital Scheme investment, alongside the Leisure Contract Manager. The District Council’s representative on the Project Group is the Estates and Facilities Manager.

2.4 Ordinarily agreement to authorise agreed capital expenditure is reserved to a Head of Service. In this case, and in the interests of expediency it is recommended that the Estates and Facilities Manager is delegated authority to agree/authorise expenditure independent of the S151 Officer. The Committee may be assured that any amendments to the agreed sum/works will need the approval of the S151 Officer and be compliant with Financial Regulations in all respects. The delegation is simply a pragmatic approach given the timescales.

3 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Legal

The Council is empowered by Section 101 of the Local Government Act 1972, to delegate decision making to Officers. The next formal review of the Scheme will be at the Annual Meeting of the Council in May 2019.

3.2 Financial

There are no financial considerations arising from the report.

4. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has also been considered: prevention of crime and disorder, equality of opportunity, environmental, health, legal and human rights, financial, personnel and property considerations.

5. CONTACT INFORMATION

Sandra Lamb, Head of Corporate Services,
E-mail sandra.lamb@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

6. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

None

7. ATTACHMENTS

- Appendix 1 – Scheme of Delegation amendments
TERMS OF REFERENCE

Policy Committees

Provision for urgent business

In the following circumstances, any Policy Committee may make any decision delegated to any other Policy Committee, relating to urgent business.

Urgent business is defined as:-

3. Where urgent business cannot be deferred until a Policy Committee meets, urgent decisions will be taken by the Chief Executive or Corporate Director Head of Corporate Services in consultation with:-
   • the Chairman of the relevant decision making body;
   • in his/her absence, the Vice-Chairman;
   • advice should be obtained on vires from the Monitoring Officer;
   • affected ward members will be given notification of urgent business decisions to be taken and the method of determination.

OFFICER DELEGATION - COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

In order for the Committees to concentrate their time and efforts on policy and strategic matters, routine decision making matters can be delegated to officers. The following table sets out the relevant subject areas and the responsible officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Functions Delegated</th>
<th>Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Scheme as part of pre-contract mobilisation works of Leisure Service</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>To agree/authorise expenditure of the £1.2m capital sum</td>
<td>Estates &amp; Facilities Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carsington Reservoir Fund</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>To approve applications for grant aid in consultation with Ward Member</td>
<td>Corporate Director Chief Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of Disease (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1988</td>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>Authority to appoint a proper officer</td>
<td>Corporate Director Chief Executive/Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Act</td>
<td>Functions Delegated</td>
<td>Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of Disease</td>
<td>Public health (Control of Disease) Act 1984</td>
<td>To appoint authorised officers</td>
<td>Corporate Director Chief Executive/Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Food Safety Act 1990 (as amended) and all subordinate legislation.</td>
<td>Authority to appoint Authorised Officers as defined by Section 5(6) of the Act and all subordinate legislation and in accordance with current Codes of Practice.</td>
<td>Corporate Director Chief Executive/Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To appoint a Public Analyst</td>
<td>Corporate Director Chief Executive/Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>The TSE (England) Regulations 2010</td>
<td>To appoint authorised officers</td>
<td>Corporate Director Chief Executive/Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Trade in Animals and Related Product Regulations 2011</td>
<td>To appoint authorised officers</td>
<td>Corporate Director Chief Executive/Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To act as authorised officers</td>
<td>Environmental Health Officers/Environmental Health Technicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To institute legal proceedings</td>
<td>Head of Regulatory Services in consultation with Head of Corporate Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>The Official Feed and Food Controls (England) Regulations 2009</td>
<td>Authority to appoint Authorised Officers under Regulation 3 (3)</td>
<td>Corporate Director Chief Executive/Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Act</td>
<td>Functions Delegated</td>
<td>Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Safety</td>
<td>Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 S19</td>
<td>To authorise such officers or technicians or agency staff as deemed appropriate with enforcement powers</td>
<td>Chief Executive/Corporate Director Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Safety</td>
<td>Health and Safety at Work Act 1974</td>
<td>To authorise persons to enter premises in the company of an inspector</td>
<td>Chief Executive/Corporate Director Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Safety</td>
<td>Health and Safety at Work Act 1974</td>
<td>To indemnify inspectors against any action brought against them arising from carrying out their inspectorial duties</td>
<td>Chief Executive/Corporate Director Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Safety</td>
<td>Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 S28(3)(l)(i)</td>
<td>To act as a proper recipient of information</td>
<td>Corporate Director/Chief Executive/Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Need of Care</td>
<td>National Assistance Act 1948 S.47</td>
<td>To authorise the removal to suitable premises, persons in need of care and protection following receipt of a certificate from the Property Officer To appoint a Proper Officer</td>
<td>Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday Trading</td>
<td>Sunday Trading Act 1994</td>
<td>To designate area “a loading control area” Authority to appoint inspectors as detailed in Schedule 2 part 1 paragraph 2</td>
<td>Head of Regulatory Services / Principal Officer Environmental Health Chief Executive/Corporate Director Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OFFICER DELEGATION – GOVERNANCE & RESOURCES

COMMITTEE

In order for the Committees to concentrate their time and efforts on policy and strategic matters, routine decision making matters can be delegated to officers. The following table sets out the relevant subject areas and the responsible officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Functions Delegated</th>
<th>Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets of Community Value</td>
<td>Localism Act 2011</td>
<td>To determine requests to review the listing of a Community Asset and compensation decisions</td>
<td>Head of Corporate Services/ Corporate Director Senior Solicitor(where primary contact has a conflict of interest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveyor/Engineer</td>
<td>Any enactment passed before or during the 1971/72 session of Parliament other than the Local Government Act 1972</td>
<td>Proper Officer - role of Surveyor or Engineer.</td>
<td>Corporate Director Estates &amp; Facilities Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OFFICER DELEGATION – LICENSING & APPEALS

COMMITTEE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Functions Delegated</th>
<th>Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Welfare Licences</td>
<td>Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976</td>
<td>To authorise Officers, Technicians and other competent persons. To institute legal proceedings.</td>
<td>Chief Executive/Corporate Director Head of Regulatory Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL BUS STRATEGY CONSULTATION

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To consider a District Council response to the County Council's consultation on its Bus Strategy. The consultation closes on 10 September 2018.

RECOMMENDATION

A response be agreed for submission to Derbyshire County Council based on comments set out in section 2 of the report.

WARDS AFFECTED

All

STRATEGIC LINK

A bus network supports market towns and surrounding communities, and supports the District Council’s corporate priority of a thriving district.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 The County Council acknowledges that for a number of years there has been limited long-term planning for future bus service provision in Derbyshire. This was due to a number of issues including uncertainty about the future funding of those bus services which the County Council supports financially.

1.2 Derbyshire County Council, working with bus companies, community transport operators, bus passenger user groups and other interested parties such as the NHS and higher education providers, has now produced a draft plan for bus services for the next five years. Erewash Borough Council was involved in the working group, but no other district or borough councils were invited to take part.

1.3 Before the plan is finalised, the County Council is consulting with other groups to seek views and find out if there is anything else that should be included. Once these views are collected the working group will finalise the plan which will be adopted by the County Council. Although the consultation was not sent to district councils (this despite district councils being named in the draft action plan), County Council officers have indicated that responses submitted by districts would be welcome.
2 BUS STRATEGY 2018

Aims

2.1 There are four main aims set out in the strategy together with proposed actions. The County Council is consulting on these and any additional aims or actions consultees think should be included. The four aims of the plan are:

1. Improving the overall passenger experience
2. Developing and sustaining a high quality core commercial network
3. A flexible modernised support service network
4. Strong partnerships to take forward improvements

2.2 Whilst these aims are sensible and worthy of support, they lack any explicit reference to the needs of rural communities, especially isolated communities, in which some residents are highly dependent on bus travel to access essential services. Members will be aware that hospital services are getting further away from our residents, and recent bank closures are well known. It is understood that rural bus services are sometimes those least commercially viable. However, the purpose of the strategy is to agree aims towards which working in partnership with bus companies will seek to progress. Unless such aims are set, progress will never be made.

2.3 It is therefore recommended that a fifth aim be added: Maintaining and enhancing bus services for rural communities, especially isolated communities – providing access to essential services; helping sustain villages; and providing access to employment for those employed in rural areas where jobs typically offer lower wages than those in urban areas.

Actions

2.4 Actions in the draft plan where district and borough councils are named as taking the lead are as follows:

1-5 Develop and implement a consistent standard for the cleaning and maintenance of bus stops and shelters in a pilot area.
1-9 Reinvigorate travel planning and behavioural change activities linked to new housing and commercial developments to encourage greater bus use and market the services.
2-2 Pump prime improvements to the routes and frequencies of existing commercial services using funding from commercial and residential developments.
2-5 Targeted bus stop infrastructure improvements to upgrade key corridors.
2-6 Trial camera enforcement of bus stop clearways and other bus delay hotspots.

It is important to note that in none of the above action areas does Derbyshire Dales District Council currently provide a service, nor does it have any resources or plans to do so. It is recommended that this point is highlighted in the District Council’s response.
2.5 A further action for district councils is:

2-7 Seeking financial resources from external sources such as the LEP, National Productivity Investment Fund or other central government sources to support bus improvement schemes.

It is agreed that in appropriate cases, and subject to other priorities, it might be appropriate for infrastructure obligations or levies associated with grants of planning permission to help support relevant bus improvement schemes.

2.6 The Action Plan makes reference to Derbyshire Connect: flexible bus services which operate on a demand-led basis (with the destination and times of operation based around passenger demand rather than specified routes and timetables). Parts of the Derbyshire Dales are covered by Derbyshire Connect, and it is recommended that the response notes and welcomes these services.

2.7 A final comment on the draft strategy might be to request that it integrates with wider travel and transportation strategies developed by the County Council and partners: the bus strategy will be most effective if it links to other plans rather than stands in isolation.

3 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Legal.
There are no legal risks arising from the report at this stage.

3.2 Financial.
The financial risk is assessed as low.

4 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

In preparing this report, the relevance of the following factors has also been considered: prevention of crime and disorder, equalities, environmental, climate change, health, human rights, personnel and property.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Steve Capes, Head of Regeneration and Policy
01629 761371, email steve.capes@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

BACKGROUND PAPERS
None

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1 Draft Derbyshire Bus Partnership Plan 2018-2023
Draft Derbyshire Bus Partnership Plan 2018-2023
March 2018 version
Derbyshire – Better by Bus

1 Introduction

1.1 Bus services are a vital public service playing a major role in the way many people go about their daily lives. Each week over 500,000 passenger journeys are made by bus in Derbyshire across a variety of urban and rural areas making it the most frequently used form of public transport in the county. Buses take people to work, school, college, hospital, the shops and a range of other essential services and leisure opportunities all of which help to support the wider economy across the area. Without buses Derbyshire roads would be more congested, the economy weaker, residents more socially isolated and the air quality worse.

1.2 People who use buses in our area think highly of the services provided with bus passenger satisfaction in Derbyshire ranked the second highest of all the county council areas across the country in a recent national survey. However despite this overall bus patronage has been declining in Derbyshire for a number of years, as it has in most other places across the country.

1.3 If buses are to have a long term future it is fundamental that they start appealing to more people from a variety of backgrounds and ages. To do this bus services need to provide a good quality product which not only exceeds existing passenger’s expectations but actively appeals to new potential users. The key essential elements of this according to national and local surveys is a network which is -

- **Attractive**, reliable, punctual services, with high quality customer service and infrastructure and vehicles that are modern, well maintained, clean and safe.
- **Available**, with good network coverage, operating periods and frequency which people can easily access and understand.
- **Affordable**, fares that are competitive with car use with a variety of different options giving people flexibility and value for money.

1.4 To make this happen we need a plan, which contains an **Achievable** set of actions which the various stakeholders in the private, public and voluntary sectors who helped draw up this document can commit to and implement.

Our plan has 4 key aims -

1) **Improving the overall passenger experience** – high quality customer service, easy to understand information and a clean, safe environment at every stage of the journey.

2) **Developing and sustaining a high quality core commercial network** – Ensuring the services most people use on a regular basis are reliable, frequent, attractive and affordable to use.
3) **A flexible modernised supported services network** – Providing appropriate accessible ways for people to reach key destinations in areas where demand is more limited and to groups who may struggle to use conventional bus services.

4) **Strong partnerships to take forward improvements** - All the various stakeholders with an interest in bus services working together to maximise the benefits for passengers and the wider community.

All of which will help us achieve our overall objective of increasing bus use in Derbyshire which is important because it will help –

- Support sustainable economic growth
- Reduce congestion
- Improve air quality
- Reduce social exclusion
- Support sustainable housing solutions
- Develop tourism
- Increase opportunities to access education

1.5 Experience from elsewhere in the country where bus usage has increased has shown that partnership working is essential as no one organisation alone has the ability or resources to introduce all of the changes required. This has also been recently recognised in the new Bus Services Act. The Act provides a framework for bus operators and local authorities to work together to set a shared vision for bus services in their area and introduce the changes required. This plan therefore is a partnership between all the various groups who have contributed to its development and will be responsible for taking the actions required to deliver it. These include-

- Bus companies
- Passengers groups
- Community transport operators
- Local authorities
- Other organisations such as business and health and higher education providers.

The members of the working group that helped draw up the plan are shown in appendix 1.

2 Background – What do bus passengers want?

2.1 National and local studies which have highlighted a number of priorities for improvement identified by current and potential bus passengers. The keys ones are -
- **Better value for money** - with passengers getting the tickets that are right for them in a variety of different formats including simple paper tickets, mobile, smart cards, account based ticketing and joint operator schemes
- **Punctuality and Reliability**– more buses running on time and to the timetable
- **Frequency and coverage** – with buses running more often and to more places
- **Better information**- including information when delays occur and in different formats such as real time information screens at stops and phone apps
- **Safety** – more effort to tackle unsocial behaviour
- **Cleaner and better maintained buses and stops.**
- **Flexible ticketing** – a single affordable ticket which allows passengers to use all the bus services in an area regardless of which bus company runs them.

3 So who actually provides the bus services?

3.1 Most bus services across the country are provided by private bus companies operating on a commercial basis with no direct financial support from the local councils. Currently approximately 83% of all passenger journeys in Derbyshire are made on commercially operated bus services. These cover the urban areas and the majority of the main routes in the more rural parts of the county. On these services it is the companies which set the routes, timetable and fares in a way which they feel best meets their wider business and financial objectives. As a result these services can and do evolve over time with timetables and routing altering to take account of changing demand and market conditions. The map in appendix 2 shows the current network of day time commercial services.

3.2 The companies which dominate the commercial bus sector in Derbyshire are Stagecoach, which is part of large national chain, and Trent Barton which is a local business based in Heanor. Arriva, another national operator, is the main bus service provider in Derby and runs some routes in South Derbyshire. There are also a number of medium size local companies including Midland Classic, Yourbus and High Peak Buses. While the Council does not pay for, or control these commercial services it still has a role to play by providing things such as information, roadside infrastructure including stops, shelters and measures to make it easier for them to operate such as bus priority at traffic signals and ‘bus gates’.

3.3 In addition to the commercial routes there is also a network of other bus services which Derbyshire County Council pays directly to be operated. These services do not make enough money through fares to cover their own costs, however the funding the County Council provides allows them to operate. There are 3 main types of Council supported services –
• Complete conventional routes where the Council specifies where the bus should go, the timetable to be operated and the fares to be charged. These routes tend to be in more rural areas or parts of urban areas where there are limited or no commercial services operating.
• Additional early morning, evening or weekend journeys on services which are commercially operated during the bulk of the day but do not generate enough through fares income to justify running outside these times.
• Derbyshire Connect services which operate on a more flexible basis with the destination and times of operation based around passenger demand rather than a specific routes and timetables.

This network of supported services has been built up over many years, and between them the services carry approximately 17% of all bus passenger journeys in Derbyshire. Whilst some of these services have been altered to take account of changes in demand some have remained essentially the same for a long time. The map in appendix 3 shows the current network of supported services.

3.4 Apart from directly paying for services to be provided the County Council also pays for -

• The costs of the English National Concessionary Travel Scheme, (known locally as Gold Card), for older people and those with certain disabilities
• The b_line concessionary scheme for young people under 19
• School transport for children who meet certain distance or financial criteria.

4.0 Why do we need a plan?

4.1 Bus travel is a means to an end allowing people to get to where they want to go for work, education, shopping, leisure and other important day to day tasks. While bus travel is particularly important to certain parts of the community including children and young adults, older people, women and those on lower incomes, it also plays a wider role helping to strengthen the local economy and reducing social isolation. This is particularly true in the more rural areas of the county where facilities are generally more limited.

4.2 Whilst high levels of customer satisfaction with bus services in Derbyshire have been recorded for several years passenger numbers have continued to decline. Similar reductions have taken place in the other local county council areas across the East Midlands, as can be seen the table below.

56
### Bus passenger numbers in East Midlands County Council areas 2010/11 to 2016/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local authority</th>
<th>Bus passenger numbers 2010/11</th>
<th>Bus passenger numbers 2016/17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Derbyshire</td>
<td>30.1m</td>
<td>26.1m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicestershire</td>
<td>17.3m</td>
<td>13.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincolnshire</td>
<td>16.3m</td>
<td>13.6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottinghamshire</td>
<td>34.1m</td>
<td>30.0m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On a national level there has also been a steady drop in passenger numbers over the same period.

**4.3** Nationally the bus industry continues to face a number a challenges including:

- High levels of car ownership.
- More on line shopping and people working from home reducing the need to travel.
- New housing, urban edge retail development and out of town employment sites often in places hard to serve by bus.
- Traffic congestion making bus services slower and less reliable which in turn make them less attractive to passengers and more expensive for bus companies to provide.
- Competition from new players such as Uber and car clubs.
- The perceived affordability of bus fares compared to other options.
- Concessionary travel entitlement changes with older people waiting longer before they receive a card.
- A growing focus on air quality particularly in urban area with the potential for restrictions on the use of certain classes of diesel powered vehicles including older types of buses.
- The image of bus travel amongst certain groups of potential passengers

**4.4** Despite these challenges there have been some exceptions to this reduction in bus usage with cities such as Bristol, Reading and Brighton all seeing growth. Some more rural areas such as West Sussex, Cornwall, Oxfordshire and North East Somerset and Bath have also managed to increase passenger numbers. **So decline in rural and urban areas is not inevitable.**

**4.5** Looking at the areas which have seen growth it is clear that they share a number of key features including –

- Strong partnership working arrangements between the bus operators the local authorities and other interested parties.
- A willingness to invest in services and infrastructure on a long term basis.
• Ability to be flexible and to take tough decisions when required to encourage bus use.

4.6 Due to the uncertainty over funding for supported bus services in Derbyshire over the last few years it has been difficult to develop a similar approach here. However as this issue has now been resolved there is no reason why Derbyshire could not do the same particularly as the new Bus Services Act makes it easier to develop meaningful partnership arrangements. There are also a number of more general factors which create potential opportunity for encouraging more bus use in our area including-

• Young people staying in education longer and delaying when they learn to drive.
• Increasing numbers of older people potentially increasing the demand for bus travel
• Low wage growth making car ownership less affordable particularly for young people.
• General population growth.
• The potential to make better use of social media and ICT for information, marketing and fares initiatives.
• Centralisation of key services such as health meaning people need to travel further to access them particularly in more rural areas.

5 The Plan

5.1 It is clear that bus services face a series of challenges but that there are opportunities as well which other areas have been able to exploit to positive effect. Fundamentally for the plan to be a success, it needs to put the passengers at its very centre providing the services they will want to use. It also needs to be achievable based on what we know has worked well in the past locally and in those areas which have manged to increase passenger number. This means we will have to change the way we do some things, and change can sometimes be hard. The strategy therefore needs to be something which all the partners can support and gives those who will be meeting the financial costs of implementing it the certainty and confidence they need to invest in the area. This will ensure that the network is sustainable in the longer term and continues to thrive delivering the services which passengers want to use.

Aim 1. Improving the overall passenger experience - Making bus travel a more pleasant experience with high quality customer service, easy to understand information and a safe and clean environment at every stage of the journey. Creating a modern customer experience, which encourages trust, confidence, and long term loyalty is fundamental
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Actions</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Who takes the lead</th>
<th>Starting when</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Invest in more driver training so customers receive an excellent service during their journey.</td>
<td>Bus companies</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Install more electronic real time information signs at key bus stops and interchanges in pilot area.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trial an all operator area wide real time bus phone app, and other measures to present the bus services in Derbyshire as clear single network.</td>
<td>Bus operators and Derbyshire County Council</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Improving the passenger on bus experience including on-board visual displays, audio announcements, speedy and reliable Wi-Fi connectivity, and phone and tablet charging capability.</td>
<td>Bus companies</td>
<td>Ongoing as part of the rolling programme of fleet renewals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Develop and implement a consistent standard for the cleaning and maintenance of bus stops and shelters in a pilot area.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council, borough, district and parish councils</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Continue programme of installing lighting in bus shelters.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Actions</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Who takes the lead</th>
<th>Starting when</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sharing data and intelligence to understand and meet customer needs better.</td>
<td>Bus companies and Derbyshire County Council</td>
<td>Starting Autumn 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Introduce a Customer Charter setting out the standards which people can expect with regard to service, information, fares and passenger care.</td>
<td>Bus companies and Derbyshire County Council and bus users groups</td>
<td>Starting Autumn 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Reinvigorate travel planning and behavioural change activities linked to new housing and commercial developments to encourage greater bus use and market the services.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council, bus companies, borough and districts council</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aim 2. Developing and sustaining a high quality core commercial network** - A network of comfortable, punctual, convenient and affordable commercial services which meet most people’s travel needs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Actions</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Who takes the lead</th>
<th>Starting when</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Continued investment programme in new buses with commitments to improve vehicle emissions standards and improved passenger environment.</td>
<td>Bus companies</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pump prime improvements to the routes and frequencies of existing commercial services using funding from commercial and residential developments.</td>
<td>Bus companies and Derbyshire County Council, borough and district councils</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Targeted punctuality improvement infrastructure measures to make bus journeys quicker and more reliable.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Test demand for an affordable integrated all bus operator ticket by introducing a simple paper based day and weekly ticket in an area of Derbyshire.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council and appropriate bus companies</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Targeted bus stop infrastructure improvements to upgrade key corridors.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council borough, district and parish councils</td>
<td>2019/20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trial camera enforcement of bus stop clearways and other bus delay hotspots.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council, borough, district councils</td>
<td>2019/20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Seeking financial resources from external sources such as the LEP, National Productivity Investment Fund or other central government sources to support bus improvement schemes.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council, bus operators, borough and district councils</td>
<td>Ongoing as funding schemes are announced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Work with Midlands Connect on the development of the area wide account based ticketing scheme.</td>
<td>Midlands Connect, bus companies and Derbyshire County Council</td>
<td>2019/20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aim 3. A flexible modernised supported services network** - Meeting the needs of passengers in the areas as well those which struggle to use conventional buses more generally, whilst maximising the potential of these services to support the wider bus network.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Actions</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Who takes the lead</th>
<th>Starting when</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Review the existing network to ensure it still meets passenger needs including the potential to incorporate the Derbyshire Connect demand responsive transport type model or some elements of it to other areas in partnership with operators.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council, bus companies and community transport operators, passenger user groups</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Look to maximise the potential for incorporating supported services into commercial network or to support it e.g. feeder services.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council, bus companies and community transport operators, passenger user groups</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Introduce flexible service tendering specifications allowing operators to exercise more commercial judgement to come forward with a range of alternative service options.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council, bus companies and community transport operators</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Trial procuring services in a way which links up the various elements such as school bus, special educational needs, local services into one package rather than bespoke individual contracted services to maximise the impact of council spending.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Introduce a simplified fares structure for supported bus services which offers value for all users, complements commercial services, and supports interchange between routes.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council as part of area review process</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Create a unified brand for all Derbyshire Connect and completely funded supported services to strengthen the identity of the network.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council, bus companies and community transport operators</td>
<td>2019/20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Establish a budget for the supported network for the life time of the plan and set criteria for future services including maximum level of subsidy per passenger, and distance from existing services.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council</td>
<td>2019/20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Aim 4 Strong partnerships to take forward improvements**

Effective partnerships between stakeholders is the key way in which improvements can be achieved with the various parties committing to work together over the long term to increase passenger numbers and enhance service quality. The measures in Aims 1, 2 and 3 all help to create the environment and infrastructure for partnership structures to be formalised.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Actions</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Who takes the lead</th>
<th>Starting when</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Establish Advanced Quality Partnership in at least 1 area of Derbyshire, with measures to include vehicle standards, service frequency, infrastructure, joint ticketing product, consultation arrangements for service changes formalising the long term commitment of all parties to bus services.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council, bus companies, community transport operators and passenger groups</td>
<td>2018/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Develop Enhanced Partnership Plan for at least one area of Derbyshire as part of preparation for potential Enhanced Partnership Scheme being introduced.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council, bus companies, community transport operators and passenger groups</td>
<td>2019/20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dependent on item 2 introduce an Enhanced Partnership Scheme with measures to include, vehicle specifications, payment methods, ticketing structures, infrastructure, timetabling or roll out another Advanced Quality Partnership scheme in an area.</td>
<td>Derbyshire County Council, bus companies, community transport operators and passenger groups</td>
<td>2020/21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of these actions have a number of tasks related to them and will take time to plan and implement. Therefore for the plan to succeed it is essential that the partners commit to work together for its 5 year life reviewing and updating as required.

**6 What will success look like?**

Our vision for this plan is that it will create a modern, integrated and innovative bus network which puts customers first. The core commercial bus network will be thriving with increasing numbers of people using the services on a regular basis with our supported services providing passengers with a high quality, modern way to get
around in other areas. All of this will contribute to Derbyshire’s wider economic, environmental and social goals. Our success will be measured by -

- Reaching 30.1m bus passengers journeys per year by 2023
- Having the highest bus passenger satisfaction of any county council areas nationally by 2023

**Appendix 1 Partnership working group members**

Arriva Buses
Ashbourne Community Transport
Bus Users UK
Campaign for Better Transport
Derbyshire County Council
Derby University
Erewash Borough Council
Royal Derby Hospital
Stagecoach Buses
TM Travel
Trent Barton Buses
Appendix 2 Commercial weekday daytime services
Appendix 3 Supported weekday daytime services
COUNCIL

26 JULY 2018

Report of the Head of Regeneration and Policy

DOVERIDGE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

SUMMARY

This report sets out the outcome of the referendum into the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan and recommends that the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan be formally “made” under Section 38A(4) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the result of the referendum on the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan be noted.
2. That the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan be formally “made” as a Neighbourhood Development Plan, and form part of the Development Plan for the Derbyshire Dales.
3. That the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan be used in the determination of planning applications that are situated within the Plan Area in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017.

WARDS AFFECTED

Doveridge

STRATEGIC LINK

The implementation of the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan will assist with developing a thriving district, as stated in the Council’s Corporate Plan 2015-19.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 The Parish of Doveridge was designated as a Neighbourhood Area in accordance with Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) on the 8th October 2015. The designation of a Neighbourhood Area is one of the statutory requirements needed to be in place to enable a Neighbourhood Plan to be adopted, and formally become a part of the Development Plan, and be used in the determination of planning applications by the District Council.

1.2 The draft Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan was subject to public consultation (Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012) in October 2016 and was submitted to the District Council for its formal publicity stage in October 2017. The formal statutory publicity on the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan commenced on the 30th October 2017 and
finished on the 11th December 2017. The results of the consultation were reported to Council on the 25th January 2018, Minute 298/171.

1.3 An examination of the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan was undertaken by an independent Examiner Mr Andrew Matheson MSc MPA Dip TP MRTPA FCIH by written representations during January / February 2018. The Examiner’s report was received on the 27th February 2018.

1.4 The Examiner concluded that the Neighbourhood Plan proposes a local range of policies and seeks to bring forward positive and sustainable development in the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan Area. It was noted that there is an evident focus on safeguarding the very distinctive character of the area whilst accommodating future change and growth. It was also noted that the Neighbourhood Plan has been underpinned by extensive community support and engagement, and that the social, environmental and economic aspects of the issues identified were brought together into a coherent plan which adds appropriate local detail to sit alongside the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan 2013 - 2033. The overarching conclusion was that subject to modifications the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan met all of the necessary legal requirements and should proceed to referendum.

1.5 The Examiner’s Report was considered by Council on the 12th April 2018, minute 368/17. The Council resolved that subject to the modifications set out by the Examiner, which were required to meet the basic conditions as set out in Paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as applied to Neighbourhood Plans by section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan could be submitted to a referendum in the Parish of Doveridge.

1.6 The provisions of Section 1 of the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 are such that the District Council must already have regard, in dealing with planning applications, to the post examination draft Doveridge neighbourhood development plan, so far as material to the application.

2. Next Steps

2.1 A referendum was held on the 14th June 2018 at which the following question as defined in the Neighbourhood Planning (Referendums) Regulations 2012 Schedule 1 was asked:

Do you want Derbyshire Dales District Council to use the neighbourhood plan for Doveridge to help it decide planning applications in the neighbourhood area?

2.2 The results of the referendum were as follows:

Those Voting in Favour YES 418
Those Voting Against NO 35
Rejected ballot papers 3
(38.1% turnout)

2.3 Section 38A (4) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that the local planning authority must make a Neighbourhood Development Plan as soon as reasonably practicable after the referendum has been held in the event that more
than half of those voting have voted in favour of the plan. Regulation 18a of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) and Development Management Procedure (Amendment) Regulations 2016 state that a neighbourhood development plan must be made within eight weeks of the day after the referendum, which in this instance is 10th August 2018.

2.4 Given the result of the referendum it is recommended that the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan be formally made and used in the determination of planning in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017.

2.5 A copy of the final version of the plan is attached at Appendix 1 to this report for members information. The Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan will be available online (www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/doveridgenp and www.doveridge-village.org/doveridge-neighbourhood-plan) and paper copies provided to the libraries.

2.6 Monitoring of the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan will be undertaken by the Doveridge Parish Council. It will remain in force until the Qualifying Body proposes to either modify or replace the existing Neighbourhood Plan.

2.7 There is a six week period were a claim for judicial review can be brought, starting from the date of the decision statement. This claim can only be brought for where it considered that there have been essentially procedural irregularities or an error of law associated with the preparation of the Plan, such as the conduct of the referendum. A Decision Statement, see Appendix 2, has been produced in accordance with Section 38A (9) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The date of the Decision Statement will signify the start of the six week period.

3 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Legal

The process of promoting, inspection and Referendum complies with the relevant legislation outlined in the report. The legal risk is therefore low.

3.2 Financial

The costs associated with the Neighbourhood Plan (mainly officer time, publicity and the independent examination) will be reclaimed through a government grant. The financial risk is, therefore, assessed as low.

4 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

In preparing this report, the relevance of the following factors has also been considered: prevention of crime and disorder, equalities, environmental, climate change, health, human rights, personnel and property.

5 CONTACT INFORMATION

Tanya Rountree, Senior Planning Policy Officer
Tel: 01629 761241 E-mail: tanya.rountree@derbyshiredales.gov.uk
## 6 BACKGROUND PAPERS

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>File</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Representations received on Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan</td>
<td>11&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; December 2014</td>
<td><a href="http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/DoveridgeNP">http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/DoveridgeNP</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan Consultation Statement (October 2017)</td>
<td>October 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation 16 responses</td>
<td>December 2017</td>
<td><a href="http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/DOveridgeNP">http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/DOveridgeNP</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 7 ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1: The Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan July 2018
Appendix 2. The Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan Decision Statement July 2018
Appendix 3. Notice of Making of the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan July 2018
Doveridge
Neighbourhood Development Plan
2017 - 2033

Referendum Version – June 2018
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1. Background to the Neighbourhood Development Plan

1.1 This Neighbourhood Development Plan sets out the direction for the parish of Doveridge until 2033. It has been brought forward as part of the Government’s Localism Act 2011, which aims to give local people more say in the future land use of the parish. Although the Government’s intention is for local people to influence what goes on in their Neighbourhood Development Plan area, the Localism Act 2011 however sets out important legal requirements. In accordance with such legislation, the Neighbourhood Development Plan must meet the basic conditions:

- Have regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, namely the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance
- Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development
- Be compatible with European Union (EU) and European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) obligations
- Be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan for the area.

1.2 In relation to the latter the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan must reflect the strategic policies of the adopted Derbyshire Dales Local Plan to 2033.

1.3 Within these constraints, the Neighbourhood Development Plan still gives the opportunity for local people to have control over the future of their parish by actively planning where other development should go and what it brings to the local environmental and recreational resources of the area for the benefit of the health and well-being of local residents.

2. The Neighbourhood Development Plan Area

2.1 The Neighbourhood Area is the area that will be covered by the Neighbourhood Development Plan. The Doveridge Neighbourhood Area, which is the same as the area defined by the Doveridge Parish boundary, was designated by Derbyshire Dales District Council (DDDC) on the 8th October 2015. The Parish Council is the ‘Qualifying Body’ for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

2.2 This Neighbourhood Development Plan encompasses the whole Parish of Doveridge, as shown in the map on the following page. However, because the significant majority of the population lives in the village of Doveridge this plan will mainly focus on that area.
The Neighbourhood Development Plan Area
3. **Purpose of the Neighbourhood Development Plan**

3.1 The Neighbourhood Development Plan is part of the statutory planning system. This means that when decisions are made on planning applications the policies and proposals in the Neighbourhood Development Plan must be taken into account by the local planning authority, DDDC.

3.2 Neighbourhood Development Plans are a new type of statutory plan. Not only are they intended to be produced by local people for their own areas, they also have to be agreed through a referendum of the people living in that area. Unlike national planning policy, which is approved by Parliament, or district planning policy, which is adopted by the local authority, a Neighbourhood Development Plan must be the subject of a vote by residents of the area covered by the Neighbourhood Development Plan.

3.3 The Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan will be a statutory planning policy document if it is supported by a majority of local people.

4. **The Scope of the Neighbourhood Development Plan**

4.1 The purpose of Neighbourhood Development Plans is to allow local people to have a greater say in the development of their areas. However, each Neighbourhood Development Plan must be in line with and not contradict higher level planning policy. A key implication of this requirement is that, where the Local Plan has a growth allocation for an area, the Neighbourhood Development Plan must provide scope for at least the level of growth specified in the Local Plan. This is discussed in more detail in the Local Plan section.

4.2 In planning the future development of their areas local planning authorities must set out the level of growth in housing and employment which will take place over the next 10 to 15 years. In other words the minimum number of new dwellings that will be built and the total area of land for new employment that will be developed are both provided by the local planning authority. The Neighbourhood Development Plan can determine where these dwellings or business units will go, and it can allow a higher level of growth than the local planning authority requires, but it cannot reduce the scale of these allocations.

4.3 Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan will be part of the statutory development plan for the area. Consequently it may only deal with the same range of matters as all other statutory development plans, namely the development and use of land. Other matters, such as the promotion of events, social and community activities, advisory support for businesses, etc., and matters which are covered by separate legislation, such as highway matters, cannot be dealt with in the Neighbourhood Development Plan.
5. **The Neighbourhood Development Plan Process**

5.1 The Neighbourhood Development Plan process is set out in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 and subsequent amendments. This document defines the main stages that a Neighbourhood Development Plan must go through before it is voted on at the referendum. Neighbourhood Development Plans that do not follow the Regulations in the way they are produced may be vulnerable to legal challenge at a later date.

5.2 The following diagram illustrates the main stages in preparing the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plans.

**Main Stages of the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan Process**

5.3 Neighbourhood Development Plans must be based on relevant evidence about the Neighbourhood Area (the Parish of Doveridge) and must reflect the views of the local community. The Parish Council has therefore been careful to gather the necessary evidence to inform the Neighbourhood Development Plan and to underpin the policies in it.
5.4 The Neighbourhood Development Plan itself has been led by the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group, which is made up of Parish Councillors and members of the community. In producing this draft Neighbourhood Development Plan the Steering Group has been supported by neighbourhood planning specialists, Urban Vision Enterprise CIC. Throughout the process the Steering Group has liaised with DDDC, who have provided practical assistance and advice on key issues such as strategic local policy and have completed “The Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report”.

6. Community and Stakeholder Engagement

6.1 Doveridge Parish Council developed a programme of community and stakeholder engagement and this has been used to guide the process of producing the Neighbourhood Development Plan. The Parish Council recognises that the Neighbourhood Development Plan must reflect the needs of the community and the locality. Accordingly the Parish Council has sought to communicate with residents in a timely and effective manner and to inform and actively engage with them throughout the process of producing the Neighbourhood Development Plan. The community engagement carried out on behalf of the Parish Council in producing the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan is summarised in the community engagement table below.

6.2 To achieve the varied community engagement the Parish Council has used a wide range of communication methods including special open meetings, workshops, the village notice boards, social media such as the Facebook page, the Doveridge Parish News and the parish website. In addition specially printed leaflets, questionnaires and housing needs surveys were circulated to all households in the parish at key stages.

6.3 The outcome of each of the following engagement events was summarised and reported in the Doveridge Parish News periodically and published on the Neighbourhood Plan section of the Doveridge Parish Council website.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 2015</td>
<td>Establish the NP Steering Group</td>
<td>To enable a programme of community engagement to inform, scope and shape the NP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2015</td>
<td>E-Mail Update</td>
<td>An e-mail circulation group was set up to inform 200 people and a closed Facebook page was also created, accessible by 229 people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2015 –January 2016</td>
<td>Community Meetings and Workshop</td>
<td>With over 200 residents in the Village Hall to inform people about proposed developments and the need to write a Neighbourhood Plan. A workshop to ask residents what they thought about the village and what they wanted its future to be. The evidence gained to inform the NP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2016</td>
<td>Housing Needs Survey</td>
<td>A Housing Needs Survey was delivered to every household in the Parish. Approximately 200 were returned and the data collated and analysed to inform the housing policies in the NP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2016</td>
<td>Community Questionnaire</td>
<td>A 12 page questionnaire based on evidence already gained from the Village Workshop and the Housing Needs Survey sent to every household (600). Almost 300 were returned and the information was analysed. This data has been used to inform the writing of the Neighbourhood Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2016</td>
<td>PC Website</td>
<td>An update was added to the Village Website to keep people informed of the Neighbourhood Plan’s progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Stakeholder Engagement</td>
<td>Members of the Steering Group contacted 22 partners in local businesses and organisations within Doveridge. Meetings were held with the Head Teacher of the local Primary School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2017</td>
<td>Developer and Applicant Engagement in the NP Process</td>
<td>The Steering Group has engaged with several agents applying for planning permission on several different sites within the village. This was to make them aware of the NP and the evidence gathered including the aims and aspirations of the plan and community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Agency Stakeholder Engagement</td>
<td>Several specialist organisations have been approached to offer expertise, such as Derbyshire Wildlife Trust and The Archaeological Society etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2017</td>
<td>LPA Engagement</td>
<td>Several meetings have been held with DDDC’s Planning Policy Manager, the Housing Manager and the Neighbourhood Plan Champion. The DDDC completed the SA/SEA Screening Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 Oct – Dec</td>
<td>Regulation 14 Consultation</td>
<td>To elicit final comments on the draft plan enabling amendments to be made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2016</td>
<td>PC Website</td>
<td>An update was added to the Village Website to keep people informed of the Neighbourhood Plan’s progress.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Key Outcomes and Issues

7.1 As a result of the community engagement the key issues and themes for the Neighbourhood Development Plan were identified and from these the vision and aims were formed. Below is a SWOT analysis of the main issues raised through the process which is followed by a table that highlights in more detail some of these points raised during the Housing Needs Survey and the Community Questionnaire.

Bonds Croft Meadow

The Lake

**SWOT Analysis Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Community Spirit/Ethos</td>
<td>- Provision and design of new dwellings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Open countryside</td>
<td>- Neighbourhood Plan Vision and Aims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Green Spaces</td>
<td>- School and Recreational Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Trees and Hedgerows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Country Lanes and Footpaths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- History and Heritage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Car parking</td>
<td>- Number of houses (DDDC) land stock and availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Traffic</td>
<td>- Noise pollution from A50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- School provision</td>
<td>- Drainage, Sewerage and Flooding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Transport</td>
<td>- Lack of Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Medical services provision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lake Drive

High Street
### Key Issues Raised in Housing Needs Survey 2016 and Community Questionnaires 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Needs Survey</th>
<th>Community Questionnaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threat of too much development</td>
<td>Limit the number of houses to no more than in the Local Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>Insufficient bus services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road noise</td>
<td>Noise from the A50 - type of mitigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking</td>
<td>Parking is an issue. There is a need for a minimum of 2 off road spaces for each property and a general car park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>School needs a pre-school on site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footpaths</td>
<td>Education provision post 9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of employment</td>
<td>Limited Employment in village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage, sewage, flooding issues</td>
<td>Drainage, sewage and flooding issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mains gas supply desirable</td>
<td>No gas supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordable housing to rent, private and social.</td>
<td>Insufficiency of low cost, affordable, starter homes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smaller type accommodation for downsizers.</td>
<td>Need for smaller properties to purchase to enable elderly to downsize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit traffic in village and speed, (not bumps)</td>
<td>Limit traffic and speed within the village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain the character, form and materials of existing housing in the village.</td>
<td>Preserve green open spaces, trees, hedgerows, country lanes and footpaths, important wildlife habitats, ecology and heritage designated and non designated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Houses should be carbon neutral, eco friendly, build for life and in keeping with current housing stock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete broadband optical fibre provision for whole village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No medical facilities available in village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not sufficient sports facilities for teenagers and the elderly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide more cycle routes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. **Character of Doveridge**

8.1 Doveridge Parish is a community of 1622 residents (2011 census), situated at the south western edge of Derbyshire in the Derbyshire Dales, and close to the county boundary with Staffordshire, along the A50 corridor. It extends roughly in a line north/south from Abbotsholme in the north to Brocksford and West Broughton in the south east, following the course of the River Dove, which forms part of the county boundary to the west of the village.

8.2 The village community is made up of a mainly working and retired population, with the working population comprising commuters to the larger areas of employment (Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Nottingham, Stafford, Birmingham etc.), small businesses, building and property maintenance associated trades (builders, plumbers, plasterers, painters, joiners) and gardeners/landscaping, bed and breakfast and the shooting club as well as a variety of other occupations such as teacher, tree surgeon, architect, graphic designer and chiropodist.

8.3 Farming and associated agricultural work and services also form a substantial part of the employment within the Parish of Doveridge.

8.4 Doveridge is essentially a semi-rural environment with its agricultural roots dictating much of how the outer reaches of the parish look today with farming establishments, detached and semi-detached housing. Within the Settlement Boundary, as defined in the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan, housing is more concentrated, with a variety of housing developments being added between the late 1930s (Florence Drive and on Alms Road) to the Waterpark estate and Maple Close.
9. **Relationship with Neighbouring Towns**

9.1 Uttoxeter (across the county boundary in Staffordshire) is the closest township to Doveridge and provides many of the immediate services for Doveridge residents, including medical services, retail outlets, schools, railways, banking and legal services. The current hourly bus service to Uttoxeter is a major asset for villagers.

9.2 The village’s relationship with Ashbourne, its market town within Derbyshire which is twelve miles away, is restricted mainly to schooling which involves an early start and late finish for those pupils using the provided school bus service. There is no direct public bus service to Ashbourne so a vehicle is essential and this restricts those who visit the town.

9.3 The larger retail requirement is provided at Burton-on-Trent, 13 miles away, which is accessible by bus, taking one hour. Burton also provides the nearest A&E and all other hospital services. The city of Derby is 19 miles away with one bus in each direction on schooldays.
10. Medical Services

10.1 Medical information has been provided by the East Staffordshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG).

10.2 The national strategy for primary care has steered away from building yet more single/small surgeries which the CCG are struggling to man and towards joining up surgeries instead, so neither the CCG or NHS England would look favourably on a new build surgery in Doveridge.

10.3 Neither the Uttoxeter nor Sudbury practices are interested in opening a surgery in Doveridge. The Sudbury Practice would like a contribution from a developer to extend the surgery in Sudbury to accommodate the increase in population in Doveridge, planned to be 219 dwellings in the DDDC's Local Plan. The practice is in communication with Derbyshire Dales to support them in obtaining this. This will be in order for the practice to be able to provide services to the potential increasing population in Doveridge.

10.4 The CCG is supporting the national primary care strategy for practices to ‘cluster’ and work together so the CCG would support contributions made by developers to practices wishing to work to scale to support the increasing population health care needs. The Staffordshire CCG's estates strategy promotes the concept that future healthcare provision will also be combined with social care and other community needs/requirements where possible. The CCG will be looking at the community needs of the population as a whole as opposed to looking at healthcare provision in isolation.
11. Village Development and Vernacular

Doveridge From The Air

© M Handley

11.1 The architectural pattern of the housing stock can be mapped alongside the growth of Doveridge; the earliest surviving dwelling in the village is the farmhouse at Lower Street Farm, dated as 16th/early 17th century, with its characteristic studded timber frame with a lath and plaster infill. The deposits of clay in the area gave rise to local brick production and dwellings in Lower Street and in the centre of the village being constructed using these.

11.2 Many of these houses date from the 18th and 19th centuries, and it is this style that set the main architectural style in Doveridge up until just before the 2nd World War. Although the developments carried out prior to 1939 to the north of the village (off the former route of the A50) and in Church Lane/Hall Drive are brick, these are now the mass produced versions. Mass produced brick has been the predominant building material for housing in Doveridge since that time, with only the colour generally being altered with each development.

11.3 Architectural details and vernacular have generally conformed with building designs associated with the time that the various developments have taken place – from Arts and Crafts and the occasional Art Deco design and detail through to the plainer work of the late fifties and sixties. Roofing materials vary from slates in the earlier buildings through to various coloured tiling styles.
11.4 The predominant building height is of 2 storeys with dormer windows being used in some of the earlier cottages around the village and these features have been employed on the modern houses.

11.5 In the main, whilst the overall styles are conservative and the use of brick is predominant, each development is characterised by different colours and styles, and roofing material also varies from development to development, depending on the era that the houses were built.
12 Trees and Hedgerows

12.1 Trees, plantations, hedgerows and country lanes play a major role in defining the visual character of Doveridge. The western end of the village around St. Cuthbert’s Church and land that originally belonged to the former Doveridge Hall estate has many plantations of yew and holly in-filled with some broad leaved trees. The churchyard of St. Cuthbert’s is home to the second oldest yew in Derbyshire. Plantations of other native trees including beech and oak also characterise this part of the village. In this area alone there are some fifteen areas covered by group Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), and more than fifty individual trees covered by TPOs. At the eastern end, the area around the Manor House has a blanket Tree Preservation Order as has an area at the rear of Lower Street Farm and Glebe Farm; and there are again quite a considerable number of individual trees similarly protected.

12.2 Hedgerows form a key characteristic along Babbs Lane, Lower Street and Yelt Lane, as well as Pickleys Lane, Bakers Lane and Bell Lane and parts of Pump Lane. All these hedgerows border farmland and the narrow roads in this particular part of the village. This area was not incorporated into the Doveridge Hall estate and, as such, retains much of its rural character. It is also clearly of some age, in parts. These hedgerows also perform a key ecological function.

12.3 In terms of wildlife, Doveridge does not have any formal designations of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). However, the parish offers a diverse range of natural habitats noted by the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust as being of ecological significance and designated on their map of the area provided to us on the 20th September 2016 (see map below). These include the hedgerows as mentioned, the lake on Church Lane, bluebells in some of the plantations, woods, woodlands, copses, spinneys, and specific wildlife on and in the pond next to the A50, at the bottom of what was once Red Hill.

12.4 Contained within Doveridge are some very special, high quality habitats, which provide complete environments and safe corridors to many species of birds, these are in decline because of the loss of their habitat elsewhere in the country. The species include linnets, yellow hammers, spotted fly catchers, tawny owls, sparrow hawks, barn owls, kestrels and common buzzards. Last year (2016) for the first time in many years red kites were seen establishing themselves in Doveridge and sightings in Babbs Lane and Bakers Lane have been documented by the local recorder for the RSPB. The red kites have a very high level of legal protection as in the 1980’s they were one of only three globally threatened species within the UK.

12.4 The habitat which encourages and sustains these birds has been built up over many generations and includes quality native hedgerows, a wide variety of native mature trees, decaying timber, quality farmland and a wide variety of small invertebrates and mammals. It requires all of these elements to be present to encourage the protection of species such as red kites and other birds whose populations are declining in the UK.
The data provided is the best available at the current time. We do not guarantee its accuracy, and have no responsibility for determining its fitness for its intended use by the client. DWT cannot be held accountable for any loss, damage, injury to the client or any third party arising from the use of the data.
13. History and Heritage

13.1 Doveridge is a typical settlement of the south west Derbyshire region, with a history dating from before the Domesday survey; by 1087 the community comprised approximately 40 villagers working the land, a church, a priest and a mill.

13.2 From that time on, Doveridge was formed around an agricultural community. The large tracts of ridge and furrow across the parish are testimony to a high level of agricultural activity. It was not until the various Enclosure Acts of the mid 18th century that change began to take place. The rise of several large landowners meant a change in the appearance of the village. Larger farms began to dominate the rural landscape and many of these fell into the ownership of the Cavendish family. They had held substantial land interests in Doveridge since the manor was granted to Sir William Cavendish in 1552 and by 1769 Sir Henry Cavendish 1st Bt, was building Doveridge Hall and turning a substantial amount of land at the western end of the village into parkland.

13.3 The turnpike road connecting Derby with Newcastle-under-Lyme and links to Stafford brought a range of traffic past the village’s ‘doorstep’. What eventually was to become the A50 continues to dominate the village environment into the 21st century. The re-routing in 1998 meant less traffic passing through the village, although the high level of traffic noise is ever present due to its concrete construction.

13.4 The village grew in population and by 1891 it stood at 735. The village had by now taken on its visual character and the predominant building material was the warm red of the locally produced bricks. New buildings had been constructed, including a Methodist chapel at the eastern end of the village (1805) the largest on the Dove Valley Circuit, a new school building in the High Street (1841) and out to the east Brocksford Hall was built in 1893.

13.5 Doveridge Hall continued to dominate the village until 1894, when the house and its immediate park were sold. The Doveridge estate continued as a whole until financial pressures brought about a gradual sale of the remainder of the landholdings, thus returning many of the farms to private ownership. Doveridge Hall itself was finally demolished in 1938 and the remaining parkland sold off.

13.6 House building increased across the village with the eastern end of the village being developed in 1930s with the Florence Drive development. By the end of the 1960s, the Cavendish Close, Park Crescent and Lime Close housing estates had been completed. By the early 1990s, the Waterpark Road estate was also constructed. The Parish still retains at least nine working farms across the parish and 25 listed structures, including its Grade I listed Parish Church.

13.7 The more recent character of the village has been one of housing developments and green spaces, but always with open views to the wider countryside. This is a feature that clearly makes Doveridge the village that the community love and is often cited by new villagers as one of the reasons for moving here. It is not too built up.
13.8 Doveridge strives to retain its character. It is a Parish with a long history, a strong sense of place and a vibrant and caring community ethos.
14. **Education**

14.1 There is Pre-School provision in Doveridge and a Primary School in the village providing up to year 6 then the catchment school of Queen Elizabeth’s Grammar School (QEGS) in Ashbourne from year 7. The majority of parents choose to opt out of this system and apply to Middle Schools in Uttoxeter for Children from year 5.

14.2 It has been identified in the questionnaire that the Pre-school Playgroup and Primary School would benefit from a custom built Pre-School on site. This would have to be a commercial project undertaken by the Parish Council. The Education Authority will be concerned to see that the pre-school provision does not compromise the expansion of the school for statutory-aged children.

14.3 Doveridge children who attend Middle Schools in Uttoxeter then go on to the Thomas Alleynes High school in Uttoxeter or the JCB Academy in Rocester. All of these are in Staffordshire.

14.4 In the District Council's Duty to Cooperate Statement January 2016 it sets out:

*Doveridge - Some capacity exists at school - Now seeing significant growth in Uttoxeter and Staffs Schools and as result it is likely that school will retain more pupils in the future. There is also some scope for expansion at the school to accommodate additional housing within the village.*

14.5 In his response to Derbyshire Dales Draft Local Plan the Strategic Director of Derbyshire County Council stated re Doveridge: *It is likely that current planning applications will utilise the available surplus and projected surplus capacity at the primary school. In future, any further residential development will likely result in a requirement for the provision of additional primary school places, to be funded by developers. At secondary level, QEGS is defined as the normal area school (although exercising parental preference for places in Staffordshire may be the usual practice – see comments below).*

QEGS is projected to have a small amount of surplus capacity and could accommodate some additional secondary pupils from a small level of housing development. However, significant housing growth within the normal area of QEGS would see the small amount of projected surplus capacity taken up. There would be a need for developer contributions (secured either via Section 106 planning obligations or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)) to provide additional secondary places in order to mitigate the cumulative impact of housing development in the QEGS normal area.
15. Business and Employment

15.1 Most local businesses advertise in Doveridge Parish News. At least 9 of these are based in Doveridge, the majority are small employing only 1 or 2 people.

15.4 The businesses include:
- Two care homes with 42 staff
- A crane hire operator with 22 staff
- Abbotsholme school - staff numbers unobtainable
- Doveridge primary school – seven full time and eight part time staff
- The village shop/Post Office/coffee shop employing five part time staff
- Pre-school group – five staff
- Shooting club
- Doveridge village club employing two full time and some part time staff
- The village pub with two full time employees
- Two bed and breakfasts employing one person each
- There are approximately nine working farms in the parish
- There are several sole trader businesses including painters and decorators, plumbers, builders, tree surgeons and landscape gardeners
- What is unknown is the number of people who work from home in professions such as IT.

15.5 These and other businesses advertising in the Doveridge Parish News provide useful jobs and services which need to be maintained. Whilst the range of services provided is reasonable, if the population increases significantly more jobs and services will need to be created if car usage is to be kept at sustainable levels.
16. **Key Services and Facilities**

16.1 The evidence base for the Neighbourhood Development Plan has identified and mapped the key local services and facilities currently within Doveridge. In addition there is a mobile library service that visits on Tuesdays fortnightly for two hours. These are illustrated on the following plan:
17. **Key Facilities**

17.1 Doveridge is fortunate in that many of its community facilities are near the centre of the village. This area is bounded by the Derby Road, Sand Lane and Alms Road and contains a recreation area, which includes two football pitches, a sports pavilion, two tennis courts, a children's playground, the village hall and a village club. The tennis courts were refurbished in 2005 and the children's playground was constructed in 2009. The village hall is well used for a variety of functions, is well maintained and has been progressively improved.

17.2 Located off Hawthorn Close is the crown green bowling club together with its own pavilion. Adjacent to this facility are 6 village allotments some of which are subdivided and there is a waiting list of 7 people.

17.3 In the north west of the village at the end of Church Lane is St. Cuthbert’s Grade I listed Church. A memorial garden has recently been constructed in the graveyard. The burial ground is almost full and a new burial ground has been consecrated at the western end of Derby Road. As well as various Church services, there is an active Bell Ringing Team, a Baby and Toddler group and a young persons group called Gel.

17.4 There are many organisations that contribute to the active life of the village. These include: Mulberry Theatre Company, Neighbourhood Watch, Cricket Club (although Doveridge has no cricket pitch), Doveridge Preservation Society, Women’s Institute, Dove Vale Senior Residents Club, Gardening Club, St. Cuthbert’s Pre-School Playgroup, Doveridge Football Club, Tennis Club, Dance Club, Dovefest and Doveridge First Responders.

17.5 The Doveridge Village Club is also located in Sand Lane. It is a not-for-profit organisation owned by its members, and is host to many functions and meetings of village and non-village clubs.

17.6 The Parish has many well maintained and used public footpaths, including the Staffordshire Way and the National Cycle Network Route 549 which runs from Hurdlow to Etwell via Doveridge, referred to in the Derbyshire Cycling Plan 2016-2030. The Grade II listed Dove Bridge is on one of the footpaths and the Suspension Bridge on another.
18. Traffic and Transport

A: Roads

18.1 The road network through the older parts of the village is generally fairly narrow with a mixture of separate footpaths / roads and combined footways / roads.

18.2 The historic nature of the village is reflected in the width of the roads in the village. The narrowness of the roads causes particular problems on Alms Road and the High Street where there is little off-road parking resulting in kerb side parking.

18.3 Problems can occur at drop off and pick up times outside the school.

18.4 There are also other significant pinch points at Baker’s Lane, Lower Street, Hall Lane, Pickleys Lane, Pump Lane, Cook Lane and parts of High Street. However a key characteristic of the village is the well established hedgerows and any widening schemes would be detrimental to this key asset.

Chapel Green outside the school
**B: Buses**

18.5 There is generally one bus per hour to Burton-on-Trent or Uttoxeter. The service to Burton-on-Trent does not deliver a late night service. During school term time there is one direct bus service to Derby leaving Doveridge at 9:40 and the return leaves Derby at 14:30. There is no direct service to Ashbourne or to the railway station in Uttoxeter from Doveridge.

18.6 The Public Transport Unit has stated in its written response for information in September 2016 that; “Derbyshire County Council has no plans at the moment to pay for the introduction of more bus services in the Doveridge area in the immediate future.”

18.7 There are no medical facilities in Doveridge. Residents who do not have their own transport have to plan visits to their GP surgeries taking account of the infrequent bus service to Sudbury or Uttoxeter. If the bus is late, they may miss their appointment and will then be subject to a lengthy wait. Patients using Rocester surgery have no bus service available.

18.8 There are only privately funded school buses to Middle Schools and Alleynes High School in Uttoxeter, and Queen Elizabeth’s Grammar School (QEGS) in Ashbourne.

**C: Railways**

18.9 There is one train per hour from Uttoxeter to Derby or Uttoxeter to Stoke-on-Trent, except on Sundays when the train service begins at 3 o’clock. There is only one local station in Derbyshire i.e. Hatton and Tutbury, where trains can be boarded. Usually East Midlands Trains only offer a single car rail vehicle (or carriage) and it is often overcrowded during commuting periods. Uttoxeter station is a 45 min walk from Doveridge.
19. Infrastructure

A: Broadband
19.1 Broadband speed was usually in the range of 1-2Mb/s. However recently some of the village has acquired optical fibre broadband but not all areas can access this at present and it remains an issue for the area. Residents of Doveridge find this lack of speed to be very restrictive and likely to inhibit work from home.

B: Water Supply
19.2 There are problems with water purity and pressure in parts of the village. Some of the old cast iron water pipes were cement lined a number of years ago. Meetings have been held between STWA and individual local residents to address these issues.

C: Sewage
19.3 The sewage works close to the River Dove, off Dog Kennel Lane, has been decommissioned and the raw sewage pumped directly to Uttoxeter. This will accommodate an increase in the number of houses in the village.

D: Surface Water / Flooding
19.4 Most of the village is serviced by a combined sewer for foul and surface water. In times of heavy rain this results in the system being overloaded and foul sewage overflowing out of the manhole covers and surface water gullies.

19.5 There are problems with flooding during heavy rain in several areas, including Lower Street, Bakers lane, Oak Drive and the Derby Road. Works have been undertaken but the problem still exists.
19.6 The District Council in its Strategic Flood Risk Assessment states:
“The main points of interest in the SFRA for Doveridge are as follows;
• From June to December 2012 a series of flooding events were recorded in several locations within Derbyshire Dales District, including Doveridge. The flooding affecting these locations was considered to be from fluvial, surface and groundwater sources, as well as from culvert and drain failures and blockages.
• Doveridge – located on the River Dove left bank between this and the A50. Although it is rather close to the Dove, most of Doveridge appears to be outside the flood zones. A few properties close to Mill Lane and Lower Street however appear to be at risk.
• Surface water incidents have been recorded in Lower Street and Church Lane.”

19.7 The Dove plain is an active flood plain within the area.

E: Gas
19.8 The issue of a gas supply was asked in the questionnaire. The general consensus was that provision of a gas supply to the village would improve choice.

F: Oil
19.9 The majority of houses have oil heating and there are several syndicates purchasing oil in bulk.
G: Renewable Energy
19.10 This is in its infancy but there are a number of houses with Solar PV and very few with Solar Thermal systems. The number of heat pumps is limited due to the style and age of properties, however they have been retro-fitted in some housing association properties. Some sites within the parish have been identified for solar farms. Planning permission was given for two 5 MW solar farms on the 14th October 2015. One was at Twin Oaks Farm Doveridge and the applicant was GRC Limited and the other was at Yelt Farm Doveridge where the applicant was Light Source Renewable Energy.

H: Sport and Recreation
19.11 Doveridge has two football pitches which are used constantly throughout the winter by both junior and senior teams. The pitches are also utilised throughout the summer by a summer league team and for friendly matches and training.

19.12 Doveridge also has two tennis courts which are used for tennis throughout the summer and other sports throughout the winter months.

19.13 A well maintained sports pavilion is available for use by all sports teams and is utilised by members of the public for any other village generated activity.

19.14 There is also a large children's play area situated on the playing fields which is used extensively by children from the village.

19.15 The Village Club has three darts teams during the winter months and one team who play in a summer league and a pool table is available.

19.16 The Village Hall is utilised by many clubs and organisations. Yoga, dance and exercise classes are all regular events held there.

19.17 In the centre of the village there is a crown bowling green, which is used throughout the summer months and supports a local team who play in local bowling leagues.

19.18 National Cycle Network Route 549 passes through the village via the old A50.

19.19 The consultation with the village has identified that one of the future requirements in Doveridge would be to cater for the needs of senior residents with items such as outdoor exercise equipment. The category of over 60’s accounts for over 39% of the population of Doveridge.

19.20 It has been identified from a recent local survey that the teenager and youth population would welcome additional sports facilities in the form of a cricket pitch and youth club. A neighbouring village currently allows use of their facilities for cricket.
20. Vision and Aims

Vision

20.1 To enable sustainable growth and development, preserve and enhance the quality of life for the community, protect and enhance environmental quality, including special historical and natural characteristics of the Parish.

Aims

- To create a sustainable, thriving and prosperous parish that supports an excellent quality of life for all its residents whilst maintaining its sense of community and welcoming newcomers and visitors
- To ensure the area is safe from flood risk, is adaptable to climate change and has the lowest carbon dependence possible
- To preserve and enhance the high quality natural environment and protect nature and wildlife interests and green space
- To promote the parish of Doveridge as a settlement that meets the needs of all ages of residents and encourages businesses and employment opportunities.

The policies are the means to achieving the aims.
21. Land Use Policies for Doveridge

21.1 The policies in the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan are based on evidence gathered from official statistics and existing publications. Key evidence is listed in the Schedule of Evidence.

21.2 In addition, local surveys, views, comments and ideas expressed by the local community have been taken into account. The consultation process and the responses received from the local community and key stakeholders are summarised in the section headed; Key Issues Raised in Housing Needs Survey and Community Questionnaire.

21.3 The policies in this Neighbourhood Development Plan seek to deliver the aspirations and needs of the local community within the framework set by the overarching legal requirements for Neighbourhood Development Plans.

The policies are structured as follows:-

1. Purpose/objectives
2. Rationale/evidence
3. Policy
4. Explanatory text.
22. Rural Settlement

Purpose

- To preserve and enhance Doveridge’s rural character
- To focus new development in the existing settlement, in the interests of sustainability

Rationale and Evidence

22.1 The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan states that it will seek to promote sustainable growth within rural parishes. The Spatial Vision identifies the rural parish of Doveridge as one of three that contains the largest villages within the district. Strategic Policy S9 Rural Parishes Development Strategy sets out how the Local Plan will enhance the character and local distinctiveness of these areas.

22.2 The DDDC Landscape Sensitivity Study (2015) identifies and describes Doveridge as “A large village, but still quite rural in character despite its proximity to the A50.” (Para 6.3.47, P 42, DDDC Landscape Sensitivity Study 2015)

22.3 The Local Plan now allocates 149 dwellings in Doveridge. A further 70 dwellings have the benefit of outline planning permission on land at Bakers Lane Doveridge (Land East of Bakers Lane, Doveridge 15/00389/OUT).

22.4 In consultation with residents, 82% of the comments received cited the separation from other villages by open fields and countryside as a key valued characteristic and 79% also cited views of open countryside from many aspects of the village as another key characteristic of the rural parish.
22.5 The Local Plan Settlement Development Boundary (shown with the ‘Character of Doveridge section) encompasses the strategic housing sites that will accommodate the minimum housing requirement to 2033. The Neighbourhood Development Plan seeks to align with Derbyshire Dales District Council in encouraging future growth and development to be located within the Settlement Boundary. This is to promote a sustainable community, meeting the housing needs of the area whilst ensuring the existing settlement and its community facilities and services are made more viable, and preventing urban sprawl into the rural area.

22.6 The purpose of Policy R1: **Doveridge Settlement Boundary** is to provide and promote growth opportunities for small scale development within the Settlement Boundary and enable a sustainable mixture of small scale development opportunities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy R1: Infill Development within the Settlement Development Boundary of Doveridge</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In addition to the development of the strategic housing sites allocated in the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan, infill housing will be supported on incidental spaces within the Doveridge Settlement Development Boundary to meet identified housing requirements provided that the proposal is sensitive to the characteristics of its setting and addresses Policy D1 and other relevant Plan policies.</td>
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**Application of Policy R1**

22.7 The Doveridge Development Settlement Boundary is defined within the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan 2013-2033 and illustrated within the ‘Character of Doveridge’ section of this Plan. Infill development means that vacant or underused parcels of land within existing settlement development boundary can be used for a modest amount of additional housing providing that proposals ensure careful integration with neighbouring properties and the street scene.
23. **Design**

**Purpose**
- To ensure that all new development in Doveridge is designed to a high standard based on established design principles
- To ensure that all new development in Doveridge responds and contributes to the distinct built character of its setting.

**Rationale and Evidence**

23.1 Doveridge is a village with a definite rural character and a distinctive historic core. New development should be designed to enhance the existing character and to create quality of place.

23.2 Through community engagement, many people indicated concern that the rural character was under threat from large and, in some cases, insensitively designed housing developments within the main village of Doveridge.

23.3 To protect and enhance the rural character of Doveridge, it is essential that the design of new development has regard to the character of the area in which it is located. Good design is not about copying the style of neighbouring buildings, but a creative response to the existing character of the area.

23.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (section 7) confirms that good design is indivisible from good planning. It recognises that well-designed buildings and places improve the quality of people’s lives and that it is a core planning principle always to secure good design. Neighbourhood Development Plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area. Such policies should be based on stated objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics.

23.5 The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan 2013-2033 provides a framework for securing high quality design in new development (Policy PD2). It recognises the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment in the light of pressure for growth and change, and it promotes high quality and locally distinctive design, which responds to the character of local areas. This is important not only in the historic centre of Doveridge village, but also in rural settings where the design of new buildings is vital in preserving the rural character of the area.

23.6 The DDDC Landscape Sensitivity Study 2015 identifies many individual features which make up the special character of the village. The community engagement identified the key views which must be protected, these are shown in illustrations on pages 12, 22 and 26. These views are important general views especially of the wider landscape setting and key viewpoints into and out of the village. Doveridge village is made up of two distinct Character Areas, which are described in the DDDC Landscape Sensitivity Study.
23.7 Policy D1 is influenced by nationally established design principles in the form of Building For Life 12, published by the Design Council.

23.8 The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan seeks to ensure high quality and locally distinctive design and this is one of the strategic objectives of the Local Plan. The Local Plan Policy PD1 provides a framework for achieving good design in new development. Policy D1 provides more detailed and more specific design requirements to ensure that new development in Doveridge achieves its potential as far as is possible in each case. Responses to consultation indicated that local people think that some of the more recent development proposals in Doveridge have not been designed to integrate well with the village. These concerns include the scale of some new housing, lack of connectivity with the road and footpath network and impact on green space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy D1: Design of New Development</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New development in Doveridge must be designed to be safe, convenient, sustainable and complement the existing character of this historic village which has evolved over many centuries. To achieve this new development must:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Respond to existing character in terms of spacing, density, set-back and the enclosure and definition of streets and spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Provide convenient access/egress for pedestrians by connecting to surrounding pathways, community services and facilities and creating desire-line pathways within the development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Ensure streets, spaces and paths are overlooked by active frontages (windows) to provide natural surveillance</td>
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<tr>
<td>d) Ensure good access to public transport and support measures to reduce car dependency as set out in Policy T1 eg walking, cycling.</td>
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<tr>
<td>e) Take advantage of topography, landscape, water features, trees and plants, wildlife habitats, existing buildings, site orientation and micro climate</td>
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<tr>
<td>f) Ensure that the new housing takes inspiration from the local character and integrates well within Doveridge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>g) Respond to views and landmarks visible from within sites in the design and the layout of the development</td>
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<tr>
<td>h) Provide streets that encourage low vehicle speeds and which can function as safe spaces for pedestrians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Integrate car parking into the design, layout and landscaping so that it does not dominate the street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) Ensure clear distinction between public and private spaces utilising a variety of boundary treatments as already evidenced across Doveridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k) Include Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, where applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l) Provide convenient, well-screened storage space for bins and recycling and cycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m) Include high quality authentic materials which complement those used in historic buildings and surfaces around the development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n) Preserve existing hedgerows and country lanes in line with Policy NE1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Application of Policy D1

23.9 Good design is about the functionality of the development and its relationship to its surroundings. Sensitivity to context is not about copying past styles or preventing innovative modern design. Indeed, the aim is to encourage creative, site-specific, bespoke design. High quality, innovative designs are particularly welcomed. The incorporation of sustainable construction and eco-sensitive features are encouraged. This could include rainwater harvesting, solar panels and heat pumps.

23.10 New development should respond to the scale, character, form and materials of its surroundings. It is especially important to be sensitive to the character and setting of listed buildings (this is not about stylistic copying).

23.11 Any noise mitigation measures should be sympathetic to the existing landscape and environment. Where applicable these should be installed adjacent to the A50 in addition to the existing structures to further reduce the noise from the road. Any noise mitigation measures installed within the development should be sensitive to the rural character and setting of the village of Doveridge.

23.12 The Design and Access Statement submitted with planning applications for new development should show how the design of the proposed development responds to each of the principles set out in Policy D1. This is essential to ensure that the special character of the village is protected and its local distinctiveness is enhanced and reinforced.
24. **Housing**

**Purpose**

- To accommodate new housing development, which satisfies strategic growth requirements and fulfills local housing needs as identified in the Doveridge Housing Needs Survey and the DDDC allocation in the Local Plan.
- To ensure that development provides a variety of building types and tenures that contribute to a balanced and sustainable housing supply within Doveridge.

**Rationale and Evidence**

24.1 Doveridge is identified in the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan as an area to accommodate housing growth with three proposed allocations (Policy HC2) in addition to a windfall permission for 70 dwellings on land at Bakers Lane. They are:

- Land at Cavendish Cottage for 46 dwellings
- Land at Derby Road/Hall Drive for 85 dwellings
- Land at Marston Lane for 18 dwellings

24.2 Through the neighbourhood plan process, a Housing Needs Survey has been undertaken which has identified the needs of the community so these can be positively addressed in any future development.

24.3 The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan identifies a need for a diverse range of housing sizes and types including specialised accommodation that addresses the needs of older people or vulnerable people in the community. Furthermore the Local Plan identifies in the ‘Housing Mix and Type’ Policy HC11 a series of calculations and percentages for 1,2,3 and 4 plus bed developments over 10 units. This is to ensure the delivery of a range of mix and type of residential development and that it meets the housing needs of the community.

24.4 The NPPF (Section 6) states that planning for a mix of housing should be based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community.

24.5 Through the Doveridge Housing Needs Survey it was identified that the Neighbourhood Plan should plan positively for young people wishing to get on the housing ladder and older people wishing to downsize, where a current or future need was identified. Furthermore, through the demographics collected the Neighbourhood Plan also identifies an ageing population in the village and therefore a suitable range and mix of housing types and tenures should be provided to meet the needs of the community.
Policy H1: Housing Mix to meet the specific demographic needs of Doveridge

Housing Development proposals must consider, assess and address local housing needs and provide a mix of house types and tenures including starter homes (affordable homes for new households and first-time buyers) and smaller homes which allow for downsizing which releases larger properties.

Application of Policy H1

24.6 The purpose of Policy H1 is to ensure that identified local housing needs are addressed. Development proposals should include homes in accordance with the Doveridge Parish Housing Needs Survey, which identified a need for starter homes and people wanting to downsize.

Cavendish Close

Derby Road
25. Business and Employment

Purpose

- To sustain and enhance a range of employment opportunities within the parish, enabling growth by supporting existing businesses and encouraging sustainable new enterprises that help diversify the rural economy, without having adverse environmental impacts.
- To promote the re-use of agricultural buildings.

Rationale and Evidence

25.1 Doveridge is a rural community. Many local businesses are micro, small or medium enterprises, many run from residents’ own homes. There are a number of farms, agricultural-related businesses and commercial services such as a playgroup, pub, shop and a café. Established family owned/run businesses have been located in the Parish for several years.

25.2 Consultation with local businesses and residents has identified general support for rural diversification, home based businesses, agriculture, tourism, light industrial and other businesses that can operate in the rural environment.

25.3 The NPPF (Section 3) states that in rural areas, sustainable growth and expansion should be supported by planning policies to enable the conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings. Proposals for the diversification of farm businesses, including the re-use of farm and other buildings, will generally be supported, provided they do not have an adverse impact upon the character and appearance of the surrounding area. Additionally, Policy EC1 in the Local Plan supports the creation and retention of business and employment opportunities, setting clear criteria that encourage a variety of uses and scales suitable to rural economies such as Doveridge, recognised as a large village in the Spatial Vision.

25.4 Through community engagement, lack of high-speed broadband across the parish and poor mobile phone reception have been identified as key concerns. Currently there are some areas of the Parish that do not have fibre optic connection or still have a poor broadband service. People highlighted the need for 3G/4G telecommunications coverage across the Parish.
25.5 The issue of connectivity is not only raised by the community but also in the Derbyshire Dales Economic Plan 2014-2019 which states it aims to enable the creation of more, higher value jobs within the district, identifying four priority areas for investment. These include:

- Growing Micro Businesses
- Vibrant market towns as employment and service centres
- Broadband speed and access in rural communities
- Increasing quality employment opportunities for young people in rural areas.

25.6 Doveridge has a car ownership ratio above the national average and this reflects the number of residents that have to commute to a place of employment. Policies have been included to attract more rural type business to our Parish and to promote home working, which should help to reduce commuting and lessen road congestion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy BE1: Commercial and Industrial Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development proposals involving either new construction or change of use to create a new enterprise or additional employment opportunities will be supported provided they consider, assess and address, with mitigation where appropriate, their impact on residential amenity and the environment as applicable to their location. The re-use of agricultural buildings may in particular be appropriate, assisting with farm diversification. The impact assessment should include but not be limited to: noise, disturbance, air pollution, traffic movements, visual impacts and vibrations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Application of Policy BE1**

25.7 The purpose of Policy BE1 is to enable commercial or industrial development, but ensure that there is no significant adverse impact on nearby residential communities or on the rural environment.

25.8 The policy would allow commercial development as part of the development of the large housing sites within the Parish. Hours of operation conditions may be necessary to protect the amenities of nearby residents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy BE2: Internet Connectivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing and commercial development proposals should make provision for the expansion of electronic communication networks including telecommunications and superfast broadband infrastructure wherever feasible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Application of Policy BE2**

25.9 The purpose of Policy BE2 is to ensure new development is ready for connection to faster services. This promotes sustainable live/work patterns by enabling home working and supporting local business.
Policy BE3: Home Based Business

Development proposals for businesses based at a dwelling or in the grounds of that dwelling, if a planning consent is required, will be supported provided they consider, assess and address, with mitigation where appropriate, their impact on residential amenity and the environment as applicable to their location. The impact assessment should include but not be limited to: noise, disturbance, traffic movements, visual impacts, and open storage.

Application of Policy BE3

25.10 Home-based working often does not constitute a material change of use and does not require planning permission. This policy addresses instances where the dwelling element is becoming subservient to the business element on the site of the dwelling.

25.11 Harm to amenities could include visual impacts, noise, traffic movements and open storage.
26. Key Community Assets and Facilities

Purpose

- To maintain and improve community services and facilities and ensure that new development does not adversely affect them and where possible enhances them.

Rationale and Evidence

26.1 Doveridge has a number of services and facilities, which are valued by the community and are fundamental to maintaining a good quality of life and ensuring it remains a sustainable community.

26.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 7) states that an important dimension of sustainable development is to create “accessible local services that meet the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being”.

26.3 Doveridge’s key services and facilities are vital to this. Local green spaces and community facilities further the social well being and interests of the local community.

26.4 The presence of a good range of community facilities is essential for a sustainable development in the area. The National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 28) states that it is a strategic planning priority to ensure the provision of health, security, community, cultural and other local facilities (paragraph 156).

26.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 28) also says that planning policies should “promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship”. Section 8 also adds “To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments.”
26.6 Paragraph 70 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that “to deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

1. Plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;
2. Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community’s ability to meet its day-to-day needs;
3. Ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and
4. Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services”.

26.7 It is a stated Local Plan objective to advance the health and well being of local communities, by seeking to reinforce existing levels of infrastructure in relation to community, leisure and cultural facilities in order to support increased and sustained participation within local communities (Strategic Policy S10).

26.8 This is further supported in the statement for healthy and sustainable communities in the Local Plan that states the “loss of any of these services or facilities, especially from more rural or remote villages can have a significant impact on community life. Proposals that would result in the loss of important local services and facilities including shops and public houses will not be granted planning permission until all possible options have been explored to maintain the existing use”.

26.9 The Local Plan also states, “Sustainable communities require appropriate levels of community infrastructure. This includes schools, health care facilities, public transport, community buildings, places of worship, sport and recreation facilities, recycling facilities and open space”.

26.10 Community consultation for this Neighbourhood Development Plan plus survey evidence gathered for the previously proposed Doveridge Village Plan, identified the following community facilities which local people think are needed in Doveridge:

1. Cricket Pitch
2. Pre-School on the Primary School site
3. Outdoor equipment for teenagers including a meeting place for teenagers
4. Outdoor Gym with some provision for older residents
5. Play facilities.
6. Medical Practice (Information from East Staffordshire Clinical Commissioning group states this is not current policy see section on Medical Services)
26.11 The Pre-School provision on the Primary School site is a key consideration which the Parish Council will seek to pursue as a project to improve Community Assets.

26.12 In addition the Parish Council provides six allotments and currently there are seven people on the waiting list. As part of the sustainable community the Neighbourhood Development Plan recognises the community benefit of allotments contributing to community wellbeing and fitness.

### Policy CF1: Key Community Services and Facilities

| Development proposals that will support and enhance existing key services – specifically the village shop/post office, the primary school & playgroups, Abbotsholme School, the public house and the care home – or the key facilities – specifically the Church, the Village Hall, the Village Club, the allotments, the playground, the sports & recreation grounds and the bowls & shooting clubs – will be supported subject to all appropriate policy considerations being addressed. Proposals that will remove or diminish a key service or facility will only be supported if it can be robustly demonstrated that the relevant service or facility is:
| • no longer required, or
| • no longer viable even after the examination of all options, or
| • being replaced within the development proposal by a new or improved service or facility that is equivalent or better in terms of quality, quantity and location. |

26.13 Other community needs relating to transportation and movement around the parish were also identified: these are dealt with under policy T1.

**Application of Policy CF1**

26.14 Key community services and facilities are listed within the Policy and mapped within the “Character of Doveridge” section of this Plan. The intention of Policy CF1 is that these valued services and facilities should be retained and, wherever possible, enhanced to be attractive to new residents.

26.15 When planning permission is granted for development proposals, appropriate use will be made of the Community Infrastructure Levy, other planning agreements or planning conditions, in order to deliver new or improved facilities or amenities of community value within Doveridge.

26.16 So as to maintain the viability and deliverability of the development concerned, contributions made by new developments towards new community facilities will be determined in accordance with the Derbyshire Dales Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
27. Transport and Movement

Purpose

- To maintain and improve linkages and movement within the Village of Doveridge and the wider Parish.
- To encourage choice, including sustainable means of transport, in the interests of sustainability.

Rationale and Evidence

27.1 Doveridge relies heavily on car usage due to its rural location, limited public transport links and limited community facilities (such as schools and medical facilities). There is a need to encourage choice, including sustainable means of transport, in the interests of sustainability.

27.2 Through the community questionnaire it was identified that High Street, Alms Road and Derby Road need improved pavements for pedestrian safety and movement around the village. These were areas identified in need of improvement. Although these are issues that are appropriate for the Parish Council to take forward with the County Council, any further development proposals should aim to ensure that pedestrian movement linking village services and joining the network of footpaths for recreational use is key to the community. It is evident from being within the village and through discussions with the residents that safe and unhindered pedestrian movement is highly valued by the community. As previously highlighted in the plan the current bus services to the village do not meet the needs of the community and an improved service and timetable is needed.

27.3 Whilst the Neighbourhood Plan recognises that the NPPF seeks to reduce car dependency through sustainable development, in a rural location it still remains a significant factor in the mobility of the local community. The Local Plan identifies greater opportunity and need to protect and extend the cycle network referred to in the Derbyshire Cycling Plan 2016-2030 which is a point raised through the community engagement. The Local Plan also states that “the rural nature of the plan area, the lack of services and facilities in many of the villages, particularly those in the southern part of the plan area and very limited availability of public transport increases the dependency of residents on car borne journeys. A consequence of this is that the plan area has the highest per capita carbon emissions in Derbyshire.” (para 2.33). Consequently the Doveridge Plan aims to reinforce the strategic approach in Local Plan policy HC19 with local priorities for sustainability.
Policy T1: Sustainable Transport, Safety and Accessibility within Doveridge

Development proposals must consider, assess and address, with suitable mitigation measures as appropriate, their impact on and potential to benefit the following:

a) the balance between journeys made to/from dwellings by car, on foot, by bicycle and by public transport, in part this will be achieved by ensuring safe, convenient and attractive routes for pedestrians and cyclists;
b) road safety and congestion across the village;
c) keeping off street parking accessible but unobtrusive;
d) not increasing and where possible reducing the need for on-street parking and whether arising from residents, visitors, employees or servicing of commercial premises.

Application of Policy T1

27.4 When assessing the impact of development proposals, the cumulative impact on traffic with other approved development proposals will need to be considered. Where development is dependent on new infrastructure being provided, the development project plan should include for the new infrastructure to be in place before the first dwellings are occupied.

27.5 Larger development proposals should be accompanied by a travel plan, setting out how use of sustainable transport will be enabled and how mitigations of traffic impacts will be managed. This should include an emphasis on pedestrian convenience.
28. Natural Environment

Purpose

- To preserve and enhance the natural assets in order to protect the distinctive local character of the area
- To preserve and enhance the wildlife in order to protect the distinctive local character of the area
- To protect and enhance the valued landscape, scenic beauty and traditional architecture of the area.

Rationale and Evidence

28.1 The existing rural landscape is a highly valued aspect for those living in the parish, as well as those visiting.

28.2 Rural tourism and rural recreation around the parish are important to local people and the local economy.

28.3 Community engagement indicates a real value for trees, plantations, hedgerows and country lanes in creating the rural character of Doveridge. Hedgerows form a key characteristic along Babbs Lane, Lower Street and Yelt Lane, as well as Pickleys Lane, Bakers Lane and Bell Lane and parts of Pump Lane. All these border farmland and narrow roads in this particular part of the village. This area was not incorporated into the Doveridge Hall estate and as such, retains much of its rural character.

28.4 Doveridge does not have any formal landscape designations, however the parish offers a diverse range of natural habitats noted by the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust as being of ecological significance. These include the hedgerows previously mentioned, the pond on Church Lane, bluebells in some of the plantations, woods, woodlands, copses, spinneys, and specific wildlife on and in the pond next to the A50, at the bottom of what was once Red Hill.

28.5 The parish also contains some very special high quality natural habitats, which provide complete environments and safe corridors to many species of birds. These include linnets, yellow hammers, spotted fly catchers, tawny owls, barn owls, kestrels, sparrow hawks and common buzzards. During 2016 for the first time in many years red kites were seen establishing themselves in Doveridge and sightings in Babbs Lane and Bakers Lane have been recorded over a long period with the necessary authorities.
28.6 Environmental biodiversity is under pressure. It is vital that rural areas be preserved in order to maintain their richness in flora and fauna for our own benefit as well as for future generations. Human interventions can have unpredictable effects on biodiversity due to knock-on effects between species, it is important that we preserve the areas where these effects would be at their worst.

**Policy NE1: Natural Environment**

Development proposals must consider, assess and address their impact on and potential to benefit the following natural environment concerns:

a) Retaining existing hedgerows and trees or, if removal is unavoidable, providing a replacement of hedgerow and trees, either as part of the development or nearby. Any replacement hedgerow and trees should be of native species, unless otherwise agreed.

b) Ensuring development maintains or improves biodiversity and wildlife. Where loss of biodiversity cannot be avoided, effective mitigation or compensation measures will be provided in appropriate locations within the Parish.

c) Ensuring new development adjacent to existing footpaths, green links or other open spaces takes into account of their importance of their natural setting, avoiding high fencing, walling or other blank features.

d) Ensuring new development conserves and enhances landscape character

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**Application of Policy NE1**

28.7 Environmental and landscape design within and around new developments should reflect the existing rural character of the Parish and enhance or maintain the quality and quantity of green space.

28.8 Where possible, new developments should incorporate new hedgerows as part of their landscaping scheme, reflecting the local characteristics of Doveridge.
29. Monitoring and Review

29.1 The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan covers a 15 year period and during this time it is likely that the circumstances that the Plan seek to address will change. The Parish Council as the Qualifying body will regularly monitor the impact of the Plan. The Parish Council will formally review the Neighbourhood Plan whenever monitoring suggests that this is required but at least on a five year cycle commencing before 2023.
APPENDIX ONE

List of Evidence And Sources

1. National Planning Policy Framework 2012 [available online:
3. The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan 2016-2033 Pre-Submission Draft Plan August 2016 [available online:
4. The DDDC Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) April 2016 [available online:
5. The DDDC Landscape Sensitivity Study (2015) [available online:
7. Accommodation Type – Households, 2011 Census [available online:
8. Seven Principles of Good Design, Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment [available online:
10. DDDC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, June 2016 [available online:
    http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/images/documents/L/Local%20Plan%20evidence%20base%20docs%20July%202016/2016s3951_-_Derbyshire_Dales_District_-_Final_Level_1_SFRA_v2.0.pdf]
12. Data Analysis Relating to Doveridge Community Workshop January 2016,
Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group [available online: https://www.doveridge-village.org/doveridge-neighbourhood-plan ]


20. Derbyshire County Council Public Transport Unit 15 September 2016 [available online: https://www.doveridge-village.org/doveridge-neighbourhood-plan ]
APPENDIX TWO

Non-Planning Issues

The Key services and facilities identified on the map on page 21 and described on page 22 should be reviewed by Doveridge Parish Council and those that satisfy the statutory definition of an Asset of Community Value may be nominated by the Parish Council for inclusion in the Register of Assets of Community Value held by DDDC, a statutory designation under the Localism Act 2011.
DERBYSHIRE DALES DISTRICT COUNCIL

DOVERIDGE NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DECISION STATEMENT PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION 38A (9) OF THE PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004 AND REGULATION 19 OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 2012

Derbyshire Dales District Council on 26th July 2018 resolved to 'make' the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan under Section 38A(4) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan now forms part of the Development Plan for Derbyshire Dales and will be taken into account in local planning decisions.

The District Council has now published this decision statement that sets out the decision to make the neighbourhood plan and the reasons for doing so.

Decision and Reasons
The minutes of the decision of the Council on 26th July 2018 are as follows:

1. That the result of the referendum on the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan be noted.
2. That the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan be formally “made” as a Neighbourhood Development Plan, and form part of the Development Plan for the Derbyshire Dales.
3. That the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan be used in the determination of planning applications that are situated within the Plan Area with immediate effect.

The reasons for the District Council making this decision are as follows:

“The Neighbourhood Plan meets the basic conditions and its preparation process is compliant with legal and procedural requirements. Section 38A(4)(a) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to make the Neighbourhood Plan if more than half of those voting in the referendum upon the plan have voted in favour of the plan being used to help decide planning applications in the area. The plan was endorsed by more than the required threshold in the referendum held on 14th June 2018.”
Information on where to view the Neighbourhood Plan and its associated documents

You can view the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan and Decision Statement at the following locations during normal opening hours.

- Derbyshire Dales District Council, Town Hall, Bank Road, Matlock DE4 3NN (Monday to Friday 9am – 5pm except, Wednesday 9.30am – 5pm)
- The Post Office/Village Store, 26 High Street, Doveridge DE6 5NA (Monday to Friday 7:30am – 6:30pm, Saturday 8:00am – 6pm, Sunday 8:00am – 1:00pm)

It can also be viewed on the District Council’s Website at www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/doveridgenp

A copy of this decision statement is being sent to:

- Doveridge Parish Council as the qualifying body and
- To any person who asked to be notified of the decision.

Steve Capes
Head of Regeneration and Policy
Derbyshire Dales District Council
Dated 27th July 2018
Notice of Making of the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
Section 38A (4)
The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012
Regulations 19 & 20

Derbyshire Dales District Council hereby gives notice that on 26th July 2018 it resolved to make the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan and bring it into force for the use in the determination of planning applications.

In making this decision the District Council considered that:

“The Neighbourhood Plan meets the basic conditions and its preparation process is compliant with legal and procedural requirements. Section 38A(4)(a) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to make the Neighbourhood Plan if more than half of those voting in the referendum upon the plan have voted in favour of the plan being used to help decide planning applications in the area. The plan was endorsed by more than the required threshold in the referendum held on 14th June 2018.”

A Decision Statement that sets out the decision and reason for making the decision to make the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan has been published in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

Where can the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan & Decision Statement be inspected

You can view the Doveridge Neighbourhood Development Plan and Decision Statement at the following locations during normal opening hours.

- Derbyshire Dales District Council, Town Hall, Bank Road, Matlock DE4 3NN (Monday to Friday 9am – 5pm except, Wednesday 9.30am – 5pm)
- The Post office/Village Store, 26 High Street, Doveridge DE6 5NA (Monday to Friday 7:30am – 6:30pm, Saturday 8:00am – 6pm, Sunday 8:00am – 1:00pm)

It can also be viewed on the District Council’s Website at www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/doveridgenp
COUNCIL
26 JULY 2018
Report of the Head of Resources and Head of Community & Environmental Services

REVIEW OF STALL MARKETS

SUMMARY
To consider a recommendation from the Community & Environment Committee meeting held on 16 November 2017 that £12,500 (approximately 50% of the overall cost) be added to the capital programme for 2018/19 to assist Wirksworth Town Council with the works required to resurface the gardens to facilitate the relocation from the Market Place Car Park to the Memorial Hall/Gardens.

RECOMMENDATION
That provision be made in the capital programme for 2018/19 for a one off payment of £12,500 (approximately 50% of the overall cost) to be made to Wirksworth Town Council to assist with the works required to resurface the gardens to facilitate the relocation from the Market Place Car Park to the Memorial Hall/Gardens.

WARDS AFFECTED
Wirksworth

STRATEGIC LINK
The contribution will enable one of the District Council’s priorities, which is to revive stall markets, whilst continuing to seek efficiencies and innovative working practices.

1. REPORT
The relevant report to the Community and Environment Committee is attached in full, as this funding was not included in its recommendation but was highlighted in the Financial Risk Assessment as a necessary outcome of the Committee’s approval of the transfer of the Market to Wirksworth Town Council.

2. RISK ASSESSMENT

2.1 Legal
The market in Wirksworth was established by Royal Charter. The terms for relocation would be regulated by formal agreements. Whilst consultation has taken place, the legal risk is low to medium as the risk of a challenge cannot be fully mitigated.
2.2 Financial

The £12,500 contribution towards the cost of resurfacing can be financed from Capital Receipts. The transfer of the stall market as proposed will remove a future maintenance liability for the Council and continue the provision of a community service, as well as contributing towards the achievement of the Council’s Corporate Savings Target. Therefore the financial risk is assessed as low.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

In preparing this report, the relevance of the following factors has also been considered: prevention of crime and disorder, equalities, environmental, climate change, health, human rights, personnel and property.

4. CONTACT INFORMATION

Karen Henriksen, Head of Resources
Telephone: 01629 761284; Email: karen.henriksen@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

Ashley Watts, Head of Community & Environmental Services
Telephone: 01629 761367; Email: ashley.watts@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

5. ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1 - Report from Community & Environment Committee – 16 November 2017: Review of Stall Markets
Report of the Head of Community & Environmental Services

REVIEW OF STALL MARKETS

PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report sets out the review of the stall markets, its findings and recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That Ashbourne (Thursday) Market becomes a self-erect seasonal market, opening in April and closing at the end of September annually
2. That Ashbourne (Thursday) Market close should it not achieve an average occupancy level of 70% or more by the end of June 2018
3. That Wirksworth Market is transferred to Wirksworth Town Council, subject to the terms set out in 2.3.1 below.
4. That Ashbourne (Saturday) Market is relocated to Shrovetide Walk in April 2018
5. That alternative options for the use of Matlock Indoor Market be considered

WARDS AFFECTED

Ashbourne North & South
Wirksworth
Matlock

STRATEGIC LINK

The Review embraces one of the District Council's priorities, which is to revive stall markets, whilst continuing to seek efficiencies and innovative working practices.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 The District Council has set a target in its Corporate Plan 2017/18 to increase overall stall occupancy at District Council markets to 70%. It is currently running at an average of 48%, with Ashbourne at 45% (Thursday) and 50% (Saturday), Wirksworth at 54% and Bakewell at 91%.

1.2 After the temporary closure of Ashbourne Thursday stall market it was re-opened in April on Shrovetide Walk. Initially occupancy was as high as 100%, however, it has fallen to as low as 30% towards the winter months.

1.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Operational Costs</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashbourne Thursday</td>
<td>£55,966</td>
<td>£5,000</td>
<td>-£40,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashbourne Saturday</td>
<td></td>
<td>£10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2014 the management of markets was transferred to the Community Events Officers, who through the closer working relations with traders has implemented the following improvements:

- The introduction of Direct Debits and card payments
- Regular trader forums at Bakewell
- Regular dialogue with the National Market Traders Federation and the National Association of British Market Authorities
- Developed a new licence with input from traders
- Introduced a £10 per stall promotional offer at Ashbourne and Wirksworth, aimed at increasing and retaining trader attendance
- Introduced the dalesMARKETS branding
- Increased the Council’s online presence through the creation and regular updates of the @dalesmarkets Facebook page (596 likes) and tweets on Twitter
- Created a ‘Markets’ page on the District Council’s website which has the following number of visits:
  - Bakewell Stall Market 18,056
  - Markets (general page) 9,968
  - Ashbourne Stall Market 6,659
  - Matlock Indoor Market 3,342
  - Wirksworth Stall Market 2,179

## 2 REPORT

### 2.1 Ashbourne Market (Thursday)

The District Council moved the Thursday market to Shrovetide Walk on 6th April this year. Occupancy of the stalls was initially as high as 100%, however, it has fallen as the weather declines to as low as 30%.

#### 2.1.1 Recommendation

The Ashbourne Market (Thursday) remains sited on Shrovetide Walk, becomes a seasonal market and operates from the beginning of April until the end of September and also operates a self-erect policy. The reduction in hours of work for the stall erectors will be addressed through the Change Management policy.

Although many specialist/artisan markets operate self-erect policies, there is a risk that it may prove unsuccessful for a weekly market. However, given the current financial challenge, it is not recommended that the Council continues to operate the service in the current format due to the high costs associated to the set-up and take down of the market.

If approved, the Community Events Officer will work on a new marketing strategy to promote the market. However, should take up not achieve an average of 70% occupancy or more by the end of June, the market will close.
2.2  Ashbourne Market (Saturday)

Occupation of stalls at Ashbourne (Saturday) market currently fluctuates between 23% and 81%.

In May 2107, a period of consultation took place to consider the relocation of the Saturday market to Shrovetide Walk.

The relocation was not supported by some traders and the Town Council but 67.86% of those completing the consultation online support the proposal.

Just over 68.47% would like to see the Market Place car park used for parking and/or events on Saturdays.

2.2.1 Recommendation

The Ashbourne Market (Saturday) is relocated to Shrovetide Walk with effect from the beginning of April 2017. This is a result of the consultation process, which will also make the Market Place available for car parking, bringing in an estimated additional income of £13,000 per annum. It will also support the introduction of a monthly artisan market on the Market Place, without affecting the licenced Saturday traders.

The introduction of a self-erect policy by the end of 2018/19 should also be considered.

2.3 Wirksworth Market

Wirksworth Market which operates on a Tuesday has seen the number of traders decline from 13 in 2012 to the current occupancy of 8. There was a relaunch in April 2015, done jointly with the District Council, Wirksworth Town Council and the NOW Group. The relaunch temporarily increased stallholder numbers; however, there is currently an average of 8 stalls out of a possible 27.

Wirksworth Market currently has an operational loss of approximately £9,800 per year.

2.3.1 Recommendation

That work starts on the transfer of Wirksworth Market to Wirksworth Town Council.

Positive and progressive discussions relating to the future of the market have taken place with Wirksworth Town Council, who has since declared an interest in taking on the market and re-locating it to the Memorial Gardens.

Relocating the market to the Memorial Gardens will provide a more suitable and accessible location (flat surface) and will enable the Market Place to be used for car parking, bringing in an estimated additional income of £5,200.

Wirksworth Town Council has asked for an initial level of support from the District Council in the following:

Capital & Set-up Costs
• A one off payment of £12,500 (approximately 50% of the overall cost) to assist with the works required to resurface the gardens to facilitate the relocation from the Market Place Car Park to the Memorial Hall/Gardens.
• Transfer of the existing market stalls from District Council ownership to Wirksworth Town Council.

Operational / On Going Costs
• A contribution of £15,000 over 3 years (£5,000 per year). This equates to approximately half of the current annual operational cost.
• Continued promotion of the market through the existing District Council marketing channels.
• Provision of concessionary parking for traders’ vehicles in the District Council car parks e.g. Market Place or Barmote Croft etc. (1 space per trader for the duration of the markets operation).

2.4 Bakewell Market

Bakewell Market which operates on a Monday from Granby Road and Market Place continues to be successful, with an average occupancy of 91% over the past 3 months.

Bakewell Market is ranked the 21st most visited page on the District Council’s webpage (ahead of Bakewell Farmers’ Market in 24th place) out of over 2,500. The increase in visitor numbers in the past year can probably be attributed to referrals from the Markets Facebook page (created in August 2015), which is updated almost daily.

2.5 Matlock Indoor Market

Matlock Indoor Market currently has only two occupants, a butcher and a greengrocer.

The District Council have been approached by two interested parties wishing to use the venue for commercial means.

2.5.1 Recommendation

The District Council considers alternative options for use of this facility and continues to work with Matlock Community Vision in doing so.

3 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Legal

The markets in Ashbourne, Wirkworth and Matlock were established by Royal Charter. The terms for relocation would be regulated by formal agreements. Whilst consultation has taken place, the legal risk is low to medium as the risk of a challenge cannot be fully mitigated.

3.2 Financial

Any additional income or savings in operational costs arising from this review will contribute towards the achievement of the Council’s Corporate Savings Target. If approved by this Committee, the contribution of £12,500 to Wirksworth Town Council
towards the cost of resurfacing will be referred to Council to request inclusion in the capital programme. The financial risk is assessed as low.

4 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

In preparing this report, the relevance of the following factors has also been considered: prevention of crime and disorder, equalities, environmental, climate change, health, human rights, personnel and property.

5 CONTACT INFORMATION

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6 BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

7 ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1 - Ashbourne Saturday Market Consultation Results
Appendix 1

Ashbourne Saturday Market Consultation Results

Do you support moving Ashbourne Saturday Market to the area of land known locally as Civic Square?

- Answered: 112

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<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
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Would you like to see the Market Place car park used for parking and/or events on Saturdays?

- Answered: 111
- Skipped: 1

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Do you think moving the Saturday Market will negatively affect trade to the businesses around the Market Place and in the town?

- Answered: 111
- Skipped: 1

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