23 August 2007

To: All Councillors

As a Member or Substitute of the Local Development Framework Advisory Committee, please treat this as your summons to attend the meeting on Monday, 3rd September 2007 at 6.00 pm in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Matlock.

Yours sincerely

Miss C M Leddy
Head of Corporate Services

AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES/SUBSTITUTES

Please advise Brian Evans on 01629 761301 or e-mail committee@derbyshiredales.gov.uk of any apologies for absence and substitute arrangements.

2. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

18 June 2007

3. INTERESTS

To enable members to declare any personal and/or prejudicial interests they have in subsequent Agenda items. Interests that become apparent at a later stage in the proceedings may be declared at that time.
4. DERBYSHIRE DALES CORE STRATEGY ISSUES AND OPTIONS – DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY WORKSHOP FEEDBACK

To summarise the discussions held at workshops with stakeholders and Parish Councils about the issues and options available to the District Council in taking forward a Development Strategy for inclusion in the Derbyshire Dales Core Strategy.

5. DERBYSHIRE DALES CORE STRATEGY ISSUES AND OPTIONS – CRIME, LEISURE AND HEALTH TOPIC PAPERS

To consider three topic papers on Crime, Leisure and Health each examining the characteristics of the local planning authority area and discussing the issues for inclusion in the Derbyshire Dales Core Strategy, provide Members with an opportunity to suggest alternative approaches and seek approval for an informal period of consultation with stakeholders.

APPENDIX 1

Members of the Committee: Councillors Ian Bates, Ken Bull, Charles Duncan, David Fearn, Steve Flitter, David Hoskin, Irene Ratcliffe, Lewis Rose OBE, Tony Rosser, Geoff Stevens, Carol Valentine, Carol Walker.

Substitutes: Councillors James Bentley, Jacque Bevan, Sue Burfoot, David Burton, Shirley Buckingham, Tracy Critchlow, Barry Hopkinson, Cate Hunt, John March, John Moseley.
DERBYSHIRE DALES CORE STRATEGY ISSUES AND OPTIONS – DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY WORKSHOP FEEDBACK

SUMMARY

This report summarises the discussions held with stakeholders at a workshop on 27 June 2007 and with Parish Councils on 10 July 2007 about the issues and options available to the District Council in taking forward a Development Strategy for inclusion in the Derbyshire Dales Core Strategy.

RECOMMENDATION

That the discussions held with stakeholders at the workshops be noted.

WARDS AFFECTED

All Wards outside the Peak District National Park

REASON(S) WHY THIS IS A KEY DECISION

Not a Key Decision

STRATEGIC LINK

The Core Strategy is a Development Plan Document that must be prepared by the Council as part of its Local Development Framework. The Core Strategy will set out the spatial vision and strategic planning objectives for the District. Once adopted all other Development Plan Documents must be in conformity with it. The publication of an Issues and Options Paper by March 2008 is identified as a key milestone in the Council’s Local Development Scheme.

1 REPORT

1.1 Members will recall that at the meeting held on the 18 June 2007 it was resolved that the work programme for the Core Strategy Issues and Options be approved (Minute 57/07) and the Development Strategy Topic Paper be approved as a basis for discussion at workshops with stakeholders and Parish Councils (Minute 58/07). Following consideration of all relevant issues by this Committee, consultation was undertaken with stakeholders in order to explore whether all relevant issues and options had been identified.

1.2 The Development Strategy Topic Paper approved by this Committee on 18 June 2007 formed the basis of discussion with stakeholders at a workshop on 27 June and Parish Council’s on 10 July 2007. The workshop included a presentation on the data collected about the District, and an outline of the main issues and options identified so far in relations to the development strategy. A total of 26 delegates attended the
stakeholder workshop and a total 5 representatives from parish councils attended the Parish Council workshop.

1.3 The following section provides a summary of the main points raised at the work shops:

2 Work Group Exercise 1 – Understanding The Place

2.1 Do the socio economic characteristics reflect stakeholder understanding of the issues? The list below provides suggestions from stakeholders about additional information that the District Council might wish collect to help develop a better understanding of the District’s socio economic characteristics.

- Further analysis of the District’s age profile including demographic trends;
- Rural deprivation, regional health indices, supporting people data and housing benefit data;
- Detailed assessment of education catchments areas in particular of the surrounding districts, including an assessment of the travel to school patterns;
- Identification of critical facilities and services within the District;
- Interaction with surrounding areas in particular access to services such as hospitals;
- Analysis of skills within the labour market and demographic trends;
- Train services and frequency;
- Coverage, and relevance of Parish Plans on developing the Development Strategy;
- Need to ensure appropriate distribution of housing tenure within different villages to reflect changing trends;
- Business creation / start-ups distribution within the District;
- Mobile services (library and food) and the role of the village hall in terms of day services;
- The level of childcare facilities;
- Physical constraints to the settlements (ie floodplain, land availability).

2.2 Have we omitted any information that you feel is relevant to understanding the place? The list below provides some additional thoughts from stakeholders that the District Council might wish to include in the Development Strategy:

- Identify trends in the economy, growth sectors, self employed and home working;
- Quality of Information and Communication Technologies and the level of broadband service;
- Trends / and the future of Agricultural Industry within the District;
- Quantify the impact of tourism on the economy;
- Provide an assessment of the “active” retired;
- Tourism and agricultural diversification;
- Common Agricultural Policy and its impact on the agricultural industry;
- Access to leisure services;
- Business advice and advice to the voluntary sector;
- Links to universities in particular for business development;
- Flood risk assessment;
- Data on second home ownership;
- Migrant workers in particular within the agriculture and tourism sectors;
• The level and distribution home working within the District;
• The potential for renewable energy and micro generation;
• Need to establish an overarching vision for the socio and economic future of Derbyshire Dales.
• Need to provide for the needs of the whole community in long term;
• Health Impact Assessment;

2.3 Are there any other plans and strategies that should be considered? The list below provides additional documents that the District Council might wish to include in the Development Strategy:

• The Core Strategy should be developed through the Local Strategic Partnership;
• Regional Energy Strategy;
• Housing Stock Conditions survey;
• Derbyshire Climate Change Strategy;
• Derbyshire Cultural Strategy;
• Gypsy Needs Assessment;
• Regional Public Health Strategy;
• Regional Economic Strategy;
• Sheltered Housing Review.

3 Work Group Exercise 2 – Future Development Pattern

3.1 Do you agree with these options? Stakeholders comments on the future development options included:

Option A – One Tier Settlement Framework of Market Towns only.

• This option may lead to social exclusion, a decline in villages services and restrict development from taking place elsewhere within the District;
• The quality of life of residents may be affected by increased concentration of development and would put pressure on the local landscape and historic setting;
• Without a detailed land availability assessment there may be a lack of available sites within town centres;
• No assessment of how much land is available for housing development.

Option B – A two tier Settlement Hierarchy – No change to existing strategic framework

• The inclusion of other larger villages and the market towns would help distribute housing across the District.
• The “other settlements” appear to be sustainable with good transport links, access to employment, schools and community facilities.
• Developing larger villages would provide opportunities for employment and housing

Option C – A two tier Settlement Hierarchy - Extend the existing strategic framework to include a number of additional settlements.
• The inclusion of other larger villages and the market towns would help distribute housing across the District.
• The “other settlements” appear to be sustainable with good transport links, access to employment, schools and community facilities.
• Developing larger villages would provide opportunities for employment and housing.

Option D – A three tier Settlement Hierarchy – To include Market Towns, Local Service Centres or villages

• Some stakeholder thought this option would be very restrictive in providing rural exception schemes;
• Many smaller villages have depopulated which has meant declining services and structural changes in employment. It was felt that many of the villages especially those in the South of the District are dormitory villages which struggle in isolation to maintain key services and facilities.

3.2 Are there any other options that could be considered?

• It was suggested that an additional option should be considered that proposed a “clustering” of small villages in the south of the District. Further research would need to be undertaken to demonstrate any associations between settlements and how they might work together in particular with public transport, education, doctors surgeries, schools, public houses and village shop. Stakeholders thought that associations between several villages could be made by examining which villages have key services such as schools and shops and the extent other residents from nearby villages use those facilities. For example it was mentioned by some stakeholders that the villages of Marston Montgomery, Roston, Norbury and Cubley tend to share services between them, such as the school at Marston Montgomery and because of established social networks in that area there are available both public and private transport sharing schemes.

3.3 What through the Core strategy can we do to make all communities sustainable?

Some of the stakeholders suggested the following that would contribute to creating sustainable communities:

• Affordable housing;
• Improving access to services such as health, leisure and health;
• Develop community plans so local people solve own problems and help to build community capacity;
• Undertake capacity studies of the settlements before making decision on options;
• Develop in villages to help them become more sustainable;
• Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment;
• Developing locations that are supported by public transport, leisure, community and essential services.

4 RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 Legal

As set out in the report
4.2 Financial

The costs of the stakeholder events and publishing the topic papers can be contained within existing budgets.

4.3 Corporate Risk

4.4 The Core Strategy is a pivotal document in the Local Development Framework and will guide development to 2026. It is essential that the Core Strategy is brought forward in accordance with the timetable set out in the Local Development Scheme, otherwise there is a potential for a policy vacuum to emerge after 2011 that would thereby weaken the District Council’s position in respect of its decision making ability on planning applications.

5 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.

6 CONTACT INFORMATION

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7 BACKGROUND PAPERS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2004</td>
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DERBYSHIRE DALES CORE STRATEGY ISSUES AND OPTIONS – CRIME, LEISURE AND HEALTH TOPIC PAPERS

SUMMARY

This report presents Members with three topic papers on Crime, Leisure and Health each examining the characteristics of the local planning authority area and discussing the issues for inclusion in the Derbyshire Dales Core Strategy. The report provides Members with an opportunity to suggest alternative approaches and seeks approval for an informal period of consultation with stakeholders.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Crime, Leisure and Health Topic Papers attached as Appendix 1, subject to any alternative issues and options proposed by Members, be approved as a basis for discussion with stakeholders.

WARDS AFFECTED

All wards outside the Peak District National Park.

REASON(S) WHY THIS IS A KEY DECISION

Not a key decision.

STRATEGIC LINK

The Core Strategy is a Development Plan Document that must be prepared by the Council as part of its Local Development Framework. The Core Strategy will set out the spatial vision and strategic planning objectives for the District. Once adopted all other Development Plan Documents must be in conformity with it. The publication of an Issues and Options Paper by March 2008 is identified as a key milestone in the Council’s Local Development Scheme.

1 REPORT

1.1 Background

The new planning system as introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local planning authorities adopt a broader approach to planning known as spatial planning, with the Core Strategy at the centre of this approach. Planning Policy Statement 12 (Local Development Frameworks) sets out:
“Spatial Planning goes beyond traditional landuse planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function”

In line with the advice in Planning Policy Statement 12 work has commenced on the preparation of the Derbyshire Dales Core Strategy. This will, once adopted set the strategic planning framework for Derbyshire Dales up to 2026. It will also play a key part in the delivery of the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Community Strategy 2006-2009.

The Core Strategy is a pivotal document in the Local Development Framework as it will set strategic context for all other Development Plan Documents and will include the following:

- **A vision and set of strategic objectives** for the development of District for the period up to 2026. This will provide a clear and concise statement of intentions for the future development of the area, supported by clear objectives to help realise the vision. The vision will be developed through public involvement and should capture the characteristics of the District, to distinguish it from other places and reflect specific local elements.

- **Include a Spatial Strategy** This will bring together the vision, objectives and policy into a coherent whole that provides a strategy for the area and individual locations which will be developed by the evidence base.

- **Core Policies** The Core Strategy will contain clear and concise policies for delivering the spatial strategy and set out the broad locations for delivering the housing and other strategic needs such as retail, leisure, community, essential public services and transport development.

- Set out an implementation and monitoring framework to ensure delivery of these policies.

The Core Strategy is of strategic importance to the Local Planning Authority, particularly given the emphasis expressed in Government advice that a robust evidence base should support such strategies. In order to ensure that all relevant issues are sufficiently addressed, topic papers on Crime, Leisure and Health have been prepared for consideration by this Committee and to be used as the basis for informal consultation with key stakeholders.

1.2 **Heath, Crime and Leisure – General Background**

The Core Strategy will help deliver the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Community Strategy by setting out its spatial aspects where appropriate, a long term spatial vision and express those elements that relate to the development and use of land. The topic papers have been prepared to consider how the Core Strategy can set the spatial planning framework for the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Community Strategy themes on Crime, Leisure and Health.

A key component of the Core Strategy is to facilitate positive improvements to the District’s health, safety and well-being and will eventually support the achievement of the Derbyshire Dales Core Strategy vision.
Health, well-being and safety are major issues on the national agenda, and are interrelated. Health is about more than access to medical treatment and services, it is about lifestyle, including routine exercise and fitness for all ages and interests and about living in a safe environment and feeling part of the community.

The draft East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy contains high level policies to which the Core Strategy must generally conform, which seek to improve the health of the region’s residents as well as ensuring that there is adequate provision of sports and recreational facilities.

The quality of the Derbyshire Dales natural environment and wealth of open spaces provides a range of opportunities for outdoor recreation and leisure. The local planning authority area includes a number of managed indoor and outdoor sport and recreation facilities for active and competitive sports, including the Matlock Lido, Ashbourne and Wirksworth Leisure Centres.

In comparison to the rest of the United Kingdom, the health and well-being of people who live in the East Midlands are better than average. Health in Derbyshire Dales is good overall, but there are some variations in health levels within the Local Planning Authority Area, with some areas experiencing levels of poor health.

The Derbyshire Dales has one of the lowest crime rates in England and is the safest place to live in Derbyshire. The design and layout of the built environment can help to reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour. A contributory factor to improving safety is to create and sustain a ‘sense of place’, where people take pride in their surroundings. Designing out crime and designing in community safety is encouraged by Government and should be a core principle in planning any new development as well as in helping to reduce crime and the fear of crime in existing developments.

The three Topic Papers on Crime, Leisure and Health are set out in Appendix 1 provide an outline of the characteristics of the local planning authority area, the main messages from relevant strategies followed by the issues that the Core Strategy will need to deal with. All three papers are structured into three sections that attempt to present an assessment of following:

1.3 A Review of National, Regional and Local Policies

Advice in PPS12 (Local Development Frameworks) requires the Core Strategy to draw on any other strategies of the District Council and other organisations that has implications for the development and use of land within the District. The Core Strategy should become the implementation mechanism for aspects of these other strategies. For example in relation to crime, leisure and health it should include policies that assist in the delivery of the Derbyshire County Primary Care Trust Strategy 2007 –2009 and the Derbyshire Dales Leisure Strategy 2004-2008.

Whilst there are others, the following documents set out the main advice on crime, leisure and health:

Crime

Planning Policy Statement 1 Delivering Sustainable Development sets out that sustainable development is the core principle for the planning system to deliver. At its heart is the need to plan for safe and sustainable communities. It emphasises that
good design will help promote a sense of place, community well being and health. It advocates a key objective “to create safe and accessible environments where crime and fear of crime does not undermine quality of life or community cohesion”.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998: Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires the District Council reasonably prevent crime, disorder and anti social behaviour in its area. The prevention of crime and the enhancement of community safety are matters that the District Council can include as material considerations when exercising its functions under the Town and Country Planning legislation.

The publication of the National Community Safety Plan (NCSP) sets out the Governments commitment and plans to improve community safety. Over the next three years, the key priorities have been established under the following five themes:

- making communities stronger and more effective;
- further reducing crime and anti-social behaviour;
- creating safer environments;
- protecting the public and building confidence; and
- improving people’s lives so they are less likely to commit offences or re-offend

East Midlands Regional Plan (Draft Regional Spatial Strategy): The draft spatial strategy sets out the “development form” for the region and in particular provides guidance to Local Authorities through Policy 3 “Promoting Better Design”. It looks for Local Authorities to improve the layout, design and construction of new development, including highway and parking design as a means of reducing the fear of crime and supporting community safety.

Derbyshire Dales Crime Reduction and Disorder Strategy is delivered by the Safer Derbyshire Dales Community Safety Partnership through action plans that seek to reduce vehicle crime, antisocial behaviour, violent crime, drug and alcohol related crime.

Leisure

Improving the population’s health is one of the government’s priorities and promoting an “Active Lifestyle” is a key part of achieving this. Making people more aware of how to achieve an “Active Lifestyle” includes providing nutritional information and encouraging an increase in physical activity levels. The importance of promoting a healthy lifestyle has led to the development of a Derbyshire Action Plan by Derbyshire Sport whose aim is to guide organisations within Derbyshire on promoting and providing physical activity. In response to the government’s priorities the District Council has published two documents that aim to increase participation in leisure and improving health within the District.

Derbyshire Dales Leisure Strategy sets out a vision to support participation in sport and recreational activity for all members of the community. Young people in particular are identified as a “target group” to focus resources on.

Dales Active Plan 2006 –2008 sets out an action plan which is designed to identify how the Council and it’s partners can increase the number of people becoming physically active.

Our Countryside: The Future: A Fair Deal for Rural England (DEFRA 2005): It sees the countryside as an enormous recreation asset, with its high quality landscapes,
fresh air, open space and tranquillity and recognises recreation can improve the mental health of participants.

PGG17 (Planning for Open Spaces, Sport and Recreation) indicates that open spaces, sport and recreation underpin people’s quality of life. It sets out how open space, sport and recreation can help deliver the Government’s broader objectives by:

- Supporting an urban renaissance
- Supporting a rural renewal
- Promotion social inclusion and community cohesion
- Health and well being
- Promoting more sustainable development

Planning Policy Statement 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas indicates that increasing opportunities for people to enjoy the countryside for sport and recreation provides new uses of land in the countryside and is an important source of income and employment.

**Health**

Planning Policy Statement 1 Delivering Sustainable Development sets out that sustainable development is the core principle for the planning system to deliver. It promotes communities which are inclusive, healthy and crime free. It advocates that access to jobs and services can be made without reliance on the car and recognises that this can contribute to delivering a healthy lifestyle.

The Government’s “Choosing Health” White Paper sets out the key principles for supporting the public to make healthier and more informed choices in regards to their health. The White Paper provides information and practical support to get people motivated and improve emotional wellbeing and access to services so that healthy choices are easier to make, in particular on the need to reduce obesity, improving information, planning and delivery of services to young people and improving links with the Primary Care Trusts.

Our countryside: The Future: A Fair Deal for Rural England (DEFRA 2005) advocates the Governments aspirations to increase health services in rural areas in particular improving care to older people and new primary care to improve delivery of services.

East Midlands Regional Plan (Draft Regional Spatial Strategy) identifies high level policies to ensure that these issues are adequately addressed in the Core Strategy, and contains policies that seek to improve the health of the region’s residents through improvements through in access to health, leisure and recreation facilities and services.

1.4 **Key Characteristics of the Core Strategy Area**

An objective assessment of the District’s crime, leisure and health has been undertaken to help identify the issues that need to be developed in the Core Strategy. To assist this process a whole series of data has been collected on:

**Crime**

- Data for each of the wards has been collected to establish the extent of crime within the local planning authority area. Information was collected on total
crime levels, burglary, wounding, common assault, theft of vehicles, violent
crime, anti social behaviour.

- The Indices of Deprivation 2004 have been examined to identify at sub-ward
the level of crime and living environment.

**Leisure**

- An assessment of the availability and distribution of recreation facilities has
been undertaken in the local planning authority area for open spaces, parks,
leisure routes, trails, cycle routes, greenways, allotments, play spaces, playing
pitches and courts.

- An assessment of the local planning authority area leisure facilities has been
undertaken including an analysis of the attendance and membership levels and
findings from recent satisfaction surveys.

**Health**

- Data by ward in the District has been analysed to establish rates of life
expectancy, health status, limiting long term Illness, death from disease,
smoking levels, obesity levels, binge drinking, and access to health services.

- The Health domain used for the Indices of Deprivation 2004 has been analysed
for the local planning authority area.

- An assessment of air quality, light and noise pollution and the distribution of
contaminated land has been undertaken to help establish the concentrations
and level of pollution in the local planning authority area

1.5 **Identification of Aims, Objectives and Issues**

The Health, Leisure and Crime Topic Papers include the following:

- Suggested draft strategic aim and objectives. A draft aim and objectives have
been put forward based on the messages from other strategies and issues.

- Identification of the wider socio, economic and environmental issues within the
District; and

- A number of specific questions prompting discussion about how the Core
Strategy can address the issues of the other relevant strategies.

2 **Next Steps**

It is proposed that the issues set out in the Crime, Leisure and Health Topic Papers
form the basis of discussion with stakeholders at a workshop on 12th September. The
workshop will include a presentation on the evidence collected about the District, and
an outline of the main issues identified so far in relation to crime, leisure and health.
Work group exercises led by a facilitator will be used to develop a better
understanding of the issues that need to be addressed and options available.
3 **RISK ASSESSMENT**

3.1 **Legal**

As set out in the report

3.2 **Financial**

The costs of the stakeholder events and publishing the topic papers can be contained within existing budgets

3.3 **Corporate Risk**

The Core Strategy is a pivotal document in the Local Development Framework and will guide development to 2026. It is essential that the Core Strategy is brought forward in accordance with the timetable set out in the Local Development Scheme, otherwise there is a potential for a policy vacuum to emerge, after 2011 that would thereby weaken the District Council's position in respect of its decision making ability on planning applications.

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**

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6 **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

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Topic Paper 2: Crime

Core Strategy

Issues and Options

Key Stakeholder Consultation
September 2007
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Purpose

Work has commenced on the District Council’s Core Strategy, a key document in the Local Development Framework (LDF), that when adopted will provide the central policies for delivering the District Council’s spatial vision and objectives. It will guide the broad patterns of development over the next twenty years which will be based on a thorough understanding of the District’s local identity and distinctiveness. The District Council’s Core Strategy will only cover that part of the Derbyshire Dales outside the Peak District National Park.

The new planning system requires the District Council to think in strategic terms and reflect a spatial planning approach when developing the Core Strategy. Planning Policy Statement 12 (Local Development Frameworks) says:

“Spatial Planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function”

The District is required to go beyond the methods of traditional land use planning and move towards spatial planning which moves the focus on regulation and control of land, to a wider more far ranging approach that aims to ensure the best use of land is delivered through a vision and overarching strategy for the District. At the heart of the Core Strategy will be the concept of sustainable development and sustainable communities. These have to be translated into a framework that will guide decisions on the:

- scale and distribution of growth and regeneration; and
- strategic policy and targets for housing, employment and retailing

This is reflected in PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development which says:

“Planning shapes the places where people live and work and the country we live in. It plays a key role in supporting the Government’s wider social, environmental and economic objectives and for sustainable communities”

The new planning system is challenging because the process involves:

- Early engagement with key stakeholders and the community before any key decisions are made;
- Bringing out issues and options;
- Sharing information;
- Gathering evidence;
- Carrying out a thorough self assessment; and
- Being prepared to take difficult decisions

This is the second of a series of discussion papers that will be prepared by the District Council to help stimulate debate and discussion about the future direction of the District Council’s planning policies. This will provide valuable information in addressing the important strategic issues and developing the Core Strategy’s vision and strategy.
The Core Strategy must be prepared in a way that allows early involvement with the community.

This consultation will help the District Council seek stakeholder aspirations where the workshops will provide an opportunity to discuss the evidence about the approach taken so far and to help us “fine tune” an Issues and Option” document which will be subject to wider public consultation in March 2008.

In establishing our evidence base we need to include an assessment of:

- Establish the current levels of different types of crime committed in the district;
- Identify which Wards have the highest level of committed crimes;
- Identify residents accessibility to police services;
- How the planning system can influence crime and safety through Local Development Framework (LDF) policies;
- Establish resident views of crime and safety in their communities;
- Highlight initiatives set by the Council in partnership with others to reduce crime;
- Relevant national and regional policies that may have an influence on crime within the District.

The structure of this paper is threefold:

- Identify key messages from national and regional policy;
- Present baseline information of the characteristics of the District to help inform where development might be suitable over the next 20 years; and
- Outline some of the issues when creating safe and sustainable neighbourhoods.

The following questions have been asked about the approach taken and on the interpretation of the evidence presented:

- Do you think the correct issues have been identified?
- Are there any significant omissions?
- Are there any omissions in the key statistics?
- Do you agree with the objectives of policy, which are being suggested?
- What factors influence the level of crime in the District?
- What do you think are the main objectives that need to be achieved when considering crime related issues?
- How can the planning system contribute towards achieving the objectives of other strategies and partnerships?
Introduction: The New Planning System

1.1 In September 2004 the Government introduced new legislation, which changed the way in which local Councils plan for the future development needs of their communities. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act replaced the old system of local plans and structure plans with a system of ‘Local Development Frameworks’ (LDF). The new system sees local planning policy split across a number of different documents, which can be created, reviewed and replaced to different timescales, in order to speed up the planning system and allow greater flexibility. Therefore, instead of reviewing the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan that was adopted in November 2005, the District Council is now preparing the documents that will make up Derbyshire Dales LDF.

Derbyshire Dales LDF consists of the following documents:

- **Local Development Scheme (LDS)** is a timetable, which sets out when the District Council will produce each document of the LDF (last reviewed 15 June 2007).

- **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** sets out how people will be consulted in the production of the documents that make up the LDF and on planning applications ( Adopted February 2007).

- **Core Strategy** (this Document) is the overarching policy document that sets the broad policy framework for all the other documents in the LDF.

- **Affordable Housing Development Plan Document** This document will provide policies for the delivery of affordable housing and will draw on the recently published Housing Needs Survey and Housing Market Assessment.

- **Matlock Master Plan Area Action Plan** will set out policies for the regeneration of Matlock town centre

- **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)** The District Council has adopted SPDs on Shopfront Design Guidance, Farm Buildings Design Guidance, Affordable Housing with adoption of a Landscape Character and Design Guidance anticipated this September.

- **Housing and Employment Allocations Development Plan Document** will develop site specific locations for employment and housing and will take into account evidence from the employment land review (to be completed by December 2007), Housing Market Assessment and Housing Land Availability Assessment.
**LDF Preparation**

1.2 As set out in the District Council’s latest Local Development Scheme (June 2007) the production of the Core Strategy will be prepared to the following timetable:

1) Start of Preparation Process October 2006
2) Start of Issues and Options Consultation March 2008
3) Start of Public Participation on Preferred Options October 2008
4) Submission to Secretary of State September 2009
5) Pre Examination Meeting November 2009
6) Examination May 2010
7) Receipt of Inspector’s Report May 2010
8) Adoption July 2010

**The Core Strategy**

1.3 The Core Strategy is the key document in the LDF, which sets the strategic context for other development plan documents to conform with. The Core Strategy will contain the strategic policies that will guide the sustainable development of the Derbyshire Dales for at least 10 years from when it was adopted and will be integrated with other strategies to provide an effective basis for achieving change.

The Core Strategy should comprise of:

- **A vision and objectives**
  
  A vision should be a clear and concise statement of intentions for the future of the area. These should be supported by clear objectives to help realise the vision. The vision should be developed through public involvement and should capture the characteristics of the place, to distinguish it from other places and reflect specific local elements.

- **A spatial strategy**
  
  This will bring together the vision, objectives and policy into a coherent whole that provides a strategy for the area and individual locations. The strategy should relate to the geography of the area and be founded on its physical and demographic characteristics, internal and external links, and relationships with neighbouring areas.

- **Core policies**
  
  The Core Strategy should contain clear concise policies for delivering the spatial strategy. It should set out broad locations for delivering the housing and other strategic needs such as employment, retail, leisure, community, essential public services and transport development. The core policies should be integrated, coherent and based on a clear understanding of the economic, social and environmental needs and opportunities of the area, and any constraints on meeting those needs.

- **A monitoring and implementation framework** to ensure delivery of these policies to ensure delivery of these policies.
2 Messages from National, Regional and Local Policies and Strategies

2.1 The District Council is required to take account of the principles and characteristics of other relevant strategies when preparing the Core Strategy. It must be consistent with national policy and conform generally with the Emerging East Midlands Regional Plan. National and regional issues set the context for the Core Strategy, but it should also take into account local circumstances as revealed by community involvement and evidence gathering. The District Council will need to consult closely with the bodies responsible for those strategies to ensure effective integration.

2.2 PPS12 (Local Development Frameworks) requires the Core Strategy to draw on any other strategies of the local authority and other organisations that have implications for the development and use of land in the area. Where appropriate the Core Strategy should become the implementation mechanism for aspects of these other strategies.

2.3 Figure 1 below lists the main documents that the District Council consider should be taken into account when considering future patterns of development.

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<th>National</th>
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<th>Sub Regional</th>
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<tr>
<td>Secured by Design Initiative</td>
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<td>Derbyshire Policing Plan 2007- 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Park Mark Initiative</td>
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The key issues/messages that emerge from these documents is presented below:
2.4 The Government’s White Paper was published in October 2006. A number of themes are presented and issues are discussed as ways of improving services and meeting community’s expectations for a safer environment in which to live and work. Community Safety is highlighted at ‘the heart of the place-shaping role of local authorities’. The White Paper provides ‘a sustainable framework for local action which will strengthen partnership working and give communities a bigger say in identifying and tackling local safety priorities’.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

2.5 Sections 5 and 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002, and the Police and Justice Act 2006, require specific agencies, known as responsible authorities, to work together, and with other agencies within the community, to tackle crime and disorder and misuse of drugs in their local areas. The Act requires the responsible authorities to set up Crime and Disorder Reduction partnerships, also called Community Safety Partnerships. The partnerships are required by law to carry out audits of crime and disorder, and develop strategies to deal effectively with these problems.

2.6 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a duty upon local authorities to seek to prevent crime and disorder in its area in carrying out its duties.

2.7 Specifically, Section 17 of the Act requires:

“Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour in its area.”

2.8 The duty imposed by the Crime and Disorder Act therefore is for the Council to seek to prevent crime and disorder; to have regard to the crime and disorder implications of its decisions and the need to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area. This duty applies to all of the Council’s functions; therefore the issue is neither the responsibility of any particular department, but a cross-departmental corporate responsibility. In this regard planning can contribute to the success of preventing crime and disorder, but does not operate in isolation and will not, on its own, provide the mechanism or the means for the Council to prevent crime and disorder in its area.

2.9 Under the requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, and in line with Government Guidance, the Council considers that it is appropriate to seek to minimise the impact of development on community safety and ensure the development contributes to measures to prevent and deter crime and vandalism and other antisocial behaviour.
Circular 5/94 Planning out Crime

2.10 Circular 5/94 “Planning Out Crime” recognises that the planning system is an important factor in a successful crime prevention strategy. It states that “there should be a balanced approach to design which attempts to reconcile the visual quality of a development with the need for crime prevention”. The Circular also states, “used sensitively the planning system can be instrumental in producing attractive and well-managed environments that help discourage anti-social behaviour”.

2.11 The Circular gives particular emphasis to town centres by acknowledging that one of the main reasons people avoid them at night is the fear about their safety and security as there are very few people about. The Circular recognises that “breaking that vicious circle is a key to bringing life back to town centres”.

2.12 Circular 5/94 acknowledges “crime prevention is capable of being a material consideration when planning applications are considered”. However, it is only one of the considerations to be taken into account and the weight that is given to crime prevention depends on the individual circumstances of the case.


2.13 This was published by the Office for the Deputy Prime Minister and is a good practice guide for planners, architects and developers to make streets, homes, and parks safer places. The guide encourages greater attention to crime prevention principles and to the attributes of safer places, and is intended as a starting point for planners. It will be built upon with new local solutions, as best practice evolves and local conditions change.

2.14 This guide challenges influential developers and designers to think in a holistic manner about each new building project. A key principle is that there is no universal solution to every problem. Each location is unique, and so what works in one place may not work in another. It is important that the many professional disciplines work closely together and pay close attention to the needs of the local area.

2.15 The guide will be of interest to anyone involved in the planning and design of new development. The guide offers a better understanding between the many disciplines, which need to work together to produce sustainable communities.

2.16 The guide acknowledges that sustainable communities are those which succeed economically, socially and environmentally, and respect the needs of future generations. They are well-designed places where people feel safe and secure; where crime and disorder, or the fear of crime, doesn't undermine quality of life or community cohesion. Safer places are therefore key to creating sustainable communities.

2.17 The guide focuses on 7 attributes of sustainability that are particularly relevant to crime prevention. Although not to be applied to all situations, they should be considered as means to thinking about crime prevention, and promoting community safety through the planning system. The attributes of safe, sustainable places are:
• **Access and Movement**: places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security
• **Structure**: places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict
• **Surveillance**: places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked
• **Ownership**: places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community
• **Physical Protection**: places that include necessary, well-designed security features
• **Activity**: places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times
• **Management and Maintenance**: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future

2.18 These issues are considered as prompts to thinking about crime prevention and promoting community safety through the planning system in the local context. It recognises that planning’s contribution to crime prevention must be based upon analysis of the local situation. The guide states that planning can contribute directly to crime prevention through the following tools:
- Development plan policies
- Supplementary planning guidance
- Pre-application advice
- Development control decision-making
- Planning conditions and planning obligations
- Planning can also influence crime prevention by working in partnership with the police and agencies such as crime and disorder reduction partnerships

Department for Communities and Local Government **PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development** (2005)

2.19 PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development, sets out that good design will help to promote sense of place, community well being and health and to reinforce civic pride. Above all, it is part of the process of making successful places. It is, however, important to acknowledge that the nature of crime is a complex matter and that other mechanisms such as education and a degree of personal responsibility for community safety are also essential in combating crime fear of crime and antisocial behaviour. Nonetheless, good quality design can contribute to reducing crime despite other social issues that also affect levels of crime. PPS1 makes it clear that crime prevention should be a material consideration in determining planning applications. It also states that key objectives should include ensuring that developments ‘create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder or fear of crime does not undermine quality of life or community cohesion’
Home Office ‘Cutting Crime 2008 –2011’

2.20 The strategy focuses upon continuing the trend of reducing crime. The strategy sets out how this is proposed to be achieved over the next four years. A number of key areas are identified as follows:

- Stronger focus on serious violence
- Continued pressure on anti-social behaviour
- Renewed focus on young people
- New national approach to designing out crime
- Continuing to reduce re-offending
- Greater sense of national partnership
- Building public confidence


2.21 The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) and the former Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR) jointly commissioned research on 'The Value of Urban Design', which was published in February 2001. This suggests good urban design adds social and environmental value. Creating a better-connected environment that is inclusive and accessible will enhance the sense of safety and security within a development and surrounding areas.

Secured by Design Award Initiative

2.22 Secured By Design’, was originally set up by ten Police Forces in 1988 and, is now a nationally acclaimed Police initiative supported by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and backed by the Home Office Crime Reduction Unit. It supports the idea that good design plays a vital role in the creation of safe, attractive places to live and work.

2.23 The way development layouts are designed impacts on the way places function and their sense of place. The layout of a place deals with the arrangement of streets, buildings, public and private spaces. The design of these key elements collectively, affects the levels of activities, movement and surveillance in a positive or negative way, which ultimately impacts on the safety and security of places.

Park Mark Scheme

2.24 As part of the Secured by Design initiative, ACPO also launched the Secured Car Parks Award Scheme in 1992 to encourage those responsible for car parks to improve security standards as a means of reducing criminal activity, the fear of crime and the perception of crime in all car parks and vehicle retention areas. Developers are encouraged to apply for Secured by Design and Secured Car Park Awards as appropriate.

2.25 Over the past few years this scheme has been adapted to ensure that all types of parking facilities, whether they are city centre, rural, multi-storey, surface etc. are able to reach a suitable standard of security and the scheme was re-launched in April 2004 as the Safer Parking Scheme (SPS). The SPS award bestows on parking
facilities that meet the required standards of the scheme is called the Park Mark Safer Parking Award (PMSPA).

2.26 The purpose of the Safer Parking Scheme is to:

- Reduce crime and the fear of crime within parking facilities.
- Provide guidance to owners, operators and developers of parking facilities, both new and existing, on how to establish and maintain a safe and secure environment through the introduction of proven management processes, physical measures and site security systems, having considered the local crime and disorder within the immediate location.
- Raise awareness to the general public, when parking their car, motorcycle, bicycle etc. that the owner/operator has considered, and where appropriate taken action, to reduce crime and the fear of crime within the parking facility that they have chosen to use.
- Provide a design framework for Architects and developers of new parking facilities.
Regional

**East Midlands Regional Assembly, East Midlands Regional Plan (Draft Regional Spatial Strategy)**

2.27 There is a requirement for the Core Strategy to conform with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy, which for Derbyshire Dales is the emerging East Midlands Regional Plan.

2.28 The Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands Region was approved in March 2005, which will provide the statutory strategic framework for the preparation of the Council’s Local Development Documents. This document sets out the strategic approach for guiding the broad future level and distribution of growth in the District.

2.29 The Spatial Strategy sets out the “development form” of the region - the way in which the region is going to grow and develop. It establishes regional proprieties for both urban and rural areas.

2.30 The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy provides guidance to Local Authorities through its Policy 3 ‘Promoting Better Design’. It indicates Local Authorities to improve the layout, design and construction of new development, including highway and parking design that improves safety of public space and design which helps to reduce crime and the fear of crime, supports community safety, promotes vitality and benefits people’s quality of life.


2.31 The Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) seeks to integrate economic, environmental, social and spatial objectives in plan making and decision-making. It sets out the following:

- To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings;
- To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime; and
- To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities of the region.
2.32 The Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Community Strategy has been produced jointly by the Local Strategic Partnership, which includes people from the public and voluntary sectors. The community strategy presents the main issues for Derbyshire Dales and High Peak and has an overarching aim to improve the overall quality of life and well being of residents.

2.33 The Community Strategy identifies key themes to be tackled as part of the Local Strategic action plans of particular relevance is:

2.34 Theme 7: Crime and Community Safety, which aims to develop and strengthen neighbourhoods to become safer especially within public car parks.

2.35 A number of objectives and action plans have been set for the year 2007/08 as outlined below:

- To reduce fear of crime;
- To tackle alcohol-related crime and disorder;
- To reduce anti-social behaviour; and
- To reduce crime.

Appendix 4 detailed the 2007/08 Action Plan

**Derbyshire Dales District Council, Corporate Plan 2007 / 2008**

2.36 The District Council’s Corporate Plan builds upon the Community Strategy, and sets out seven key priority objectives, as follows:

- Improve the supply of decent, affordable homes for local people
- Increase the number of people, especially young people, participating in leisure activities
- Reduce, re-use and recycle waste
- Protect and improve the safety and health of residents and visitors
- Stimulate economic, community and environmental regeneration
- Improve access to services
- Support service delivery improvements

2.37 The Core Strategy can assist the Council to achieve the aims of the Community Strategy and the priorities in its Corporate Plan by delivering the land use elements. Improving the quality of life, protecting and enhancing the environment, and the safety and health of resident and visitors are key themes in the District Council’s Corporate Plan. The Council will seek to encourage developers, to bring forward proposals that meet the ‘Secured by Design’ and resist development where the principles of crime prevention are not taken into account.
2.38 Until 2011 regard should be given to the Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan within the District Council’s emerging Development Plan Documents.

2.39 The Joint Structure Plan seeks to encourage sustainable development by ensuring that new developments are:

- Of high quality design. Attention should be given to the appropriateness and sensitivity of proposals in relation to the character of the locality. Planning permission should not be granted for proposals for new development that would be detrimental to the local distinctiveness of the area.

- Development will take full account of the need for community safety and crime prevention measures. Particular attention will be given to the overall layout and relationship between buildings, open spaces and public routes, the relationship and proximity of new buildings to the highway, boundary treatments, landscaping and external lighting.

**Derbyshire Dales District Council, Derbyshire Dales Local Plan Adopted (2005)**

2.40 The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan is the development plan document for the District and covers the period up to 2011 and under the transition arrangements, the provisions in the Local Plan will remain in force until at least November 2008. After this date, the contents of the Local Plan will gradually be replaced by the policies and proposals in the emerging Local Development Documents.

2.41 Policy NBE27 Crime Prevention seeks to give effect to these initiatives and states that planning permission will only be granted if it can be demonstrated that the design and layout of new developments minimises the opportunity for crime. Policy ‘NBE 27: Crime Prevention’ has been referred to 28 times over 2006/07 in the granting of planning permissions.

2.42 The policy influenced developers to bring forward proposals that have proper regard to the design and layout, such as landscaping and planting on sites, footpath locations, security lighting.

**Designing out Crime in Derbyshire (2006)**

2.43 This protocol seeks to establish a formal working relationship between the County, City, District and Borough Councils, Peak District National Park and Derbyshire Constabulary to ensure that the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) are reflected in planning decisions. It is intended to take every opportunity to improve community safety and securing by designing out crime using the planning system.

2.44 The police will assist councils by providing advice following consultation with planning officers and developers, agents and architects. Police Crime Prevention Design Advisors will provide advice throughout the following stages of the planning process:
• **Pre-application discussions** – Provide written comments on applications, which have a crime and disorder implication.

• **Registration & determination** - Provide written comments on applications, which have a crime and disorder implication.

• **Post decision** – planning officers contact CPDA where applicants submit minor amendments.

• **Policy formulation** - policy officers to contact police when amending Local Development Frameworks.

• **Highway and environmental improvement schemes**

Categories of development requiring consultation to be made with the police include:

• Housing units of 10 or more
• Major Industrial or leisure schemes
• New Schools
• Proposals that include areas of open space, including parks, linkage footpaths and open spaces
• Developments including off street communal parking provision
• Proposals involving transport interchanges and other highway infrastructure
• Use Classes A3, A4, A5 developments and other entertainment establishments
• Change of use to new build leisure and entertainment establishments
• Where the intended users/occupants of a development are particularly vulnerable and require higher standards of security or personal safety.

**Derbyshire Dales Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005 – 2008**

2.45 The Strategy will be delivered through ‘The Safer Derbyshire Dales Community Safety Partnership’, through which legislation requires 'responsible authorities' to work together with organisations, businesses and local communities to reduce crime and disorder in their local areas. The Safer Derbyshire Dales Community Safety Partnership is made up of seven responsible authorities and a range of other organisations. The responsible authorities are:

• Derbyshire Constabulary ‘B’ Division
• Derbyshire County Council
• Derbyshire Dales District Council
• Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
• Derbyshire Police Authority
• Derbyshire County PCT

2.46 The Priorities of the crime and reduction strategy are to identify and aim to:

• To reduce vehicle crime
• To reduce Anti-social behaviour
• To reduce violent crime
• To reduce drug and alcohol related crime
• To target prolific and other priority offenders

2.47 The Strategy will be delivered through action plans, which contain a range of indicators to tackle the crime problems identified within the priorities. The action
plans that relate to the Core Strategy are presented within the projects and initiatives section of this paper.


2.48 This guide was produced by the Safer Derbyshire Dales Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership. The Guide shows how careful design can reduce the opportunity for crime and improve the feeling of safety within our communities. It promotes a practical and co-ordinated approach to the problems of safety and security for people and properties by raising awareness and providing practical solutions for the design and layout of the physical environment.

Key aims of this guidance are to:

- Reduce crime.
- Reduce antisocial behavior.
- Reduce the fear of crime.
- Improve quality of life

**Derbyshire Policing Plan 2007 –2008**

2.49 The plan sets out five key priorities that are to be addressed across the Derbyshire County as follows:

- Reduce overall crime
- Enable people to feel safer in communities
- Bring more offences to justice in partnership with other criminal justice agencies
- Strengthen public protection in particular by tackling serious and organised crime
- Protect the county from terrorism and extremism

The plan takes into account both the Governments national priorities and also the views of local communities. The achievements and trends of crime in the county are analysed and presented.
3 Key Statistics of the Core Strategy Area

3.1 An objective assessment of District’s socio and economic characteristics is being developed to help identify the issues for the evidence base for the consultation on an Issues and Options Paper in March 2008.

Spatial Characteristics

3.2 Map 1 below show the location of key settlements and Appendix 1 presents the ward and parish administration boundaries

Summary Settlements

- The Core Strategy area covers approximately 33,000 hectares of the Derbyshire Dales that lies outside the Peak District National Park.
- The District is mostly rural in character and comprises attractive areas of countryside interspersed with a large number of villages and hamlets. The District’s towns: Matlock, Wirksworth and Ashbourne are long established as market towns. These towns act as a service centre to a wide rural hinterland and are home to 47% of the total population whilst 29% live within large villages and the remaining 24% are scattered among the rural parishes in small villages / hamlets.
- The district contains 53 settlements of varying size, pattern and function which include market towns, villages and small hamlets:
  
  To the north the main population areas include Matlock Town (10,000), Darley Dale (5000), Wirksworth (5000) and Cromford (1500). The hinterland around these settlements include Northwood, South Darley, Tansley, Brassington, Bonsall and Middleton with populations of each settlement varying between around 700 to 1000.

  To the south Ashbourne (7500), Doveridge (1500), Brailsford (1000), Clifton (500) and Hulland Ward (1000) represent the main population areas. The remainder of the District is dispersed with small settlements of populations about 100-300

- The population density of the area is 1.3 persons per hectare compared to county averages of 2.9 and national averages of 3.8.

Demographic Data

3.3 Appendix 2 presents the demographic characteristics by ward and settlement in the District using the Census 2001 data which includes information on:

- total population;
- population density;
- age structure; and
- population profiles by ward and principle settlements and population change since 1991.
Summary

- The current population of the Local Planning Authority is 48,920 (2004 Mid-Year Estimate)
- The total population of the three market towns is 24,020 (Census 2001) split as Matlock (9,496), Wirksworth (4,965), Ashbourne (7,644).
- Males accounted for 49.6% of the population and females 50.3% of the population.
- Between 1991 and 2001 the population of the Derbyshire Dales grew by about 6%
- The age profile of District in 2001 was 18.5% comprised 0-15 years old, 16 – 64 years old was 63.4% and the proportion of the population in the age group 65 and over was 18.6% suggesting the District has an ageing population

Crime in Derbyshire Dales

Summary

- Crime levels are lower in Derbyshire Dales than almost anywhere else in England and figures show that it is ‘the safest place to live in Derbyshire’
- Crime tends to be higher in the summer months than the winter months
- Only 30 crimes are committed for every thousand residents (NCS, July 2006)
- The amount of police recorded crime in the District between April 2006 and March 2007 reached 2736 crimes
3.4 The total amount of crime in the Local Planning Authority area from the year 2000 continuously increased until it reached a peak in 2002/03 at almost 3,000 crimes. However since then the District Council and Derbyshire Police have been successful in reducing the level of crime. However the graph shows that over the last couple of years, crime has slowly started to rise again.

Total Crime in the Derbyshire Dales Between 2000 to 2007

![Graph showing crime trends from 2000 to 2007.]

3.5 Overall the total crime levels in the Derbyshire Dales are low and expectations to maintain high levels are high. Over 2006/07 there were 2736 crimes committed in the District, compared to 81,037 crimes across the whole of Derbyshire. The Strategy indicates that the three main market towns of Matlock, Wirksworth and Ashbourne are the areas that experience higher levels of crime. However the ward of Masson which experiences the worst levels of crime in the District at a rate of 99.0 per 1000 population. Other areas experiencing particularly higher levels of crime include Matlock All Saint. (90.3). Within the smaller settlements the crime rates are very low. The Map below shows the distribution of crime within the local planning authority area.
Burglary

3.6 Burglary crimes have risen in recent years, but typically there are about 130 burglaries committed each year. The District Council has set a target to reduce the figure to 112 per year. In response the Council has set two main action plans to tackle the problem, which include police enforcement action and prevention. In terms of domestic burglary the higher levels occur within Brailsford (17.4). Overall the number of burglaries in the District is extremely low at 3% of all crimes in the District, compared to 12% of all burglaries across Derbyshire.
3.7 Wounding includes any assault where injury has occurred, including actual bodily harm. Over 2006/07, a rate of 6.4 per 1000 population wounding crimes had been committed in the Derbyshire Dales, this is 9% of all crimes in the planning area, compared to 20% of all crimes in Derbyshire. Wounding crimes have been the worst in the wards of Ashbourne North (17.5) and Matlock All Saints (12.6). The map below shows the distribution of wounding crimes within the local planning authority area.
3.8 Common assault is very low across the district (2% of all crime in the district); the highest number of common assault crimes committed over 2006 to 2007 was at a rate of 3.6 per 1000 population in Ashbourne North. The map below shows the distribution of common assault within the local planning authority area.
Theft and Taking of Vehicles

3.9 In the Derbyshire Dales the rate of this type of crime was 1.4 per 1000 population compared to Derbyshire at a rate of 8.0 per 1000 population over 2006/07. The map below shows that the theft and taking of vehicles has been worst in Matlock All Saints (3.6) and Winster & South Darley (13.9). Theft from vehicles in the district is currently 4.7 per 1000 population, which is higher than the whole of Derbyshire at a rate of 3.0. The Map overleaf shows that the ward of Masson has experienced higher levels of theft from vehicles.
3.10 Vehicle crime has been reducing steadily and continuously. Over 2006/07 vehicle crime accounted for 6% of all crimes in the district. 20% of vehicle crimes happen in car parks. The wards of Masson (17.7) and Matlock All Saints (10.6) have experienced the worst levels of vehicle crime in the Derbyshire Dales over 2006/07.
3.11 Two key areas of violent crime are alcohol related crime and domestic abuse. Violent crime accounted for 16% of all crime in the district over 2006/07. The rate of violent crime in the district was 11.5 per 1000 population, compared to a rate of 16.0 per 1000 population in Derbyshire. The highest levels of violent crime in the planning area of the district have been committed in the wards of Ashbourne North (28.5) and Masson (21.9).
3.12 The British Crime Survey (BCS) is a very important source of information about levels of crime and public attitudes to crime. The BCS measures the amount of crime in England and Wales by asking people about crimes they have experienced in the last year. The BCS includes crimes, which are not reported to the police, so it is an important alternative to police records. Victims do not report crime for various reasons.

3.13 The BCS helps to identify those most at risk of different types of crime, and this helps in the planning of crime prevention programmes. The BCS looks at peoples attitudes to crime, such as how much they fear crime, and what measures they would take to avoid it.

3.14 The graph below shows the amount of BCS reported crime between the years 2000 to 2007 in the Local Planning Authority area of the district. From 2000 to 2003 the number of BCS crimes increased, since then to date the crimes have been steady reaching 2074 crimes by 2007.
The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 definition of anti-social behaviour (ASB) is a widely used definition. It defines ASB as follows:

“Acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the defendant”.

In the Derbyshire Dales District, there are only seven ASBO’s. The ages of residents labelled with the orders range from the ages 14 to 30. 71% of the ASBOs in the Dales started from the end of 2006 to date.
3.17 The revised English Indices of Deprivation 2004 were published in April 2004 and offer an in-depth approach to measuring deprivation at sub-ward level. These sub-ward areas have been developed from the existing ward boundaries with each ward typically having between four and six areas within it. Each area has a minimum size of 1,000 residents and 400 households, but averages 1,500 residents. In order that the Core Strategy can address the social and economic wellbeing of the District, as well as minimising impact upon the environment, relative levels of deprivation in each sub ward have been measured using the following domains:

- Income deprivation;
- Employment deprivation;
- Health deprivation and disability;
- Education,
- Skills and training deprivation;
- Barriers to Housing and Services;
- Crime; and
- Living Environment.

**Summary**

- Despite small pockets of deprivation in the Market Towns Derbyshire Dales has very low levels of deprivation
- The score for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation of all Super Output Areas in Derbyshire Dales is ranked high compared to National and Derbyshire indices
- In terms of barriers to housing and services domain, there are six Derbyshire Dales Super Output Area’s in the worst 10% of all Super Output Area’s in England
- However for the Crime domain Derbyshire Dales is ranked as being within the 10% least deprived authorities in England.

3.18 Super Output Areas are small areas within wards, used for geographical analysis. The SOA’s provide better data analysis, as population size is more consistent. This is particularly useful for the market towns in the Derbyshire Dales where most of the populations are high. In total there are 31 SOA’s in the planning area of the Derbyshire Dales (code map is located in Appendix 1).

**Crime Domain**

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types)
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types).
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types)
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types)

The Map below sets out the amount of crime deprivation in the District.
3.19 Levels of crime in the district are very low particularly within Super Output Area E01019629 located within Norbury, which is in the top 1% least deprived SOAs in both Derbyshire and England.

3.20 SOAs within the locations of Hulland, Doveridge & Sudbury, Dovedale & Parwich, Darley Dale, Clifton & Bradley, and Ashbourne South are within the top 5% least deprived areas in Derbyshire. Over half of SOAs in the Derbyshire Dales lie within the top 25% least deprived SOAs in England.

3.21 There are only 2 SOAs (E01019620 & E01019626) within the 25% most deprived SOAs in Derbyshire, which are located within the areas of Masson and Matlock St Giles

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<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>SOA Code</th>
<th>Crime Score</th>
<th>Crime Rank of Score</th>
<th>% National Rank</th>
<th>Derbyshire Rank</th>
<th>% Derbyshire Rank</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Ashbourne North</td>
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<td>-0.06</td>
<td>16967</td>
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<td>Ashbourne South</td>
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<td>Ashbourne South</td>
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<td>94</td>
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<td>97</td>
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<td>Carsington Water</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clifton &amp; Bradley</td>
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<td>-1.32</td>
<td>30734</td>
<td>95</td>
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<td>Darley Dale</td>
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<td>30625</td>
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<td>Darley Dale</td>
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<td>78</td>
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<td>Matlock All Saints</td>
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<td>72</td>
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<td>Matlock All Saints</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matlock St Giles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matlock St Giles</td>
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<td>Matlock St Giles</td>
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<td>Matlock St Giles</td>
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<td>0.03</td>
<td>15755</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norbury</td>
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<td>32123</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Stanton</td>
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<td>Winster &amp; South Darley</td>
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<td>454</td>
<td>93</td>
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<td>Wirksworth</td>
<td>E01019633</td>
<td>-0.92</td>
<td>27843</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wirksworth</td>
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<td>-0.59</td>
<td>24189</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirksworth</td>
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<td>-0.73</td>
<td>25876</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirksworth</td>
<td>E01019636</td>
<td>-0.14</td>
<td>18160</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.22 There are three main police stations in the district, located within the three market towns. For residents living in more isolated rural areas of the district, it may be difficult to visit one of the police stations. The police force has introduced mobile police stations, which are operated by police support staff, which can deal with anything that the main police stations deal with.

3.23 The mobile police stations visit the smaller settlements identified on the map once a month, either in the morning or afternoon.
Secured by Design Awards in Derbyshire Dales

3.24 Since 2000 there have been 12 developments, which have achieved the Secured by Design award in the Derbyshire Dales planning area. The locations of these developments are shown in table 2.

3.25 The numbers of Secured by Design awards achieved in the Dales are fairly low in comparison to 33 awards for the whole of the Peak Sub region. Ten of the awards for Derbyshire Dales developments were achieved in the last financial year (2006/07) for residential developments.

3.26 When planning applications are submitted to the Council, many developers do not aim for the Secured by Design award unless they are required to through condition. However in some cases such as those developments for affordable housing it is necessary. Housing associations will not take on the development unless the development has the award status.

Table 2: Developments In Derbyshire Dales achieving Secured by Design Award

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type of Development</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chatsworth Court, 37 Park Avenue, Ashbourne</td>
<td></td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison Way, Northwood, Matlock</td>
<td>Council Depot</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land off Bakewell Road, Matlock</td>
<td>Residential (incl. Affordable)</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardings Close, Kirk Ireton</td>
<td>Residential affordable Housing</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St John St, Wirksworth</td>
<td>Residential – affordable housing</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mais Close, Tansley</td>
<td>Residential – affordable housing</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malthouse Close, Wirksworth</td>
<td>Residential – affordable housing</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griggs Garden, Wirksworth</td>
<td>Residential – affordable housing</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highfield Road, Ashbourne</td>
<td>Residential – affordable housing</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurst Rise, Matlock</td>
<td>Residential – affordable housing</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Rise, Brassington</td>
<td>Residential – affordable housing</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavendish Drive, Ashbourne</td>
<td>Residential – affordable housing</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Derbyshire County Council, 2007)

3.27 Policies in the Local Development Framework should contribute to the reduction in the fear of crime and has an obligation to promote crime prevention through the control of the built environment.

3.28 Development security and crime reduction is also a requirement through the conditions attached to planning permissions. Recent examples of major developments in the district whereby crime reduction and security measures have been implemented through condition include, affordable housing development off Ashbourne Airfield and Clifton Road Development, at the Nestles site, in Ashbourne.

3.29 Often the following standard condition is applied to housing developments:

‘Prior to the first occupation of the development hereby permitted, measures to minimise the risk of crime to meet the specific security needs of the application site and the development shall be permitted in accordance with a scheme previously submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority’.
General Residents Satisfaction Surveys 2006/07

3.30 A general user satisfaction survey was undertaken in Autumn 2006. The survey was sent out to a sample of 4,000 Derbyshire Dale’s residents. The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) provided the sample and specified the questions to be asked.

3.31 Sets of questions were asked about resident’s perceptions of anti-social behaviour and environmental crime. In each case, resident’s perceptions of anti-social behaviour and related crime have improved markedly over the last three years. This is expected to be due, partly to the successes of the crime and disorder reduction partnership; partly to the council’s environmental services, and partly to the improved publicity given to both the above during 2006. The results are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of residents who feel that there is a high level of…</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noisy neighbours or loud parties</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teenagers hanging around on the streets</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbish and litter lying around</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People being drunk or rowdy in public spaces</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned or burnt out cars</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People using or dealing drugs</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of residents who feel that…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of residents who feel that…</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children is a problem</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People not treating each other with respect and consideration is a problem</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are informed about what the council is doing to tackle anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Results: Quality of Life Report 2006)

3.32 Residents stated what makes somewhere a good place to live, and then they were asked which of these most needed to be improved in their local area.

- 46% of respondents stated that the level of crime is of importance where they live.
- However only 12% of respondents felt the level of crime needed improvements, suggesting that much work has been done to tackle crime as reflected in the initiatives below.
Projects and Initiatives

Initiatives form the Derbyshire Dales Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy

3.33 A Joint Strategic group has been formed between Derbyshire Dales District Council and High Peak Borough Council as part of the Derbyshire Dales Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005-2008, which aim to tackle crime in the Peak Sub region. A number of initiatives have been employed to address crime reduction in the area as follows:

**Footprint Campaign**

3.34 Police and Community Safety Officers drop letters through residents doors alerting them of safety issues and informing them if their property looks vulnerable to burglars and offer advice to improve the safety of property.

3.35 The Council has a register of all properties ‘at risk’ from criminal activity. The Council is visiting these properties and fitting security improvements in resident’s homes.

**Working in Partnership with Dales Housing**

3.36 The Council is piloting a scheme in partnership with Dales Housing in Matlock and Wirksworth to add security improvements to reduce crime in both social and owner occupied homes. Advice will also be offered. The scheme is to be jointly resourced.

**Safety Parking Standard Initiative “Park Mark” Scheme”**

3.37 Most of the vehicle crime in the district occurs mainly in the car parks. The Council is currently piloting a scheme original set up as the National Park, Park Mark Scheme. This involves improving the standard of car parks. There are 12 car parks in the Derbyshire Dales at the acceptable standard. Crime figures show that by 2007 there had been 30 – 40% reductions in vehicle crime.

3.38 Regular car park checks are surveyed and where particular vehicles are at risk, the Council in connection with the police will write to the owners with advice and offer free steering locks.

**Safer Neighbourhoods Scheme**

3.39 The main problems facing dales residents in relation to have been established through consultation with residents. A number of schemes have been implemented to help relive the problems. Sport activities such as the skate park in Wirksworth have offered a place for younger people to go and ‘hang out’.

3.40 There has been much funding through the Council and partners towards sporting facilities, which will help reduce crime in the district. For Example £43,000 of funding has been secured towards a games area on Hurst Farm, Matlock.
**Pub Watch Scheme**

3.41 The pub watch scheme has been set up in the towns of Matlock, Wirksworth and Ashbourne. All violent crime is reported straight to the local police stations. In Matlock a radio link has been set up between the pubs and police station to reduce incidents and quicker response.

**Safer Communities through Sport**

3.42 The project involves a 'clean up scheme', whereby £7,000 has been allocated to spend on activities to encourage youths to come off the streets in main towns of Ashbourne, Matlock and Wirksworth.

**CCTV**

3.43 CCTV is to be installed in Matlock town centre in July 2007. Community support officers recruited each year to assist the community safety reduction partnership
4. Identification of Aims, Objectives and Issues

4.1 The location, scale and distribution of new development can have an impact upon social, economic and environmental well being. Inappropriately located and designed new development can have unsustainable consequences in particular on the opportunities for crime. It is important, therefore, that in meeting the development needs of Derbyshire Dales, care is taken to ensure the principles of sustainable development are met and community well being is addressed.

4.2 The twin principles of sustainable development and the creation of sustainable communities are central to the new planning system. The concept of sustainable development means ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, both present and future generations. For sustainable communities this may mean achieving working toward communities which are active, inclusive and safe, well run, environmentally sensitive, well designed and built, well connected, thriving, well served, fair for everyone, diverse and reflecting their local circumstances.

4.3 The thrust of national, regional and local planning policy indicates that in rural areas, such as Derbyshire Dales, development should be concentrated in those most accessible settlements, with lesser amounts of development in smaller villages which have basic services and which have a population that would support their continued viability.

4.4 To help understand the deliverability of the District settlements the Council need to develop a good understanding of their characteristics that make the “place” within our District: what opportunities exist to cater for new development, what are their strengths and weaknesses.

Setting out the Principles of Sustainability

4.5 Central to the District Council’s approach will be to develop the Government’s objectives for the planning system which is outlined within Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1). The policy statement sets out the aim of getting the right development, in the right place at the right time. Integrated sustainable development is a core principle underpinning these objectives and with planning facilitating and promoting sustainable and inclusive patterns of development by:

- making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people’s quality of life;
- contributing to sustainable economic development;
- protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities;
- ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and
- ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.
The formation of sustainable communities is in the spirit of PPS1 which will help achieve the objectives as set out in the guidance. The District Council considers that the essential elements of a sustainable community relate to:

**Creating sustainable locations** is about linking housing and commercial land needs in the same location and directing planned development to locations which avoid the risk of flooding, that will be supported by public transport, leisure, community and essential services and will minimise damage to the environment.

**What defines a sustainable community** could involve creating well designed places and spaces which enable close links between where people live, work and enjoy themselves and the services they require and which are designed to promote social inclusion, diversity and work with the environment where they are located. It also means:

- **A sufficient number of people to engender a sense of belonging**, vitality and safety, as well as support the range of services that people need in their daily lives. Some of Derbyshire Dale’s communities will need to accommodate additional housing development in order to create a better mix, as well as support the services they need.

- **A mix of land uses that works together** providing for activity helps to strengthen social integration, as well as improving public safety. To achieve this will mean concentrating a range of public facilities and commercial activities in the local community. These areas will need to be mixed working areas with higher density housing. They will need to include the facilities that we all use as part of our daily lives, such as shops, schools and community facilities. The centre of the community will also be public transport, connecting the community to the rest of the District and surrounding areas. Community safety will be an important feature of their design.

- **Provision for people to meet and interact.** At its best, the sustainable community operates as a network of interconnected places and spaces that help to bring people together. To do this effectively means putting the pedestrian first and ensuring that walking is the preferred option in accessing different facilities within an area. This does not mean taking an ‘anti-car’ stance. However, it does mean reducing unnecessary car journeys by ensuring many daily needs can be met within walking distance, as well as ensuring that public transport becomes an accessible way of getting around the District.

- **Character and sense of place.** Many parts of Derbyshire Dales are steeped in history, containing important buildings providing character and identity and located within superb natural settings. All these elements need to be respected – they are key assets in reshaping our neighbourhoods, making places where people want to live and will continue to want to live in the future.

- **Social inclusion.** Equality and inclusion are goals that lie at the heart of creating sustainable, linked communities, where the needs of all sections of the local population for housing, transport, employment, leisure, safety and accessibility are recognised and provided for. In particular, it is important that the needs of young and older people are recognised but also the needs of race and faith groups, people with a disability and the needs of women and men.
• **Sustainable Technologies** is about the choice of building materials and methods to help reduce the depletion of natural resources and the production of greenhouse gases, and that buildings will have a long life, flexibility and adaptability for other potential alternative future uses.

**Areas of Influence**

4.7 There are a number of local issues that will affect the levels of crime in the Derbyshire Dales and the Core Strategy can help address these issues, by addressing the following:

4.8

- Design and layout of Development
- Social exclusion and deprivation
- Employment
- Income
- Health
- Leisure and sport opportunities
- Education

4.8 The following draft aims and objectives have been offered as suggestions that could be delivered through the Core Strategy. Because the delivery of the Core Strategy will be objective led, stakeholders are encouraged to make comment on the following aim and objectives for crime:

**Draft Aim**

**Protect and improve the safety and the fear of crime by residents and/ or visitors to Derbyshire Dales**

The draft strategic objectives seek to manage future development in a sustainable and joined up way in order to meet the needs of the District as well as having regard to national and regional policy and local distinctiveness.

**Draft Strategic Objective**

**Delivering Community Well-being**

To set a spatial planning framework for the improvement of the District’s community health, safety and well-being for everyone. This will be achieved through by:

1. Making Derbyshire Dales a safer place by requiring new development to incorporate good design that will help to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
2. Providing places with well defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security.
3. Promoting activity that is appropriate to the area, providing convenient access and movement routes.
4. Ensuring that all new developments are designed to make crime difficult to commit by increasing the risk of detection.
5. Providing where necessary for well designed security features.
6. Providing places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future.
4.9 The Core Strategy should recognise the importance of issues associated with crime and the role of development in addressing community safety and by providing well-designed public spaces within the district. Clearly links can be established to other factors, which can influence levels of crime and residents safety within the district such as, leisure and sporting opportunities; unemployment levels; community resources; improving and maintaining the quality of the natural environment.

4.10 Tackling real and perceived safety issues is important for promoting both physical and mental health in Derbyshire Dales. Crime and fear of crime can profoundly affect people’s quality of life. Fear of crime may also affect more vulnerable people in the district accessing social activities.

4.11 At this stage no options for "crime" have been presented. Through working with stakeholders appropriated options will be developed during the wider public issues and options consultation in March 2008. However a number of issues/ questions have been presented below, to help develop discussions with Stakeholders and developing the important role of crime within the Core Strategy.

- Are there any ways in which the LDF can make Derbyshire Dales Safer?
- Are there any other measures that can be taken to secure good, safer designs through the planning system?
- Do you think that crime and community safety is affected by the design of new developments, and if so, should the LDF try and encourage developments that design out crime?
- Should this apply to all kinds of developments?
- Do you think the overall strategic aim and objectives are suitable?
- What extent can we use design to reduce crime?
- How can we improve the public realm through crime reduction initiatives?
Appendix 1: Administration Boundaries
Appendix 2: Population

The population of the plan area was 48,698 in 2001. The highest populated wards are Matlock All Saints (5237), Ashbourne North (3608), Ashbourne South (4034), Wirksworth (5668) and Darley Dale (5169). The lowest populated ward were Brailsford (1540), Norbury (1612) and Dovedale and Parwich (1741). These wards are characterised by small scattered villages.

Population Density

In 2001, there were on average 3 people per hectare living in the plan area. The least densely populated wards within Derbyshire Dales are characteristically those wards within rural area with the most densely populated wards being within the urban areas of Ashbourne South and Matlock All Saints.

In 2001, the most populated ward in the plan area was Ashbourne South with 16 people per hectare which was followed by Matlock All Saints with 7 people per hectare. The other most populated wards were Darley Dale, Ashbourne North, Matlock St Giles and Wirksworth.
Population Age Summary

In 2001, the age group 0-15 years accounted for 18% of the plan area's total population (9,051 people). Ashbourne South had the highest percentage number of 0-15 year olds. This age group accounted for 22% of the wards population. Doveridge and Sudbury had the lowest with number with 14% of the wards population being 0-15 years.

In 2001, only 4,021 people were within the age group 16-24. This accounted for 8% of the plan area's population. In general, each ward is relatively consistent in its proportion of 16-24 years old. Matlock All Saints wards has the largest proportion of 16-24 years old in the plan area.

There were 26,933 people aged 25-64 in the plan area in 2001. All of the wards had over 50% of their population within this age bracket with the exception of Doveridge and Sudbury which 62%. This can be attributed to the presence of Sudbury open prison. Carsington Water ward and Masson ward were the second highest with 58% and Ashbourne South was the lowest with 52%.

In 2001, 8,694 people (18%) in the plan area were aged 65 and over, accounting for 18% of the population. Ashbourne North had the highest percent with 23% followed by Darley Dale (21%) and Matlock St Giles (20%). The wards with the lowest proportion of 65s and over were Doveridge and Sudbury (15%) and Dovedale and Parwich (16%).
Appendix 3: Super Output Areas Key Map: Derbyshire Dales District Plan Area
## Theme 7: Crime

**Objective:** To reduce fear of crime

**Actions:**
- To implement Safer Communities through Sport project

**Resources:** Active England Fund

**Output:** Engage with 200 young people each year

**Timeline:** Mar 08

**Champion:** Roger Hill

---

**Objective:** To tackle alcohol-related crime and disorder

**Actions:**
- Reduce street violence and damage through the Safer Pubs & Clubs scheme, CCTV operations and focused attention in priority areas

**Resources:** Derbyshire Constabulary HS&CU, DDDC and other key partners

**Output:** 20 licensed premises accredited to the ‘Safer Pubs & Clubs’ scheme by March 2008

**Timeline:** 2008

**Lead:** Rob Smith [HP] 0845 129 7777, Malcolm Mayfield [DO] 01629 761101

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**Objective:** To reduce anti-social behaviour

**Actions:**
- To develop and strengthen Safer Neighbourhood Teams in the High Peak & Derbyshire Dales

**Resources:** Derbyshire Constabulary HS&CU, DDDC and other key partners


**Timeline:** 2008

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**AIM:** Create Communities where people feel safer

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Purpose

Work has commenced on the District Council’s Core Strategy, a key document in the Local Development Framework (LDF), that when adopted will provide the central policies for delivering the District Council’s spatial vision and objectives. It will guide the broad patterns of development over the next twenty years, which will be based on a thorough understanding of the District’s local identity and distinctiveness. The District Council’s Core Strategy will only cover that part of the Derbyshire Dales outside the Peak District National Park.

The new planning system requires the District Council to think in strategic terms and reflect a spatial planning approach when developing the Core Strategy. Planning Policy Statement 12 (Local Development Frameworks) says:

“Spatial Planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function”

The District is required to go beyond the methods of traditional land use planning and move towards spatial planning which moves the focus on regulation and control of land, to a wider more far ranging approach that aims to ensure the best use of land is delivered through a vision and overarching strategy for the District. At the heart of the Core Strategy will be the concept of sustainable development and sustainable communities. These have to be translated into a framework that will guide decisions on the:

• scale and distribution of growth and regeneration; and
• strategic policy and targets for housing, employment and retailing

This is reflected in PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development which says:

“Planning shapes the places where people live and work and the country we live in. It plays a key role in supporting the Government’s wider social, environmental and economic objectives and for sustainable communities”

The new planning system is challenging because the process involves:

• Early engagement with key stakeholders and the community before any key decisions are made;
• Bringing out issues and options;
• Sharing information;
• Gathering evidence;
• Carrying out a thorough self assessment; and
• Being prepared to take difficult decisions

This is the third of a series of discussion papers that will be prepared by the District Council to help stimulate debate and discussion about the future direction of the District Council’s planning policies. This will provide valuable information in addressing the important strategic issues and developing the Core Strategy’s vision and strategy.
The Core Strategy must be prepared in a way that allows early involvement with the community.

This consultation will help the District Council seek stakeholder aspirations where the workshops will provide an opportunity to discuss the evidence about the approach taken so far and to help us “fine tune” an Issues and Option” document which will be subject to wider public consultation in March 2008.

In establishing our evidence base we need to include an assessment of:

- All the relevant national and regional policies and proposals that have regard to leisure and open space within the District.
- Establish the formal and informal leisure and recreational activities that currently exist in the local planning authority area for both residents and visitors
- Identify accessibility patterns to leisure and recreational activities and opportunities
- Identify current sporting facilities, clubs and play spaces
- Current usage levels and access patterns to local leisure centres
- Opinion survey of residents, with regard to leisure use and open spaces available in the area
- Outline funding opportunities and initiatives managed by the District Council to encourage people to become involved in sporting and leisure opportunities
- Identify further areas of data collection.

The structure of this paper is threefold:

- Identify key messages from national and regional policy;
- Present baseline information of the leisure and recreational activities and open space in the District; and
- Present the aims, objectives and issues faced by Derbyshire Dales District in terms of leisure and open space.
- Put forward a number of issues that need to be addressed, including a draft aims and objectives in delivering leisure within the local planning authority area.

The following questions have been asked about the approach taken and on the interpretation of the evidence presented:

- Do you think the correct issues have been identified?
- Are there any significant omissions in the evidence presented?
- Do you agree with the objectives of policy, which are being suggested?
- Are there currently enough leisure facilities provided in the District?
- How accessible are leisure and recreational facilities in the Derbyshire Dales?
- What do you think are the main objectives that need to be achieved when considering leisure related issues?
1 Introduction: The New Planning System

1.1 In September 2004 the Government introduced new legislation, which changed the way in which local Councils plan for the future development needs of their communities. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act replaced the old system of local plans and structure plans with a system of ‘Local Development Frameworks’ (LDF). The new system sees local planning policy split across a number of different documents, which can be created, reviewed and replaced to different timescales, in order to speed up the planning system and allow greater flexibility. Therefore, instead of reviewing the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan that was adopted in November 2005, the District Council is now preparing the documents that will make up Derbyshire Dales LDF.

Derbyshire Dales LDF consists of the following documents:

- **Local Development Scheme (LDS)** is a timetable, which sets out when the District Council will produce each document of the LDF (last reviewed 15 June 2007).

- **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** sets out how people will be consulted in the production of the documents that make up the LDF and on planning applications (Adopted February 2007).

- **Core Strategy** (this Document) is the overarching policy document that sets the broad policy framework for all the other documents in the LDF.

- **Affordable Housing Development Plan Document** This document will provide policies for the delivery of affordable housing and will draw on the recently published Housing Needs Survey and Housing Market Assessment.

- **Matlock Master Plan Area Action Plan** will set out policies for the regeneration of Matlock town centre

- **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)** The District Council has adopted SPDs on Shopfront Design Guidance, Farm Buildings Design Guidance, Affordable Housing with adoption of a Landscape Character and Design Guidance anticipated this September.

- **Housing and Employment Allocations Development Plan Document** will develop site-specific locations for employment and housing and will take into account evidence from the employment land review (to be completed by December 2007), Housing Market Assessment and Housing Land Availability Assessment.
LDF Preparation

1.2 As set out in the District Council’s latest Local Development Scheme (June 2007) the production of the Core Strategy will be prepared to the following timetable:

1) Start of Preparation Process
2) Start of Issues and Options Consultation
3) Start of Public Participation on Preferred Options
4) Submission to Secretary of State
5) Pre Examination Meeting
6) Examination
7) Receipt of Inspector’s Report
8) Adoption

The Core Strategy

1.3 The Core Strategy is the key document in the LDF, which sets the strategic context for other development plan documents to conform with. The Core Strategy will contain the strategic policies that will guide the sustainable development of the Derbyshire Dales for at least 10 years from when it was adopted and will be integrated with other strategies to provide an effective basis for achieving change.

The Core Strategy should comprise of:

- A vision and objectives
  A vision should be a clear and concise statement of intentions for the future of the area. These should be supported by clear objectives to help realise the vision. The vision should be developed through public involvement and should capture the characteristics of the place, to distinguish it from other places and reflect specific local elements.

- A spatial strategy
  This will bring together the vision, objectives and policy into a coherent whole that provides a strategy for the area and individual locations. The strategy should relate to the geography of the area and be founded on its physical and demographic characteristics, internal and external links, and relationships with neighbouring areas.

- Core policies
  The Core Strategy should contain clear concise policies for delivering the spatial strategy. It should set out broad locations for delivering the housing and other strategic needs such as employment, retail, leisure, community, essential public services and transport development. The core policies should be integrated, coherent and based on a clear understanding of the economic, social and environmental needs and opportunities of the area, and any constraints on meeting those needs.

- A monitoring and implementation framework to ensure delivery of these policies to ensure delivery of these policies.
Leisure and Recreation - Background

1.4 Recreation and leisure activities have experienced considerable growth in recent years. This trend is predicted to continue, due to increased amounts of leisure time, greater mobility and higher real income available for expenditure on recreation.

1.5 The Core Strategy has a role to:

- Ensure that facilities are provided and maintained for use by the public.
- Enhance and protect the existing level of provision, and identify the need for new and additional facilities.

1.6 Sport and recreation can enrich people’s life, raise self-esteem and confidence levels and provide enjoyment to individuals. It also has a much larger part to play in achieving other outcomes, for example:

- Building stronger and safer communities;
- Strengthening the economy and developing the skills of local people;
- Meeting the needs of children;
- As well as the associated health benefits.

1.7 Revised PPG17 indicates that open spaces, sport and recreation underpin people’s quality of life. It sets out how open space, sport and recreation can help deliver the Government’s broader objectives:

- supporting an urban renaissance - local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. Green spaces in urban areas perform vital functions as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity and by acting as ‘green lungs’ can assist in meeting objectives to improve air quality.
- supporting a rural renewal - the countryside can provide opportunities for recreation and visitors can play an important role in the regeneration of the economies of rural areas. Open spaces within rural settlements and accessibility to local sports and recreational facilities contribute to the quality of life and well being of people who live in rural areas.
- promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion - well planned and maintained open spaces and good quality sports and recreational facilities can play a major part in improving people's sense of well being in the place they live. As a focal point for community activities, they can bring together members of deprived communities and provide opportunities for people for social interaction.
- health and well being - open spaces, sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness, and in the social development of children of all ages through play, sporting activities and interaction with others.
- promoting more sustainable development - by ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling and that more heavily used or intensive sports and recreational facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport.
1.8 As well as more formal leisure facilities, provided both by the Council and private sector, the countryside provides an important recreational resource for both residents and visitors. The District’s scenery is spectacular which is one of the reasons why people visit the area. Recreation, sport and open spaces contribute to enhancing quality of life, healthy lifestyles and creating attractive features within and surrounding our settlements.

1.9 The District offers an important recreational playground for both residents and visitors. The countryside as a whole is a valuable resource for providing opportunities for informal recreation using the countryside for leisure and recreation appeals to a very wide range of people of all ages and backgrounds. The types of leisure activities they undertake are equally broad and can be classified as either formal or informal.

1.10 Activities within each category include:

*Formal* - organised activities such as sports, swimming, orienteering, mountain biking, riding, rock climbing, angling

*Informal* - activities that people do with little prior organisation, such as walking, sightseeing, pleasure driving and skate parks and play areas.

1.11 The District provides an important resource for leisure and recreation both for residents and tourists. There is clearly informal leisure activities including walking and cycling networks, but there is also opportunities for more formal leisure and recreation for both residents and tourists.
# 2 Messages from National, Regional and Local Policies and Strategies

2.1 The District Council is required to take account of the principles and characteristics of other relevant strategies when preparing the Core Strategy. It must be consistent with national policy and conform generally to the Emerging East Midlands Regional Plan. National and regional issues set the context for the Core Strategy, but it should also take into account local circumstances as revealed by community involvement and evidence gathering. The District Council will need to consult closely with the bodies responsible for those strategies to ensure effective integration.

2.2 PPS12 (Local Development Frameworks) requires the Core Strategy to draw on any other strategies of the local authority and other organisations that have implications for the development and use of land in the area. Where appropriate the Core Strategy should become the implementation mechanism for aspects of these other strategies.

2.3 Figure 1 below lists the main documents that the District Council consider should be taken into account when considering leisure development.

**Figure 1 Strategy and Policy Documents**

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<td>Integrated Regional Strategy, Investment for Health in the East Midlands</td>
<td>Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (Adopted 2005)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planning Policy Statement 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</td>
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<td>Derbyshire Sport – Production of a County Built Strategy (2007)</td>
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2.4 The key issues/messages that emerge from these documents is presented below:

**National**

*Office Deputy Prime Minister- Sustainable Communities: Securing the Future (2005)*

2.5 The UK Government's revised Sustainable Development Strategy “Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy” was published in March 2005. It is based on five “Guiding Principles” and four “Shared Priorities for UK Action”: In the 2005 version of its sustainable development strategy, the Government states that:

‘The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations’.

2.6 The Strategy presents 5 guiding principles that will form the basis for future policy in the UK. For a policy to be sustainable it must respect all five of these principles. Where a policy places more emphasis on certain principles then any trade-off must be made in an explicit and transparent way.

Guiding Principles:

- Living within Environmental Limits
- Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy
- Promoting Good Governance
- Using Sound Science Responsibly

The Government identifies the priority areas for immediate action as:

Shared Priorities:
• Sustainable Consumption and Production
• Climate Change and Energy
• Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement
• Sustainable Communities

2.7 The Government aspirations are to create sustainable communities which is self servicing, includes good quality public services (including sports and leisure facilities) and provides opportunities for cultural, leisure, community and sports activities. Altogether these aspirations will contribute in developing well being of communities.


2.8 The broad approach to rural settlement planning in England is set out in the Government Rural Strategy. It sets out the Governments aspirations to increase enjoyment of the countryside as follows:

• Legislation to make it easier for people to enjoy recreation in open countryside and to use footpaths, bridle ways and other rights of way;  
• Making sure that all sections of society can enjoy the countryside by:  
• Making it easier for disadvantaged communities to enjoy the countryside;  
• Finding out more about what minority groups would like to do in the countryside;  
• Seeking to ensure that recreation is managed in a way that benefits local communities and protects the environment that people come to visit.

2.9 The countryside is an enormous recreational asset, with its high quality landscapes, fresh air, open space and tranquility. Recreation can improve the mental and physical health of participants and the revenue from millions of visitors to the countryside every year is an important component of the economy of rural England.

In terms of sporting and other activities the white paper states:

'We are keen that the countryside should offer opportunities for adventure and sport, so long as these do not interfere unduly with the enjoyment of others or with land management work. We believe that by careful planning and management there is a place for all activities'

2.10 The Rural Strategy goes on to outline the significance of local authorities carrying out a robust needs survey for recreation

'In many instances this will require local authorities to identify the demand for activities in their areas and to see how it can be accommodated. There is a role for central Government in reviewing overall provision and ensuring that local authorities have adequate powers to deal with any problems'.

**Department for Communities and Local Government - Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2004)**

2.11 Planning Policy Statement 1 sets out the Government’s overarching national policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. Some relevant point include:

10
• planning can make a positive difference to peoples’ lives by conserving the open spaces, which are vital resources for everyone.

• planning should facilitate and promote sustainable development and inclusive patterns of urban development by protecting and enhancing the natural environment.

• The condition of our surroundings has a direct impact on the quality of life. The conservation and improvement of the natural and built environment brings social and economic benefit for local communities. Planning should seek to maintain and improve the local environment and help to mitigate the effects of declining environmental quality through positive policies such as the provision of public space.

• Policies should take account of issues such as the conservation and enhancement of wildlife species and habitats and the promotion of biodiversity. Improving the built and natural environment in and around urban areas, including the provision of good quality open space is also required.

2.12 To deliver sustainable development, in preparing development plans, planning authorities should seek to:

• Promote urban and rural regeneration to improve the well being of communities, improve facilities, promote high quality and safe development and create new opportunities for the people living in those communities;
• Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free whilst respecting the diverse needs of communities and the special needs of particular sectors of the community;
• Bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in appropriate locations to meet the expected needs for leisure and recreation;
• Provide improved access for all to leisure and community facilities, open space, sport and recreation; and
• Enhance as well as protect biodiversity, natural habitats, the historic environment, landscape and townscape character.

Office Deputy Prime Minister, Planning Policy Guidance 17 (2002) Planning for Open Spaces, Sport and Recreation

2.13 Planning Policy Guidance 17 sets out a framework for Local Authorities to undertake robust open space audits and needs assessments to identify the amount of open space that should be protected and whether there is a need for additional or improvements to open space.

2.14 PPG17 states that open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people’s quality of life. Well-designed and implemented planning policies for open space are considered fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. These include:

• Supporting an urban renaissance – local networks of high quality and well managed open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. Green spaces in urban areas
perform vital functions as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity and by acting as ‘green lungs’ can assist in meeting objectives to improve air quality.

- Supporting a rural renewal - the countryside can provide opportunities for recreation and visitors can play an important role in the regeneration of the economies of rural areas. Open spaces within rural settlements and accessibility to local sports and recreational facilities contribute to the quality of life and well being of people who live in rural areas.

- Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion - well planned and maintained open spaces and good quality sports and recreational facilities can play a major part in improving people’s sense of well being in the place they live. As a focal point for community activities, they can bring together members of deprived communities and provide opportunities for people for social interaction.

- Health and well being - open spaces, sport and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness, and in the social development of children of all ages through play, sporting activities and interaction with others.

- Promoting more sustainable development - by ensuring that open space, sport and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking, cycling and that more heavily used or intensive sports and recreational facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport.


2.15 The Government’s objective for sport and recreation are set out in PPG17 and the Sport England publication “Game Plan : A Strategy for Delivery of the Governments Sport and Physical Activity” Objectives. This guide reflects the Governments policy objectives for open spaces, sport and recreation, as set out in PPG17. The guide:

- Seeks to build on examples of existing good planning practice, whilst also taking account of the recommendations of the Government’s Urban Green Spaces taskforce and the requirement for local authorities to prepare community strategies.

2.16 In establishing the value of existing open space facilities to the community and the need for new facilities, the Companion Guide to PPG17 emphasises the importance of undertaking a local needs assessment. The four guiding principles in undertaking a local assessment are:

- Local needs will vary within local authority areas according to socio-demographic and cultural characteristics

- The provision of good quality and effective open space relies on effective planning but also on creative design, landscape management and maintenance
• Delivering high quality and sustainable open spaces may depend much more on improving and enhancing existing open space than new provision.

• The value of open space depends primarily on meeting local needs and on the wider benefits it generates for people, wildlife and the environment.

2.17 The Guidance states that planning obligations should be used as a means to remedy local deficiencies in the quantity or quality of open space. Local authorities will be justified in seeking planning obligations where the quality or quantity of provision is inadequate or under threat, or where new development increases local needs.

2.18 The overall definition of open space within the Government planning guidance is:

“all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can also act as a visual amenity”.


2.19 Planning Policy Statement 6: Town Centres and Retail Development seek to support and promote the development of town centres. Locating leisure, tourism and sports uses in town centres can greatly add to its vitality and viability, especially by contributing to the evening economy, ensuring the town centre is lively after the shops have closed.

2.20 Out-of-town development is resisted by national guidance and Out of centre developments are less sustainable than town centre locations because they are usually only accessible by car and thus generate high volumes of traffic.

Department of Local Government and Communities PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)

2.21 Planning Policy Statement 7 states Local Planning Authorities should recognise through Local Development Frameworks that leisure activities are vital to the rural economy. As well as sustaining many rural businesses, these industries are a significant source of employment and help to support the prosperity of country towns and villages, and sustain historic country houses, local heritage and culture. LDDs should:

• Support, through planning policies, sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit rural businesses, communities and visitors and which utilise and enrich, but do not harm, the character of the countryside, its towns, villages, buildings and other features.

• Recognise that in areas statutorily designated for their landscape, nature conservation or historic qualities, there will be scope for tourist and leisure related developments, subject to appropriate control over their number, form and location to ensure the particular qualities or features that justified the designation are conserved; and
• Ensure that any plan proposals for large-scale tourism and leisure developments in rural areas have been subject to close assessment to weigh-up their advantages and disadvantages to the locality in terms of sustainable development objectives.

_Sport England – Local Delivery of Sport and Active Recreation: Making the Most of Spatial Planning (2006)_

2.22 Sport England is responsible for promoting and investing in sport, supporting the government in meeting its sporting objectives and distributing both Lottery and Exchequer funds to sport. Sport England also advises planners on what type of sports facilities are needed and where, and how to protect and improve the current facilities. This paper offers ideas for developing policies for recreation in Core Strategies.

2.23 The paper states that “there is a particular focus on the relationship between the Community Strategy and the LDF and the opportunities for these to work together to better deliver the interests of sport and recreation.”

2.24 It goes onto explain the role in which core strategies will play in the delivery of sport and recreation…

‘Core Strategies are recognising the wider benefits associated with sport and recreation, despite varying emphasis placed on the topic in policy. A good example of establishing the basis for policy and connections to partner strategies is the following objective set for a Core Strategy:

“To provide accessible and varied opportunities for leisure and recreational activities in order to promote healthy lifestyles: the LDF can make a significant contribution to improved levels of health, through supporting the location and provision of suitable facilities and of lifestyles which can take advantage of opportunities for exercise”

“Support will be given to proposals and activities that protect, retain or enhance existing community assets, or lead to the provision of additional assets that improve community well being.

_Sport England- Sport Playing its Part (SPIP) (2005)_

2.25 There are a series of documents presented and aimed at guiding and supporting policy makers and practioners through the contribution sport can make in supporting the delivery of local community and shared priorities of central and local government.

2.26 The following issues have been identified through consultation as key issues for the public:
• Health and the growing problems of obesity particularly among young people;
• Tackling anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime;
• Raising educational standards;
• Developing more cohesive and sustainable communities;
• Tackling disadvantage; and
• ensuring young people get the best possible start in life.


2.27 This report has four parts:

• Parks and open spaces and urban life (the benefits urban parks and green spaces bring);
• Challenges and responses (how problems affecting urban parks and green spaces can be overcome);
• Creating green space networks (good practice examples); and
• Making it happen (delivering a wider vision for ‘livable’, sustainable, modern towns and cities)

Office Deputy Prime Minister- Living Places – Cleaner, Safer, Greener (2002),

2.28 This paper sets out the government’s approach to delivering cleaner, safer, greener public spaces. It explains why public spaces are important and maps the policies of the Departments responsible for public space. It sets out the role and responsibilities of local authorities and the measures of how the government will deliver this agenda.

Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment ‘ Start with the Park: Creating Urban Green Spaces in areas of housing growth and renewal (2005)

2.29 Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) is the government advisory body on architecture, urban design and open space and has produced a number of documents that provide advice on green spaces and parks. CABE Space was established as part of CABE and aims to bring excellence to the design and management of parks and public spaces. CABE Space has been contributing to a growing body of evidence that demonstrates how green spaces can offer lasting economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits. It links high-quality green spaces with increased house prices and demonstrates their role in tackling issues such as anti-social behaviour. This guide provides a clear route for successful place making in areas of housing growth and renewal. By planning networks of green spaces, and thinking about their design and care.
2.30 There is a requirement for the Core Strategy to conform with the relevant Regional Spatial strategy, which for Derbyshire Dales is the emerging East Midlands Plan.

2.31 The Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands Region was approved in March 2005, which will provide the statutory strategic framework for the preparation of the Council’s LDDs. This document sets out the strategic approach for guiding the broad future level and distribution of growth in the District.

2.32 The Spatial Strategy sets out the “development form” of the region - the way in which the region is going to grow and develop. It establishes regional proprieties for both urban and rural areas.

2.33 The draft Regional Plan aims to ensure an adequate supply of multi purpose facilities to meet a hierarchy of demand ranging from the casual or local level to the excellent or international level.

2.34 The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy provides guidance to Local Authorities through its Policy 40: ‘Regional Priorities for Culture, Sport and Recreation’. The policy sets out that Local Authorities work in partnership with relevant bodies and cross boundary working to achieve consistency; to identify specific sites for sport and recreation; to identify standards and costs for provision and to establish potential sources of funding, including from the planning system.

2.35 The draft Regional Plan for sport “Change 4 Sport” highlights the contribution of sport, recreation and leisure to quality of life, and the importance of achieving accessible facilities. Adequate recreational open space and other facilities are required, in both urban and rural areas to serve existing and new populations. Provision should be based on standards derived from assessments carried out by local authorities in line with PPG17 and the Best Practice Guidance.

2.36 The Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) seeks to integrate economic, environmental, social and spatial objectives in plan making and decision-making. It sets out the following objectives for leisure, recreation and well being:

The social sustainability objectives of the IRS are:

- To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services;
- To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region’s heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities;
• The environmental sustainability objectives of the IRS are:
• To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region;
• To enhance and conserve the environmental quality of the region by increasing the environmental infrastructure;


2.37 The aim of this paper is to encourage all those involved in sport to take responsibility for improving the way sport is delivered.

2.38 The heart of the plan has three main principles that will apply to everyone:

- Sustainability - invest in long-term benefits and make sure resources are used widely
- Equity – bridge inequalities and include everyone
- Empowerment – support communities, organisations and individuals to make informed decisions.


2.39 Sport features strongly in the public health strategy for the East Midlands. Its overall aim is to improve the health of East Midlands residents by reducing health inequalities on a continuous basis, and addressing the determinants of health, supporting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and health service provision.
2.40 The Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Community Strategy has been produced jointly by the Local Strategic Partnership, which includes people from the public, private and voluntary sectors. The community strategy sets out the main issues for Derbyshire Dales and High Peak and what their action plan involves to improve the overall quality of life and well being of residents.

2.41 The Community Strategy identifies key themes to be tackled as part of the Local Strategic action plans focus.

2.42 Theme 6: ‘Opportunities for Young People’ relates to recreation and open space, which aims to deliver a wide range of sports provision and to increase levels of physical activity of young people in the area.

2.43 The aims of the community action plan with regards to theme 6 are:

- Increase opportunities for young people to participate in social, economic, voluntary, leisure and recreational activities;
- Engage young people in their communities and improve the image of young people through celebrating success and achievement.

2.44 A number of objectives and action plans have been set for the year 2007/08. The objectives are outlined below:

- Provide more opportunities for young people to contribute to their communities;
- Improve facilities for young people;
- Provide more opportunities for young people to participate in active pastimes and cultural pursuits;
- Encourage greater use of existing resources by young people;
- Create Community Sport Networks in both High Peak and Derbyshire Dales in line with the single delivery system for sport.

The action plans are set out in detail in Appendix 2

**Derbyshire Dales Corporate Plan 2007/08**

2.45 The District Councils Corporate Plan builds upon the community strategy, and sets out seven key priority objectives, as follows:

- Improve the supply of decent, affordable homes for local people
- Increase the number of people, especially young people, participating in leisure activities
- Reduce, re-use and recycle waste
- Protect and improve the safety and health of residents and visitors
- Stimulate economic, community and environmental regeneration
- Improve access to services
• Support service delivery improvements

2.46 The Core Strategy can assist the Council achieve the aims of the Community Strategy and the priorities in its Corporate Plan by delivering the land use elements. Leisure issues can be reflected in the Council’s aims and priorities in the following ways:

• Resisting the loss of important services and facilities in rural settlements;
• Seeking to encourage development in locations well related to the public transport network;
• Resisting the loss of existing, and encouraging the development of new leisure, recreation, and community facilities;
• Giving preference to development that encourages the use of cycling, and walking, as an alternative to the private car.

Derbyshire County Council, Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan Approved 2001

2.47 Until 2011 regard should be given to the Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan within the District Council’s emerging Development Plan Documents.

2.48 Leisure policies in the Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan reflect the principles of sustainable development and seek to:

• Encourage the provision of recreational facilities close to urban areas and in other locations that can be served by public transport in order to reduce the need to use private cars.
• Encourage the provision for facilities that can be used by all sections of the population.
• Make use of environmental improvement and conservation projects and land reclamation schemes to provide additional leisure facilities.
• Protect and enhance the public rights of way network.
• Allow activities that have special requirements, such as noisy sports, only in suitable locations.
• Protect, maintain and develop public open space and leisure and recreational facilities in towns.

Where appropriate, leisure and tourism provision will be made in association with environmental improvement and conservation projects, including opportunities offered by redevelopment, land reclamation schemes, the cessation of mineral working and the management and interpretation of archaeological and heritage sites.

Derbyshire Dales District Council, Derbyshire Dales Local Plan Adopted 2005

2.49 The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan is the development plan document for the District and covers the period up to 2011 and under the transition arrangements; the provisions in the Local Plan will remain in force until at least November 2008. After this date, the contents of the Local Plan will gradually be replaced by the policies and proposals in the emerging Local Development Documents.
2.50 Planning policies in the Local Plan for leisure, sport and recreation can ensure that open spaces and recreation are provided as part of new developments (particularly housing developments) whilst at the same time increasing leisure opportunities and provide a variety of facilities to cater for a range of needs.

2.51 The Adopted Local Plan has allocated land for a new leisure centre in Matlock. The Local Plan policies can safeguard and protect existing sites and facilities for sport and recreation, including Parks and Important open space. The local planning authority will consider securing new sport and recreation facilities when opportunities arise. It advises that land for leisure will not lost, unless the Council is satisfied that there is a surplus existing provision or that replacements can be made elsewhere.

2.52 The Local Plan offers policies that allow water based recreational activities, such as at Carsington Reservoir and use of the River Derwent, whilst protecting the character of the area as well. There are a number of Leisure routes and trails protected and promoted for both resident use and tourism.

*Plan for Sport in Derbyshire 2006 - 2009*

2.53 The plan for sport in Derbyshire does not just cover traditional sports, ‘but all forms of physical activity that aims to improve the physical fitness and mental well-being’.

2.54 The vision for sport is ‘to make sport a part of everybody’s life’ the main objective is ‘for organisations to work together through sport, to improve the quality of life for all people in Derbyshire’.

2.55 The strategic goals include:

- To increase participation in sport;
- To improve levels of performance in sport; and
- To promote the value of sport in improving quality of life.

*Derbyshire County Council Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2007)*

2.56 Section 60 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 introduces a new duty for the Highway Authority to prepare and publish Rights of Way Improvement Plans (RoWiPs).

2.57 The County is in the process of producing a RoWIP for Derbyshire and are on target to produce the final Plan by November 2007. It will form a distinctive strand within the Local Transport Plans for the County. It will allow the County Council to plan strategically for how we will improve the management, provision and promotion of a wider rights of way and access network based on what the public have asked for.

2.58 Derbyshire’s Rights of Way Improvement Plan will look at:

- The extent to which local rights of way (including footpaths, cycle tracks, bridleways, restricted byways, byways, trails and Greenways) meet the present and future needs of the public.
- The opportunities provided by local rights of way for exercise and other forms of open-air recreation and the enjoyment of the Council's area together with the
use of the network by local people as a means to access workplaces, schools and other local facilities.

- The accessibility of local rights of way to blind or partially sighted persons and others with mobility problems.

**Derbyshire Sport - Production of a County Built Facility Strategy (2007)**

2.59 The study provides the Local Authority partners with a strategy for the development of built sports facilities over the next twenty years. The aim of the study includes:

- To evaluate the existing facility provision within the county
- Identify the increase in demand anticipated through new developments and population growth
- Outline the challenges in refurbishing existing facilities and financing new build
- Highlight the opportunities that the building schools for the future programme presents in Derbyshire
- To identify the needs of individual sports governing bodies and highlight facility gaps
- Identify recommendations for future project provision and funding options

2.60 The approach involved consultation with key partners on three distinct aspects:

- What is the current supply?
- What is needed?
- How can any new facilities or the refurbishment of existing be funded?

The vision for sports facilities in Derbyshire is to:

> “Create a network of high quality community and specialist sports facilities within Derbyshire that will enhance the quality of life of people within existing, new communities and visitors”.

2.61 The main aim within the Derbyshire Dales is ‘to replace Matlock Lido’

Other aims specifically relating to the Derbyshire Dales include:

- Investigating the opportunities for new Indoor Tennis centres
- Ensuring that squash courts are maintained and re-furbished
- Addressing synthetic turf pitch issues

2.62 **The Building Schools for the Future Programme (BSF)**

BSF is a new Government investment programme for building schools, that aims to replace all primary and secondary schools in Derbyshire over the next 10 –15 years. This allows opportunity for upgrading and replacing existing sporting facilities located within the school, to which will also include extensive community use.

**Derbyshire Dales Leisure Strategy 2004-2008**

2.63 The Leisure Strategy sets out the District Councils aims and objectives over five years between 2004 to 2008. The Strategy addresses the needs of both sporting and...
wider cross cutting issues. The Strategy also enables the Council to achieve Best Value through the strategic allocation of resources and targeted development work. It will ensure that the sports development in Derbyshire Dales works in partnership with others to develop a sustainable future for lifelong participation in sport and recreation for all residents. The aims of the leisure services are to increase the number of people, especially young people participating in leisure activities.

2.64 The Leisure Strategy has identified six key areas that are a strategic priority to Derbyshire Dales as follows:

- To increase opportunities for target groups
- To concentrate development work on Target Sports
- To develop opportunities for Clubs, Coaches and volunteers
- To develop opportunities for progression in sport by creating pathways
- To strive to improve sports facilities within the Derbyshire Dales
- To raise the profile of sport

**Derbyshire Dales Draft Strategic Play Strategy 2007**

2.65 The District Council has prepared a draft Play Strategy for Derbyshire Dales approved August 2006. The Play Strategy involves a consultation process including an audit of play facilities, play forums and face-to-face interviews with parents and children. The priorities for play included five actions:

- Investment on strategically located, more extensive play provision in market towns to provide for the needs of children in those communities and surrounding villages;
- A Play Development Fund of £20,000 pa to be provided by the Council;
- Develop the Council’s locally equipped play facilities serving children’s needs in housing estates;
- Play provision for 12-18 year olds to meet the deficit; and
- Mobile play provision, which can serve the needs of children in rurally, isolated villages throughout Derbyshire Dales.

**Dales Active Plan 2006 - 2008**

2.66 Improving the population’s health is one of the Government’s priorities and promoting an active lifestyle. Making people more aware of how to achieve an active lifestyle including nutritional information and increasing physical activity levels is vital to help make significant health improvements.

2.67 The Dales Active Plan links to the Derbyshire Sport physical activity action plan to develop the aim of providing a consistent approach to physical activity across the District.

2.68 The objectives identified are:

- Increase levels of physical activity across Derbyshire by 1% per annum, year on year, between 2006-2009
- Respond to the wider physical activity agenda
- Ensure that regional and national initiatives are tailored to the needs of the local population
• Offer a framework for increasing the levels of participation in physical ability across Derbyshire
• Encourage partnership and joint planning that will assist in meeting agreed priorities contained in the plan
• Highlight key priorities and target areas that should be addressed

**Derbyshire Dales District Council - Promoting the Dales 2004-2009**

2.69 This document sets out Derbyshire Dales District Councils five year Strategy for ‘promoting the Dales as a place to live, work and visit’. The Council services covered by the strategy are:

• Economic development;
• Tourism;
• Arts Development; and
• Natural England

2.70 The objectives for leisure are “Sport and active recreation from an important part of life for many people in the Derbyshire Dales. By increasing and improving opportunities and through active marketing participation can be greatly increased”

2.71 Key activities / actions include:

• To increase opportunities for target groups
• To concentrate development work on Target Sports
• To develop opportunities for clubs, clubs, coaches and volunteers
• To develop opportunities for progression in sport by creating pathways
• To strive to improve sports facilities within the Derbyshire Dales
• To raise the profile of sport

**Derbyshire County Council-Draft Greenway Strategy (2006)**

2.72 Derbyshire County Council has undertaken a study to outline proposals to develop a strategic network of multi-user routes, or Greenways, for walkers, cyclists, horse riders and those with mobility difficulties, across Derbyshire.

2.73 Greenway development is seen as a valuable asset that cuts across many disciplines and meets many of the current targets and policy initiatives supported by Central Government. Greenways improve accessibility to facilities, services, schools, work, and places of interest and to the countryside. It provides alternative transport choices and links communities together to reduce isolation and promote independence and well-being. Additional benefits are linked to the creation of new tourism-based infrastructure to promote economic growth and sustainable development.

2.74 Natural England has defined the term Greenways as “largely car-free off-road routes connecting people to facilities and open spaces in and around towns, cities and to the countryside; for shared use by people of all abilities on foot, bike or horseback, for car-free commuting, play or leisure.”
The long-term vision for the area is to develop a network of multi-user traffic-free Greenways across Derbyshire to provide long distance, middle distance and shorter circuits that interconnect with each other and the existing highway network. The routes will connect people and places to enhance recreational and utilitarian journeys, on high quality and attractive pathways.


2.76 Culture is defined as including the arts, sport, heritage and media. The strategic partnership of Derbyshire & Derby Economic Partnership, The Derbyshire and Peak Park Destination Management Partnership, Derbyshire Arts Partnership, Derby Arts and Events, Derbyshire Sport, Sport England East Midlands and the Arts Council East Midlands have identified the potential for development of a cultural events strategy for Derbyshire and Derby.

2.77 There are many sporting and cultural events already exist in the Derbyshire Dales Local Planning Authority area, events include The Darley Park Concert, and the Highland Gathering at Ashbourne.

2.78 The aim of this study is ‘to identify the benefits of a Cultural Events Strategy for derby and Derbyshire, based on:

- Outlining where we are now by reviewing existing events and determining partners’ attitudes to event promotion and development
- Outlining and recommending the needs for the future in terms of cultural events, based on a range of options and different investment levels.

2.79 Recommendations are suggested as a framework for the Strategy, which concentrates on:

- Maintaining and developing the existing range of events, and specifically those with significant economic benefit
- Attracting and developing new events to deliver additional economic and participatory benefits to Derby and Derbyshire.
3 Key Statistics of the Core Strategy Area

3.1 An objective assessment of District’s socio and economic characteristics is being developed to help identify the issues in selecting the locations for future development and will help to provide the evidence base for the consultation on an Issues and Options Paper in March 2008.

3.2 For this Topic Paper data has been collected so far on the following:

**Spatial Characteristics**

3.3 Map 1 below show the location of key settlements and Appendix 1 presents the ward and parish administration boundaries

**Summary Settlements**

- The Core Strategy area covers approximately 33,000 hectares of the Derbyshire Dales that lies outside the Peak District National Park.
- The District is mostly rural in character and comprises attractive areas of countryside interspersed with a large number of villages and hamlets. The District’s towns: Matlock, Wirksworth and Ashbourne are long established as market towns. These towns act as a service centre to a wide rural hinterland and are home to 47% of the total population whilst 29% live within large villages and the remaining 24% are scattered among the rural parishes in small villages / hamlets
- The District contains 53 settlements of varying size, pattern and function which include market towns, villages and small hamlets:

To the north the main population areas include Matlock Town (10,000), Darley Dale (5000), Wirksworth (5000) and Cromford (1500). The hinterland around these settlements includes Northwood, South Darley, Tansley, Brassington, Bonsall and Middleton with populations of each settlement varying between around 700 to 1000.

To the south Ashbourne (7500), Doveridge (1500), Brailsford (1000), Clifton (500) and Hulland Ward (1000) represent the main population areas. The remainder of the District is dispersed with small settlements of populations about 100-300

- The population density of the area is 1.3 persons per hectare compared to county averages of 2.9 and national averages of 3.8.

**Demographic Data**

*Summary*

- The current population of the Local Planning Authority is 48,920 (2004 Mid-Year Estimate)
The total population of the three market towns is 24,020 (Census 2001) split as Matlock (9,496), Wirksworth (4,965), Ashbourne (7644).
Males accounted for 49.6% of the population and females 50.3% of the population.
Between 1991 and 2001 the population of the Derbyshire Dales grew by about 6%
The age profile of District in 2001 was 18.5% comprised 0-15 years old, 16 – 64 years old was 63.4% and the proportion of the population in the age group 65 and over was 18.6% suggesting the District has an ageing population.
3.4 The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan identifies a number of open spaces that are important to the character and appearance of the settlement; which restrict development on open spaces, as it would be harmful to their character.

3.5 The open spaces shown on the map below are those identified in the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan, which have been included because they are important to the character and appearance of the settlement. As a consequence they have been given special protection. Given the large number and often-small size of these spaces, it is not practical to identify all them. An open space survey will be commissioned later this year, which will help identify other important open spaces within the District. The list of open spaces is available in Appendix 3.
3.6 The natural environment provides people with a range of benefits. Health and well-being are two of the most important. Increasing levels of physical activity is a national priority for improving people’s health and the natural environment provides many opportunities, such as parks and gardens.

3.7 Major parks in the district are that of:
- Ashbourne Recreation Ground
- Hall Leys Park in Matlock Town Centre,
- Whitworth Park
- Kingsfield Park
- Sudbury Park
- Osmaston Park

3.8 Matlock Parks Project is an ambitious £3.6m 5-year heritage lottery fund supported programme to restore five historic parks and pleasure grounds. These parks range in age from early Georgian through to Edwardian and have developed through the centuries as tastes, activities and the availability of funding have changed.

3.9 There are 9 parks and gardens that are included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest covering 446 hectares. Currently these are; Ednaston Manor, Sudbury Hall, the Heights of Abraham, Lovers Walks, High Tor, Derwent Gardens, Sydnope Hall, the Whitworth Institute, and Willersley Castle.

3.10 The Council also manages a number of Gardens within the District including:
- Olde English Sensory Garden and Hall Leys Gardens, Matlock
- Derwent Gardens and North Parade Memorial Garden, Matlock Bath
- Memorial Gardens, Cokayne Avenue, Ashbourne
- High Tor, Pic Tor, Lovers Walk

The Map over the page shows the Historic Parks and Gardens that are currently protected in the Adopted Local Plan.
Leisure Routes & Trails

3.11 England has about 190,000 km (118,000 miles) of footpaths, bridleways, and other rights of way. They are the most important way for visitors to enjoy the countryside, and are also useful for local people to get to the shops, school and work.

3.12 The table below shows the types of leisure routes and trail networks that exist in the whole of the Derbyshire Dales including, the number of routes and length of the routes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Status</th>
<th>Available to</th>
<th>No. of Routes</th>
<th>Length (Km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Footpaths</td>
<td>Pedestrians (inc wheelchair users)</td>
<td>2588</td>
<td>1,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Bridleways</td>
<td>Pedestrians (inc wheelchair users), horse riders and cyclists</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Byways</td>
<td>Pedestrians (inc wheelchair users), horse riders, cyclists and horse drawn vehicles</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byways open to all traffic</td>
<td>Pedestrians (inc wheelchair users), horse riders, Cyclists, horse drawn vehicles and motor vehicles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: DCC ROW Department)

3.13 Only 5% of the routes are available for both cyclists and horse riders, whereas clearly public footpaths make up 95% of all routes in the district.

3.14 There are five established leisure routes and trails in the District that are currently protected within the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan as follows and shown on the map:

- The Pennie Bridleway – A 206 mile national trail for horse riders, cyclists and walkers, that runs from Kirkby Stephen in Cumbria with a proposed terminus for horse riders at Hartington and a proposed terminus for cyclists and walkers at Middleton Top.
- Derwent Valley Heritage Way – A long distance multi-user trail following the River Derwent from Ladybower Reservoir to its confluence with the River Trent near Shadlow
- Ashbourne Scenic Heritage Trail centered on the Henmore Valley and historic town centre
- Wirksworth Scenic Heritage Trail – linking the town centre with the High peak Trail
- National Stone Centre, Wirksworth
3.15 Greenways provide sustainable and healthy travel routes to schools, work places, shops and local amenities, whilst offering tranquil green routes out of town to both doorstep and wider countryside. Routes interconnect to form wider circuits, and benefits tourists to the area as well.

3.16 The greenways network includes traffic-free pathways that connect Derbyshire's towns and villages to both dramatic and gentle countryside and are suitable for walking, cycling and horse riding. All routes are surfaced and many are built on flat routes for easy access.
Allotments

3.17 Within the planning area of the Derbyshire Dales there is a limited number of allotments available for the public to rent from the District Council, the current provision is located as follows:

- Church Road, Darley Dale
- Hurds Hollow, Matlock

3.18 However there are also 8 private allotments in the District. The majority are located within the north and central area of the District. There is only 1 allotment in the south, which is located in Brailsford.

3.19 The private allotments are located as follows:

- Chatsworth Road, Rowsley
- Oddford lane, Darley Dale
- Aston Lane, South Darley
- Chesterfield Road, Matlock (Owned by Town Council)
- Starkholmes, Matlock
- North Street, Cromford
- Main Street, Middleton
- Main Road, Brailsford

3.20 The map below shows the locations of allotments.
Sport Facilities

3.21 The Council has a good range of leisure activities available for public, private and school use across the whole of the district as shown in Figure 1.

![Figure 1: Sport and Recreation Facilities](image)

3.22 There are 81 organised sport and leisure clubs within the planning area of the District. The clubs hold a wide range of activities to suit all participants. The breakdown of the different types of clubs is listed in Appendix 4. The majority of clubs are based in the towns, Matlock (26), Ashbourne (17) and Wirksworth (13) (Source: DDDC Sport and Leisure Directory 2003/04).

Play Space

3.23 Open space provides an important role in serving children’s play needs. It is widely acknowledged that the importance of children’s play extends far beyond the activity itself but contributes towards child development through the growth of a wide range of physical, social and emotional skills and abilities. The key issues relating to children’s play are the nature and location of play, the influence of age and gender; safety and risk issues and the consideration of the types of play environments are necessary to meet play needs.

3.24 In January 2007 the District Council undertook a parish Community Facilities Survey to provide an objective ‘baseline’ for the facilities and services available in settlements across the district as part of the Development Strategy topic paper. Details included information and location of children’s play spaces.
The survey found that there are 23 parishes in the district that have at least one playground. The locations of these are presented on the map below.
3.26 The spatial distribution of play spaces portrays that the majority of facilities are located within sustainable locations in the three Market Towns and other settlements. However there are also local play spaces in smaller villages, which both encourages local communities to participate in leisure activities and avoids communities becoming socially excluded.

### Playing Pitches and Courts

3.27 There are 102 courts and pitches in the planning area of the Derbyshire Dales. The breakdown by type of pitch and the number that are Council managed and privately owned are presented in Table 2 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Pitch</th>
<th>Council Managed Sites</th>
<th>Private Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Football Pitches</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netball</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Leisure Centres and Health & Fitness Centres

3.28 There are four leisure centres, namely:

- Ashbourne leisure centre
- Wirksworth leisure centre
- Matlock leisure centre
- Carsington Water (includes water activities)

3.29 There are five private health and fitness centres in the District located:

- Darwin Forest Country Park, Darley Dale
- Fitness Forum, Derbyshire County Council Offices
- Quality Living Health Club, Ashbourne
- The Woodlands Fitness Centre, Rowsley
- Sudbury Prison sports and fitness centre

3.30 Approximately, 66% of Derbyshire Dales residents have access to leisure facilities, which are quality approved, and are within 20 minutes drive of such services.
Role of the New Leisure Centre

3.31 The Council has put forward the proposal for a new leisure centre in Matlock, which will be located at the Dimple Playing Fields in Matlock, with the potential to be easily accessible to the local population. The new facilities will meet the District Councils aspiration of increasing participation in leisure, especially by young people. The proposal is also seen as an opportunity to provide in new all year, all weather tourism attraction that will provide a significant boost to the local economy.

3.32 The new leisure facilities will meet the District council’s aspirations of increasing participation in leisure, especially young people. The project is also seen as an opportunity to provide a new all year all weather tourism attraction that will provide a significant boost to the local economy. The new centre will replace the existing leisure centre in Matlock and offer a wide range of modern facilities and opportunities for people of all ages.

3.33 The proposals include the creation of a wet and dry leisure facility of approximately 5000m2.

3.34 The Options proposed include the following facilities:

**Option 1**
- 6 lane 25m pool plus teaching pool
- Main and minor sports hall
- Fitness gym
- Function room
- Toboggan run
- Aerial ropewalks, climbing tower and boulders
- Skate Park
- Multi use games area

**Option 2**
- Replace the 6-lane pool with an 8 lane competition pool and spectator seating
- Add a toddler pool

**Option 3**
- Add a leisure/ fun pool
- Add a Spa/Wellbeing centre
- Add mountain bike tracks and BMX trails

**Option 4**
- Add a 6-rink indoor bowls centre
- Add an artificial turf pitch and an athletics track
3.35 All the options include a new family pub/restaurant on the site adjacent to the A6 main road, which will be funded by the private sector.

### Village and Community Halls

3.36 Village and other community halls can play an important role in smaller rural communities. They can offer places for local people to undertake a large range of leisure and recreational activities, including keep fit classes and indoor sports and clubs. New residential developments increase the pressures upon existing public leisure facilities, therefore community halls provide essential extra facilities.

3.37 The Map below shows the location of existing community halls for public use across the district.
3.38 The graph below (figure 2) shows the attendance levels of people to the Council owned leisure centres in the District. Distinctively, the attendance levels to Matlock and Ashbourne leisure centres have rapidly increased over the periods 2004/05 to 2005/06. In terms of Wirksworth leisure centre, there has been a gradual increase of attendance.

**Figure 2: Level of Attendance at Derbyshire Dales District Council Leisure Centres**

![Graph showing attendance levels of people at leisure centres in the District over the years 2001/02 to 2005/06. The attendance levels to Matlock and Ashbourne leisure centres have rapidly increased over the periods 2004/05 to 2005/06. In terms of Wirksworth leisure centre, there has been a gradual increase of attendance.](image-url)
3.39 Figure 3 reveals that the attendance levels to leisure centres in the District overall has experienced a continuous growth in use until 2005/6.

3.40 However Figure 4 reveals that the number of people attending sports development courses in the District has continued to increase, particularly in 2006/07 where number reached 16,000 visits.
Active Leisure Membership

3.41 There are currently just fewer than 17,000 Active leisure members within the Derbyshire Dales, which represents 24.2% of the total population, although undoubtedly some live outside the District. Coincidently that is almost the same percentage of the adult population that is physically active three days each week at thirty minutes of moderate activity.

3.42 A higher number of elderly people appear to be using the sporting facilities in the three main market towns, reflecting both the aging population and the range of programmes arranged for different age groups at the centres. 1% of Council staff uses the Matlock Lido

3.43 In terms of gender differences, a higher percentage of females appear to be members of facilities with public swimming pools (51% at Ashbourne and 47% at Matlock Lido) compared to 42% at Wirksworth.

3.44 In terms of how the leisure facilities serve the local catchment areas, there are marked differences in the percentage of residents who are Active Leisure members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Percentage of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashbourne</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matlock</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirksworth</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access Patterns of Members to the Leisure Centres

3.45 Ashbourne Leisure Centre

A total of 5840 people are members of the Active Leisure Membership for Ashbourne Leisure Centre.

3.46 Matlock Lido Leisure Centre

A total of 5395 are members of the Active Leisure Membership for Matlock Lido Leisure Centre.

3.47 Wirksworth Leisure Centre

A total of 3,650 people are Active Leisure Members for the Wirksworth Leisure Centre of which 1888 people live within the Wirksworth catchment.

The Active People Survey 2005/06

3.48 The survey was carried out on behalf of Sports England and is the largest sport and recreation survey ever undertaken. A minimum of 1000 people from each Local Authority area was contacted by phone between October 2005 and October 2006. The information collected shows how often people take part in physical activity and what type of activity they do. The results of the survey show the breakdown of physical activity across the District and reveal that:
• 24.1% of the adult population regularly participate in physical activity (3 days a week, 30 minutes moderate activity)

• 45.9% of the adult population are currently not taking part in physical activity or less than 30 minutes duration in the last four weeks.

• 30% of the adult population currently undertake some moderate exercise although not enough to achieve recommended levels.

General Satisfaction Survey 2006/07

3.49 The Council undertook statutory general user satisfaction surveys in Autumn 2006. The survey was sent out to a sample of 4,000 Derbyshire Dale’s residents. The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) provided the sample and specified the questions to be asked.

3.50 Residents stated what made somewhere a good place to live, and then they were asked which of these most needed to be improved in their local area.

• 16% of respondents stated that provision of parks and open spaces is of importance where they live.
• 10% of respondents stated that sports and leisure facilities is an important factor.
• 16% of respondents felt that sports and leisure facilities are in need of improvement.

Funding

3.51 Contributions to the sport and leisure infrastructure through developer contributions from planning obligations are relevant at all levels.

3.52 The Council has secured a total of £63,042 since 2001 for recreational uses through Section 106 contributions. This money will be used to keep the sites well maintained and accessible to the public. These contributions have been secured through major housing developments in Ashbourne and Matlock as presented in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year Signed</th>
<th>Sum Secured (£)</th>
<th>Land Secured</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cawdor Quarry</td>
<td>Matlock</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>£7,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Walkway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Elizabeth's Grammar School</td>
<td>Ashbourne</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>£56,042</td>
<td>Included Play equipment</td>
<td>Play equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.53 By March 2007, the Council had received a total of £92,000 from Section 106 contributions for open space and leisure facilities. This information would indicate that the Council has been successful in delivering and incorporating open spaces into major developments as presented in the table below:
### Contributions Received up to 2007 for Open Space Provision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year received</th>
<th>Sum Received (£)</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sturston Road</td>
<td>Ashbourne</td>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>£5,000.00</td>
<td>Provision of play equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Way</td>
<td>Darley Dale</td>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>£10,000.00</td>
<td>Provision of play equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash Tree Farm</td>
<td>Matlock</td>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>£120,000.00</td>
<td>£20,000 Play equipment, £10,000 Open Space, £40,000 on site open space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compton St</td>
<td>Ashbourne</td>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>£7,000</td>
<td>Play Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.54 The Council has also received funding through other means for leisure facilities and those incorporated into developments.

3.55 A application has recently been made and secured for £200,000 from the Big Lottery Fund towards the provision of new play equipment and interactive splash pools in Ashbourne and Bakewell.

3.56 Over the last twenty years the Council has invested over £270,000 in Parish Council play areas through the Parks Development Fund. The Funding requires that Parish Councils find at least 50% of the funding, meaning that the actual investment is at least twice that of the District Council. Over the last year a number of Parish Councils have placed bids for funding to improve existing leisure facilities. Hulland Ward requested a grant of £3,000 towards the provision of a new multi-games area. Darley Dale requested £3,000 to improve children’s play facilities at Whitworth Park and Hognaston requested £713 to provide a toddler playhouse and activity unit.

### Initiatives

3.57 There are 45 Projects in total in the District to encourage residents to take part in sport and leisure activities. Below are a few examples of what is currently being run.

**Sport Development Courses**
The courses provide specific coaching courses and a sports development officer works closely with local sports clubs to develop their services. The number of people attending these courses reached 16,000 visits by 2006/07.

**Extreme Sports Events 2007**
Held at Hall Leys Park in Matlock, a range of different activities takes place

**Safer Communities through Sport**
The project involves a ‘clean up scheme’, whereby £7,000 has been allocated to spend on activities to encourage youths to come off the streets in main towns of Ashbourne, Matlock and Wirksworth.

**Walking for Health**
The guided walks are held 1-2 days a week; leaders within the Council are trained. The success has shown that 400 people across the whole area have taken part to date.

**New Skate Parks**
Located in Wirksworth, Matlock and Ashbourne
**Awards for All**

The Awards for all programme provides grant aid of between £500 - £10,000 for schools, sports clubs and community organisations. The grants are designed to support capital and short-term revenue schemes that bring people together in the interest of the community. Grants are awarded for projects that involve more people in new activities and for activities that are inclusive to all.

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**Additional Evidence Required**

**Open Space Survey**

3.58 There are a number of gaps in the current evidence base that need to be taken into account as follows.

3.59 In line with government’s Planning Policy Guidance, PPG 17, an assessment of need for open spaces in Derbyshire Dales needs to be carried out using the following criteria:

- **Quantity** – are there enough open spaces in Derbyshire Dales for everyone’s needs?
- **Accessibility** – is it easy for Dales residents to access open space within a reasonable distance from their home?
- **Quality** – are DDDC open spaces of sufficient quality to provide for the needs of local people?
- **Value** – do all open spaces offer recognised benefits for people and for biodiversity?

- **Audit of existing open space study**
  - Types
  - Distribution in wards
  - Functions
  - Characteristics and Ratings
  - Primary use
  - Quantity
  - Quality
  - Additional sites
  - Identify gaps for provision

- **Appropriate accessibility standards** (good, average, poor) measured in distance and time for each type of open space and method of transport and GIS will then be interrogated to establish levels of accessibility for each site. This will then allow the identification of settlements with good, average and poor accessibility to strategic open space, and therefore the shortfall in provision.

- **Condition and maintenance of existing sites**
  - Signage to sites, Information, and signage within sites.
  - Nature and condition of entrances, quality of paths.
  - Appropriate range of facilities
  - Provision of lighting
  - General condition of fabric
  - Access for disabled people
4. Identification of Aims, Objectives and Issues

4.1 The location, scale and distribution of new development can have an impact upon social, economic and environmental well being. Inappropriately located and designed new development can have unsustainable consequences in particular on the opportunities for crime. It is important, therefore, that in meeting the development needs of Derbyshire Dales, care is taken to ensure the principles of sustainable development are met and community well being is addressed.

4.2 The twin principles of sustainable development and the creation of sustainable communities are central to the new planning system. The concept of sustainable development means ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, both present and future generations. For sustainable communities this may mean achieving working toward communities which are active, inclusive and safe, well run, environmentally sensitive, well designed and built, well connected, thriving, well served, fair for everyone, diverse and reflecting their local circumstances.

4.3 The thrust of national, regional and local planning policy indicates that in rural areas, such as Derbyshire Dales, development should be concentrated in those most accessible settlements, with lesser amounts of development in smaller villages which have basic services and which have a population that would support their continued viability.

4.4 To help understand the deliverability of the District settlements the Council need to develop a good understanding of their characteristics that make the “place” within our District: what opportunities exist to cater for new development, what are their strengths and weaknesses.

Setting out the Principles of Sustainability

4.5 Central to the District Council’s approach will be to develop the Government’s objectives for the planning system which is outlined within Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1). The policy statement sets out the aim of getting the right development, in the right place at the right time. Integrated sustainable development is a core principle underpinning these objectives and with planning facilitating and promoting sustainable and inclusive patterns of development by:

- making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people’s quality of life;
- contributing to sustainable economic development;
- protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities;
- ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and
- ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.

4.6 The formation of sustainable communities is in the spirit of PPS1, which will help achieve the objectives as set out in the guidance. The District Council considers that the essential elements of a sustainable community relate to:
Creating sustainable locations is about linking housing and commercial land needs in the same location and directing planned development to locations which avoid the risk of flooding, that will be supported by public transport, leisure, community and essential services and will minimise damage to the environment.

What defines a sustainable community could involve creating well designed places and spaces which enable close links between where people live, work and enjoy themselves and the services they require and which are designed to promote social inclusion, diversity and work with the environment where they are located. It also means:

- **A sufficient number of people to engender a sense of belonging**, vitality and safety, as well as support the range of services that people need in their daily lives. Some of Derbyshire Dale’s communities will need to accommodate additional housing development in order to create a better mix, as well as support the services they need.

- **A mix of land uses that works together** providing for activity helps to strengthen social integration, as well as improving public safety. To achieve this will mean concentrating a range of public facilities and commercial activities in the local community. These areas will need to be mixed working areas with higher density housing. They will need to include the facilities that we all use as part of our daily lives, such as shops, schools and community facilities. The centre of the community will also be public transport, connecting the community to the rest of the District and surrounding areas. Community safety will be an important feature of their design.

- **Provision for people to meet and interact.** At its best, the sustainable community operates as a network of interconnected places and spaces that help to bring people together. To do this effectively means putting the pedestrian first and ensuring that walking is the preferred option in accessing different facilities within an area. This does not mean taking an ‘anti-car’ stance. However, it does mean reducing unnecessary car journeys by ensuring many daily needs can be met within walking distance, as well as ensuring that public transport becomes an accessible way of getting around the District.

- **Character and sense of place.** Many parts of Derbyshire Dales are steeped in history, containing important buildings providing character and identity and located within superb natural settings. All these elements need to be respected – they are key assets in reshaping our neighbourhoods, making places where people want to live and will continue to want to live in the future.

- **Social inclusion.** Equality and inclusion are goals that lie at the heart of creating sustainable, linked communities, where the needs of all sections of the local population for housing, transport, employment, leisure, safety and accessibility are recognised and provided for. In particular, it is important that the needs of young and older people are recognised but also the needs of race and faith groups, people with a disability and the needs of women and men.

- **Sustainable Technologies** is about the choice of building materials and methods to help reduce the depletion of natural resources and the production of
greenhouse gases, and that buildings will have a long life, flexibility and adaptability for other potential alternative future uses.

4.7 There are a number of local issues that will influence the location of leisure development, such as:

- Settlements and facilities;
- Populations and social factors, including health;
- Character and appearance of the area; and
- Accessibility.

4.8 Policies through the Core Strategy for leisure and sport can offer a number of benefits as follows:

- Improved health & community safety;
- Reduce inequalities;
- Develop communities & neighbourhoods;
- Improve, maintain and protect the quality of the natural and built environment;
- Ensure that open spaces and recreation are provided as part of new developments;
- Increase leisure opportunities and provide a range of facilities attractive to everyone;
- Allocating land for open space and sports facilities in areas of identified need;
- Support the provision of facilities which are accessible by public transport, bicycle and foot;
- Minimise the impact on the environment and promote biodiversity issues;
- Ensuring existing sites are managed and solutions offered to resolve conflicts of interest between users;
- Help to create awareness of, and appreciation for the environment through the promotion of opportunities for sport; and
- Develop links with other relevant strategies.

4.9 The following draft aims and objectives have been offered as suggestions that could be delivered through the Core Strategy. Because the delivery of the Core Strategy will be objective led, stakeholders are encouraged to make comment on the following aim and objectives for Leisure:

**Draft Aim**

*To stimulate participation in leisure by promoting creativity, and extending opportunities for people to experience high quality recreational and leisure activities*

**Draft Strategic Objectives**

**Delivering Community Well-being**

*To set a spatial planning framework for the improvement of the District’s community health and well being for everyone. This will be achieved through:*

1. Protecting and improving the District’s sport and leisure facilities through supporting the implementation of the District’s Dales Active and Derbyshire Dales Strategic Play Strategy, Leisure Strategy so as to promote healthy and active lifestyles.
2. Development of the Leisure Centre at the Dimple, Matlock.
3. Safeguarding and improving the diverse leisure and recreation needs of the whole community.
4. Protecting and enhancing the District’s parks and open spaces as amenity and recreation spaces

Issues

4.10 At this stage no options for “leisure “ have been presented. Through working with stakeholders appropriate options will be developed during the wider public issues and options consultation in March 2008. However a number of issues/ questions have been presented below, to help develop discussions with Stakeholders and developing the important role of leisure within the Core Strategy.

- What role can the LDF play to improve sporting and leisure facilities in the District?
- Do you agree with the principles of protecting important open spaces?
- How accessible are open space and leisure facilities?
- Is the condition of current recreation sites need improvements?
- Has the incorporation of community play spaces in large developments improved access to sites?
- Do you agree that the Matlock Parks Project has been successful and should continue to be maintained and protected?
- Do you think there are enough equipped play areas and open spaces? If not, where do you think more open spaces should be provided?
- Are current sources of funding methods meeting the demand for sport and leisure facilities?
- What leisure facilities are accessible for hard to reach groups?
- Should leisure facility development be provided in all housing developments, including housing renewal programmes and affordable housing developments?
- What is the demand for leisure facilities in the district? Do more facilities need to be provided?
- What strategies/ policies should the Core Strategy have regard to?
Appendices
Appendix 1: Administration Boundaries
### Appendix 2

**Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Community Strategy – Action Plans 2007/08**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEME 6</th>
<th>OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE Incl. LEISURE 2007/08</th>
<th>CHAMPION:</th>
<th>Simon Caneve</th>
<th>Commission</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LSP EXECUTIVE OFFICER:</td>
<td>Peter Coaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORKING GROUP:</td>
<td>HP &amp; MP Children &amp; Young People’s Partnership Grp. 30 &amp; MP Youth Partnership</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LOCAL PEOPLE:</td>
<td>Children &amp; Young People’s Forum, Social &amp; Sustainable Communities, Healthy Communities, Sustainable Communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CONTACT:</td>
<td>Blaue McDonald │ 01298 2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AIM:** (1) Increase opportunities for young people to participate in social, economic, voluntary, leisure & recreational activities.

**AIM:** (2) Engage young people in their communities and improve the image of young people through celebrating success and achievements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>IDEAS</th>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
<th>TIMELINE</th>
<th>CHECKLIST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deliver Young Apprenticeship Scheme in Sports Management, leadership and Coaching</td>
<td>Peak 11, HPDC, DDCD</td>
<td>Existing budgets</td>
<td>10-14 yr olds trained</td>
<td>Mar-2008</td>
<td>50 young people better able to contribute to their communities (launched on 17th July)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue to support the Wheels to Work Project</td>
<td>ORCC, EMRA</td>
<td>Grant from EMRA</td>
<td>30 additional scooters provided</td>
<td>Mar-2008</td>
<td>50 young people able to access scooters for work and training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Democracy Week 2007</td>
<td>FDIPA, HPDC, DDCD</td>
<td>Existing budgets</td>
<td>Engage with 200 secondary students</td>
<td>Nov-2007</td>
<td>Young people to understand the democratic process of their local area. Knowledge of how to get involved and become fully-fledged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launch Intergenerational Project</td>
<td>DDCD, Age Concern, Derbyshire Constabulary</td>
<td>Existing budgets</td>
<td>Engage with 200 young people and 100 older people</td>
<td>Jun-2007</td>
<td>200 young people and 100 older people developing ideas to understand each other’s issues and concerns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop a mobile skate park to serve rural communities</td>
<td>DDCD, HPDC, Solar Communities through Sport</td>
<td>Grant allocation</td>
<td>Mobile Skate Park purchased and operated</td>
<td>Mar-2008</td>
<td>Rural communities able to access skate facilities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Improve facilities for young people</td>
<td>DDCD, HPDC, local schools</td>
<td>Ibfa</td>
<td>Additional sports facilities</td>
<td>Mar-2009</td>
<td>Extended sports provision for young people</td>
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<tr>
<td>Progress development of the Central Area Sports Centre</td>
<td>DDCD</td>
<td>Ibfa</td>
<td>Centre Area Sport Centre open</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Appendix 3 Important Open Spaces

Allotment Gardens, off Wellfield Street, Matlock
Victoria Court, off Chesterfield Road, Matlock
Land Adjacent Bull Lane, Matlock
Nagle Preparatory School Lilly Bank, Henry Ave, Matlock
Dene Fields Court, Land off Lime Tree Road, Matlock
Land Adjacent County Offices, Bank Road, Matlock
Mason Terrace, off Spout Lane Tansley
Land rear of Greyhound Hotel, off Water Lane, Cromford
Land off St Mary’s Close, Cromford
Land Adjacent Jasper Lane, Brassington
Land Opposite The Glebe House, Carsington
Land Opposite The Garden House
St Oswald's School, Land Adjacent to Bellevue Road, Ashbourne
Land to Left of Mayfield Road, Ashbourne
Land to rear of 40 –120 Mayfield Road, Ashbourne
Land to left of Hollies Close, Clifton
Land Adjacent to 1 Church Lane, Doveridge
Land between St John’s the Baptist Church and School House, Boylestone
Land in between Hillcroft and Montamana House, Boylestone
Appendix 4 Sports Clubs

**Ashbourne**
- Running club
- Bowls club
- Orpheus caving club
- Cricket club
- Football x4
- Golf club
- Hang gliding
- Hockey
- Martial arts
- Netball
- Rugby
- Sub aqua club
- Swimming club
- Tennis club

**Brailsford**
- Cricket Club x2

**Carsington**
- Sailing Club

**Clifton**
- Cricket Club

**Cromford**
- Cricket Club
- Football club
- Table Tennis club

**Darley Dale**
- Aerobics – x2
- Badminton club
- Snooker league
- Cricket club
- Dancing school
- Performing Arts club
- Football club x 2
- Horse riding club
- Shooting club
- Tennis club

**Matlock**
- Angling club
Athletics club
Bowls club
Canoe club
Choir group
Cricket club
Cycling club
Dramatics society
Football club x 2
Golf club
Hockey x2
Life saving club
Martial arts x3
Derwent Valley Orienteers
Rambling Group
Rugby x2
Rifle club
Swimming club
Table tennis club
Water Polo club
Yoga

Matlock Bath
Bowling club

Middleton
Cricket club
Wrestling club

Rowsley
Football club

Sudbury
Bowls club

Wirksworth
Badminton club
Basketball club
Bowls club
Cricket club x 2
Dancing club
Football club x 4
Martial arts x2
Netball

Yeaveley
Fishing club
Shooting club
Topic Paper 4: Health

Core Strategy

Issues and Options

Key Stakeholder Consultation
September 2007
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<td>The Core Strategy</td>
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<td>Messages from National, Regional and Local Policies and Strategies</td>
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<td>National</td>
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<td>Regional</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Key Statistics of the Core Strategy Area</td>
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<td>Spatial Characteristics</td>
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<td>Demographic Data</td>
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<td>Health Profile of Derbyshire Dales</td>
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<td>Role of the Core Strategy and Health</td>
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<td>Carers and the Elderly</td>
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<td>Existing facilities for the Elderly Residents</td>
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<td>Access to Services and Hospitals</td>
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<td>Access to Chemists</td>
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<td>Indices of Deprivation 2004, Health Inequalities</td>
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<td>Active People Survey</td>
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<td>Health and Leisure Initiatives and Projects</td>
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<td>Air Quality</td>
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<td>Light &amp; Noise Pollution</td>
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<td>Contaminated Land</td>
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<td>Community Safety and Health</td>
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<td>Additional Evidence Base</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Identification of Aims, Objectives and Issues</td>
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<td>Strategic objectives</td>
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<td>Appendix 2: Super Output Areas Key Map, Derbyshire Dales District Plan Area</td>
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<td>Appendix 3: Population</td>
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Purpose

Work has commenced on the District Council’s Core Strategy, a key document in the Local Development Framework (LDF), that when adopted will provide the central policies for delivering the District Council’s spatial vision and objectives. It will guide the broad patterns of development over the next twenty years, which will be based on a thorough understanding of the District’s local identity and distinctiveness. The District Council’s Core Strategy will only cover that part of the Derbyshire Dales outside the Peak District National Park.

The new planning system requires the District Council to think in strategic terms and reflect a spatial planning approach when developing the Core Strategy. Planning Policy Statement 12 (Local Development Frameworks) says:

“Spatial Planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function”

The District is required to go beyond the methods of traditional landuse planning and move towards spatial planning which moves the focus on regulation and control of land, to a wider more far ranging approach that aims to ensure the best use of land is delivered through a vision and overarching strategy for the District. At the heart of the Core Strategy will be the concept of sustainable development and sustainable communities. These have to be translated into a framework that will guide decisions on the:

- Scale and distribution of growth and regeneration; and
- Strategic policy and targets for housing, employment and retailing

This is reflected in PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development which says:

“Planning shapes the places where people live and work and the country we live in. It plays a key role in supporting the Government’s wider social, environmental and economic objectives and for sustainable communities”

The new planning system is challenging because the process involves:

- Early engagement with key stakeholders and the community before any key decisions are made;
- Bringing out issues and options;
- Sharing information;
- Gathering evidence;
- Carrying out a thorough self assessment; and
- Being prepared to take difficult decisions

This is the fourth of a series of discussion papers that will be prepared by the District Council to help stimulate debate and discussion about the future direction of the District Council’s planning policies. This will provide valuable information in addressing the important strategic issues and developing the Core Strategy’s vision and strategy.
The Core Strategy must be prepared in a way that allows early involvement with the community.

This consultation will help the District Council seek stakeholder aspirations where the workshops will provide an opportunity to discuss the evidence about the approach taken so far and to help us “fine tune” an Issues and Option” document which will be subject to wider public consultation in March 2008.

In establishing our evidence base we need to include an assessment of:

- How the District works in spatial terms and how it deals with places and their relationships with each other;
- The main issues, problems and opportunities;
- Local distinctiveness of the area that addresses local issues;
- The changes that are likely to affect the area over at least the next 10 years or more.
- All the relevant national and regional policies and proposals that have a bearing on the use of space within the District.

The structure of this paper is threefold:

- Identify key messages from national and regional policy;
- Present baseline information of the characteristics of the District to help inform where development might be suitable over the next 20 years; and
- Outline some of the issues and options for future patterns of development.

The following questions have been asked about the approach taken and on the interpretation of the evidence presented:

- Do you think the correct issues have been identified?
- Are there any significant omissions?
- Are there any omissions in the key statistics?
- Do you agree with the objectives of policy, which are being suggested?
- What factors influence the health of residents and visitors in the district?
- What do you think are the main objectives that need to be achieved when considering health related issues?
1 Introduction : The New Planning System

1.1 In September 2004 the Government introduced new legislation, which changed the way in which local Councils plan for the future development needs of their communities. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act replaced the old system of local plans and structure plans with a system of ‘Local Development Frameworks’ (LDF). The new system sees local planning policy split across a number of different documents, which can be created, reviewed and replaced to different timescales, in order to speed up the planning system and allow greater flexibility. Therefore, instead of reviewing the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan that was adopted in November 2005, the District Council is now preparing the documents that will make up Derbyshire Dales LDF.

Derbyshire Dales LDF consists of the following documents:

- **Local Development Scheme (LDS)** is a timetable, which sets out when the District Council will produce each document of the LDF (last reviewed 15 June 2007).

- **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** sets out how people will be consulted in the production of the documents that make up the LDF and on planning applications (Adopted February 2007).

- **Core Strategy** (this Document) is the overarching policy document that sets the broad policy framework for all the other documents in the LDF.

- **Affordable Housing Development Plan Document** This document will provide policies for the delivery of affordable housing and will draw on the recently published Housing Needs Survey and Housing Market Assessment.

- **Matlock Master Plan Area Action Plan** will set out policies for the regeneration of Matlock town centre

- **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)** The District Council has adopted SPDs on Shopfront Design Guidance, Farm Buildings Design Guidance, Affordable Housing with adoption of a Landscape Character and Design Guidance anticipated this September.

- **Housing and Employment Allocations Development Plan Document** will develop site specific locations for employment and housing and will take into account evidence from the employment land review (to be completed by December 2007), Housing Market Assessment and Housing Land Availability Assessment.
LDF Preparation

1.2 As set out in the District Council’s latest Local Development Scheme (June 2007) the production of the Core Strategy will be prepared to the following timetable:

1) Start of Preparation Process          October 2006
2) Start of Issues and Options Consultation      March 2008
3) Start of Public Participation on Preferred Options  October 2008
4) Submission to Secretary of State          September 2009
5) Pre Examination Meeting                 November 2009
6) Examination                             May 2010
7) Receipt of Inspector’s Report            May 2010
8) Adoption                                July 2010

The Core Strategy

1.3 The Core Strategy is the key document in the LDF which sets the strategic context for other development plan documents to conform with. The Core Strategy will contain the strategic policies that will guide the sustainable development of the Derbyshire Dales for at least 10 years from when it was adopted and will be integrated with other strategies to provide an effective basis for achieving change.

The Core Strategy should comprise of:

- A vision and objectives
  A vision should be a clear and concise statement of intentions for the future of the area. These should be supported by clear objectives to help realise the vision. The vision should be developed through public involvement and should capture the characteristics of the place, to distinguish it from other places and reflect specific local elements.

- A spatial strategy
  This will bring together the vision, objectives and policy into a coherent whole that provides a strategy for the area and individual locations. The strategy should relate to the geography of the area and be founded on its physical and demographic characteristics, internal and external links, and relationships with neighbouring areas.

- Core policies
  The Core Strategy should contain clear concise policies for delivering the spatial strategy. It should set out broad locations for delivering the housing and other strategic needs such as employment, retail, leisure, community, essential public services and transport development. The core policies should be integrated, coherent and based on a clear understanding of the economic, social and environmental needs and opportunities of the area, and any constraints on meeting those needs.

- A monitoring and implementation framework to ensure delivery of these policies to ensure delivery of these policies.
2 Messages from National, Regional and Local Policies and Strategies

2.1 The District Council is required to take account of the principles and characteristics of other relevant strategies when preparing the Core Strategy. It must be consistent with national policy and conform generally with the Emerging East Midlands Regional Plan. National and regional issues set the context for the Core Strategy, but it should also take into account local circumstances as revealed by community involvement and evidence gathering. The District Council will need to consult closely with the bodies responsible for those strategies to ensure effective integration.

2.2 PPS12 (Local Development Frameworks) requires the Core Strategy to draw on any other strategies of the local authority and other organisations that have implications for the development and use of land in the area. Where appropriate the Core Strategy should become the implementation mechanism for aspects of these other strategies.

2.3 Figure 1 below lists the main documents that the District Council consider should be taken into account when considering health related issues.

Figure 1 Strategy and Policy Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National</th>
<th>Regional</th>
<th>Sub Regional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commission Architecture Built Environment – Building Health: Creating &amp; enhancing places for</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Public Health Strategy for High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4 The key issues/messages that emerge from these documents are presented below:

2.5 This paper specifically looks at the health profile of the districts residents and there are a number of direct national, regional and local policies that support health. There is however a relationship between other strategies and policies to help improve health and the quality of the environment. The underlying determinants of health need to be identified. The gap in health outcomes between those at the top and bottom ends of the social scale remains large. These inequalities mean proper health, reduced quality of life and early death for many people (DOH. 2003). Health is influenced by many factors such as transport and accessibility issues, income and housing and air quality, social circumstances and childhood poverty, which are presented below.

## National

**Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) Sustainable Communities: Securing the Future**

2.6 The UK Government’s revised Sustainable Development Strategy “Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy” was published in March 2005. It is based on five “Guiding Principles” and four “Shared Priorities for UK Action”: In the 2005 version of its sustainable development strategy, the Government states that:

“The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations”.

2.7 The Strategy presents 5 guiding principles that will form the basis for future policy in the UK. For a policy to be sustainable it must respect all five of these principles. Where a policy places more emphasis on certain principles then any trade-off must be made in an explicit and transparent way.

Guiding Principles:

- Living within Environmental Limits
- Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy
2.8 The Government identifies the priority areas for immediate action as:

Shared Priorities:

- Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Climate Change and Energy
- Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement
- Sustainable Communities

2.9 The Government wishes to create sustainable communities. As the ODPM publication ‘Sustainable Communities: Securing the Future’ states a sustainable community is one that it is self servicing, includes good quality public services (including sports and leisure facilities) and provides opportunities for cultural, leisure, community and sports activities.

2.10 The Government aspirations are to create sustainable communities which is self servicing, includes good quality public services (including sports and leisure facilities) and provides opportunities for cultural, leisure, community and sports activities. Altogether these aspirations will contribute in developing well being of communities.


2.11 The broad approach to rural settlement planning in England is set out in the Government Rural Strategy. It sets out the Governments aspirations to increase health services in rural areas as follows:

‘To provide good quality accessible care to an often scattered population, and to ensure that people living in the country with particular needs have the same opportunities to benefit from targeted help as those living in towns’

2.12 The Strategy presents new solutions to tackling the problems of isolation in rural areas through the NHS plan include

- Care and advice to people at home, and close by in modernized GP surgeries, primary care centres or through mobile service units;
- New primary care centres to bring care closer to the patient;
- More accessible high quality specialist care in modern hospital settings;
- A more responsive pharmacy service;
- Improve the care of older people; and
- New initiatives for addressing stress and mental illness.


2.13 Planning Policy Statement 1 sets out the Government’s vision for planning and the key policies and principles for the planning system. These are built on four themes:
• Sustainable development
• Spatial planning
• Good design
• Community involvement

2.14 The following principles that relate specifically to health issues are as follows:

• Promote communities, which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst respecting the diverse needs of communities and the special needs of particular sectors of the community.

• Provide improved access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities, open space, sport and recreation, by ensuring that new development is located where everyone can access services or facilities on foot, bicycle or public transport rather than having to rely on access by car, while recognising that this may be more difficult in rural areas.

*Office Deputy Prime Minister (2002), Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation*

2.15 Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17) states that open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people’s quality of life. Well-designed and implemented planning policies for open space are considered fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. These include:

• Supporting rural renewal;
• Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion;
• Health and well being;
• Promoting more sustainable development

*Office Deputy Prime Minister Planning Policy Statement 23, Planning and Pollution Control*

2.16 Planning Policy Statement 23 sets out guidelines to ensure works undertaken on any contaminated site should deal with any unacceptable risks to health or the environment, taking into account its actual or intended use. PPS23 advises that it is necessary to identify at the earliest possible opportunity in the planning process, whether or not a site is contaminated.


2.17 In November 2004 the Government White Paper “Choosing Health, making healthy choices easier” was issued. This paper outlined a vision for improving the health of the population by supporting people in making better choices for their health and the health of their families.

2.18 A number of objectives have been identified to be achieved as follows:

• The need to reduce obesity;
• Improving information to the public;
• Integrated planning and delivery of services to young people in schools
- Continued support for Sure Start targeted at parents from disadvantaged groups;
- Improving links with Primary Care Trust and sports clubs;

**Commission Architecture Built Environment – Building Health: Creating & Enhancing Places for Healthy Active Lives 2007**

2.19 This paper encourages more policies to locate housing, shops and services, together which promote more people to walk and cycle, contributing towards healthy and active lifestyles.

2.20 The Recommendations aimed at planners, include:

- Assess impact on levels of physical activity and other aspects of health
- Strengthen guidelines for key strategic planning documents to make health and physical activity a key goal alongside sustainable development.
- Integrating health promotion principles into the training of the built environment professionals.

**Department of Food and Rural Affairs - National Air Quality Strategy (2007)**

2.21 The main aim of the Air Quality Strategy is to set out objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.

2.22 This Strategy provides an overview and outline of the UK Government air quality policy. It sets out a way forward for air quality issues, objectives to be achieved, and proposes measures to be considered further to help reach them. This strategy is based on standards from expert recommendations representing levels at which no significant health effects would be expected in the population as a whole and on the standards and principles of better regulation.

2.23 Air pollution can have a serious effect on people’s health. Exposure to air pollution can have a long-term effect on health, high pollution episodes can trigger increased admissions to hospital and contribute to the premature death of those people that are more vulnerable to daily changes in levels of air pollutants. Air pollution also has negative impact on our environment, both in terms of direct effects of pollutants on vegetation, and indirectly through effects on the acid and nutrient status of soils and waters.

2.24 The planning system can help deliver an important part of an integrated approach to air quality improvements. The UK Government provides planning authorities with guidance when considering new developments with emphasis on accessibility for public transport, park and ride schemes, walking and cycling. These can all help reduce the number of journeys made by car and the emissions to air.

2.25 Impact analysis of policies or specific developments, whether for industry, transport, housing etc. should take account of the interlinkages of emissions of air quality and climate change pollutants. In particular measures at the national level designed to improve local air quality or to abate greenhouse warming should not be implemented
without prior consideration of all types of impact on the atmosphere and other environmental media.
Regional

East Midlands Regional Assembly, East Midlands Regional Plan, Draft Regional Spatial Strategy (2005)

2.26 There is a requirement for the Core Strategy to conform with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy, which for Derbyshire Dales is the emerging East Midlands Plan.

2.27 The Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands Region was approved in March 2005, which will provide the statutory strategic framework for the preparation of the Council’s LDDs. This document sets out the strategic approach for guiding the broad future level and distribution of growth in the District.

2.28 The Core Strategy sets the draft Regional Plan firmly within the framework of the region’s integrated regional strategy and outlines 10 Core Objectives as set out in Policy 1. These are intended to translate this broader policy context into a spatial strategy that will deliver sustainable development in the East Midlands. Policy 1 c states

2.29 **To improve the health of the Region’s residents through improvements in**

- **air quality**;
- **affordable warmth**;
- **the availability of good housing**; and
- **access to health, leisure and recreation facilities and services**.


2.30 The ‘Investment for Health’ strategy aims to improve the health of East Midlands residents by reducing health inequalities through:

- Addressing the social, economic and environmental determinants of health;
- Supporting healthy lifestyles;
- Protecting health;
- Improving access to, and provision of, local health and health related services;
- Healthy forms of transport in developments;
- Promoting sustainable health services; and
- Sporting activity

2.31 Investment for Health pulls together the issues, which would have the greatest positive impact, both locally and regionally, on the health and well being of the population of the region.

2.32 The aim of investment for health is to recognise the additional benefits to be gained from activities, which are not necessarily health-focused. Investment for health is a holistic approach – one that recognises the inter-dependence of economic, social, environmental and health worlds.
2.33 Road safety, air, noise pollution and health problems associated with isolation from facilities and services. Positive health benefits associated with increased levels of walking and cycling need to be considered.

2.34 The role that planning policies can play in addressing the causes of ill health is through developing and shaping healthy and sustainable communities and should be included in planning documents, including community access to amenities such as parks, open spaces, physical recreation activities.
Local

**Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Community Strategy 2006 –2009**

2.35 The Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Community Strategy has been produced by the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP), which includes people from the public and voluntary sectors. The community strategy sets out the main issues for Derbyshire Dales and High Peak, which is to improve the overall quality of life and well being of residents.

2.36 The Community Strategy identifies eight key themes to be tackled as part of the Local Strategic action plans focus. Theme 8 is health.

2.37 The aims of the community action plan with regards to Theme 8 are:

- Improve the health of people living in the Local Strategic Partnership Area
- Increase partnership involvement in addressing health issues.

2.39 A number of objectives and action plans have been set for the year 2007/08. The objectives are outlined below:

2.40 To encourage the Partnership, through raising awareness, training, and information to develop healthy policies within their organisations:

- To reduce fuel poverty within the LSP area;
- To reduce tobacco use;
- To adopt Primary Care Trust Obesity Strategy; and
- To allocate “Choosing Health” funds for LSP health projects.

The action Plan for these objectives is set out in Appendix 4.

**Derbyshire Dales Corporate Plan 2007/08**

2.41 The District Council’s Corporate Plan builds upon the community strategy, and sets out seven key priority objectives, as follows:

- Improve the supply of decent, affordable homes for local people;
- Increase the number of people, especially young people, participating in leisure activities;
- Reduce, re-use and recycle waste;
- Protect and improve the safety and health of residents and visitors;
- Stimulate economic, community and environmental regeneration;
- Improve access to services; and
- Support service delivery improvements

2.42 The Core Strategy can assist the Council achieve the aims of the Community Strategy and the priorities in it’s Corporate Plan by delivering the land use elements.
**Derby & Derbyshire Structure Plan 2001 - 2011**

2.43 Until 2011 regard should be given to the Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan within the District Council’s emerging Development Plan Documents.

2.44 Although the plan does not refer to the health of Derbyshire’s residents directly, it seeks to encourage sustainable development by ensuring that provision will be made for leisure, which has beneficial benefits to people’s health (see Topic Paper 3: Leisure).

**Derbyshire Dales Local Plan Adopted (2005)**

2.45 The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan is the development plan document for the district and covers the period up to 2011 and under the transition arrangements, the provisions in the Local Plan will gradually be replaced by the policies and proposals in the emerging local Development Documents.

2.46 The Local Plan can contribute to reaching the aims of the health and social wellbeing priority theme of the Community Strategy through the provision of healthcare facilities, alongside the broader promotion of sustainable communities where walking and cycling are given precedence over traveling by car. This will contribute to improving the health of the population, whereas improved access to healthcare facilities will help those in need of care. Residential development may increase the pressures on existing public healthcare facilities, which are available for all the community to use. However it is also important that new development is located in close proximity to healthcare facilities.

2.47 There are a number of other factors that will influence people’s health in which the local plan can address, such as education, employment, income, housing, social networks, air quality, and access to social and public services including leisure & sport facilities.

**Derbyshire County Primary Care Trust (PCT) Strategy 2007- 2009**

2.48 This strategy sets out Derbyshire County Primary Care Trust’s(PCT) objectives for the next 2 years. It examines the challenges facing the health of the Derbyshire residents and how the trust will go about tackling those challenges through the commissioning of services, and managing the performance of providers of healthcare. The strategy commits the PCT to work with partner organisations and the public to improve the health and well being of the people of Derbyshire.

2.49 On 1st October 2006 all PCT’s in the county merged to become Derbyshire County PCT.

2.50 Amongst others, the provision of local health care facilities is the responsibility of the Derbyshire County Primary Care Trust.

2.51 The primary objectives in the Strategy are:

- To improve and protect the health of the population;
• To buy a range of safe and effective services;
• To reduce health inequalities;
• To develop and sustain strong relationships across and social care community;
• To ensure that all health professionals are involved in improving the health of all local populations;
• To provide a range of services where it is appropriate to do so;
• To develop a range of new providers of healthcare;
• To provide appropriate clinical leadership; and
• To develop strong communication and patient involvement systems

2.52 The Strategy puts forward a series of solutions/ action plans to tackle health inequalities and deprivation to lead to improved health. The Core Strategy can help deliver some of these recommendations as follows:

• Create safer homes and communities by reducing fuel poverty
• Focus on initiatives that achieve equity of access for rural patients, address issues of deprivation and lead to a better understanding of the health needs of the rural population in the County.

National Health Service--Draft Derby & Derbyshire Strategic Framework Obesity 2007 – 2010

2.53 It is recognised that obesity and overweight problems are a growing national problem, which are likely to be caused by behavioural and environmental changes in our society.

2.53 The strategy looks at:

• What obesity is and the causes;
• Effects on different age groups; and
• Evidence and recommendations

2.55 This strategy is intended to assist local multi-agency teams, including public health, health promotion and primary care professionals and strategic planners both in the NHS and local government to work together.

2.56 There are a number of objectives outlined in the strategy as follows:

• Identify the prevalence of obesity across Derbyshire and Derby City to ensure future service development meet the needs of the community and are responsive to the diverse needs of the population;
• Review evidence to identify barriers, which will address the health inequalities associated with obesity;
• Review literature to identify effective interventions in order to develop a co-ordinated evidence-based approach to the treatment and management of overweight and obesity, which will demonstrate effectiveness and efficiency;
• Provide recommendations for reducing overweight and obesity within the population of Derbyshire;
To develop an agreed implementation plan that supports local and national initiatives, specifically relevant National Service Frameworks, Local Delivery Plans and the Derbyshire Sport Action Plan.

2.57 The strategy sets out some key facts for the whole of the Derbyshire Dales as follows:
- 6605 of patients registered in Derbyshire Dales have a Body Mass Index (BMI) >30
- 22,480 people in the Derbyshire Dales are estimated to be obese, measured by raised waist circumference

2.58 The Strategy puts forward a series of recommendations that have been divided according to their key audiences. The Core Strategy can help deliver some of these recommendations as follows:
- Planning decisions may have an impact on the health of the local population, therefore travel plans should be encouraged through permissions to promote physical activity.
- A Health Impact Assessment should be undertaken to assess whether planning policies are influencing the ability of the local communities to be physically active and eat a healthy diet.
- Local Authorities need to work with local partners to create and manage more safer places for incidental and planned physical activity, such as cycling and walking.
- To ensure buildings and spaces are designed to encourage people to be more physically active.

Derbyshire County Council 2005 - Improving Life for Local People: The Health of Derbyshire

2.59 The ‘Health of Derbyshire’ report compares national statistics on health between the communities in Derbyshire. Action plans have been prepared to overcome the main health issues.

2.60 In this document the County Council offers a number of priorities to help improve life for local people, including:
- Tackle poverty;
- Promote healthy lifestyles;
- Create more opportunities for exercise and sport;
- Protect and support children;
- Improve health, home care and transport services;
- Reduce drug and alcohol use; and
- Prevent fall and accidents at home.

2.61 A number of findings are presented in this document, highlighting key findings of the health of Derbyshire residents:
- The ward of Matlock St Giles is highlighted as having a large number of children on the child protection register;
- The number of babies with low birth rate is low in the Derbyshire Dales at 5.9%.
• In 2005, 68% of babies were breastfed in the Derbyshire Dales.

2.62 The strategy has a number of themes, which are accompanied by an action plan. The Core Strategy can promote and deliver some of the action plans as follows:

- Support action to address poverty and mitigate its effects on children and young people;
- Ensure easy access to any therapeutic and preventative services for children in need;
- Increase access to affordable, good quality supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables, particularly in low-income areas;
- Provide and/or commission leisure services that are accessible and affordable for local communities;
- Maximise the benefit of healthy lifestyle schemes in deprived communities;
- Strengthen health and social care services for people with learning disabilities most at risk from social exclusion and community breakdown;
- Ensure design of public areas, buildings and public transport meet the needs of disabled people;
- Develop workplace travel plans to help reduce car use and promote physical activity;
- Increase exercise options in leisure services;
- Promote walking and cycling;
- Get local people involved in gaining Green Flag Award; and
- Ensure housing needs are considered where appropriate, particularly for vulnerable people.

*Derbyshire County Council ‘Extra Care Housing in Derbyshire: A Strategic Plan Feb 2005’*

2.63 This plan outlines plans for introducing extra care for the elderly across Derbyshire has set out a number of aims to suit the needs for extra care within Derbyshire:

- To provide properties for rent and sale on shared ownership terms to better meet the needs of less well off owner occupiers;
- To separate provision of housing from provision of care. Housing development and subsequent management and maintenance will be done by a housing association while care will either be provided by Derbyshire Social Services or a specialist care organisation;
- Allocation and lettings will be managed to maintain a mixture of abilities. Lettings will be carried out by a joint panel drawn from Social Services, the housing provider, care provider and District/Borough Council; and
- A small number of properties will be available for older people with learning disabilities.

2.64 The vision of Extra Care in Derbyshire – as set out in the Strategy:

- Create a culture which puts older people at the centre of services;
- Introduce a quality assurance system that reinforces centrality of the needs of the customers;
• Develop a culture, in conjunction with care and housing providers, that is committed to quality, supporting independence, being customer focused;
• Developing high quality buildings that are suitable for frailer older people;
• Offer a range of facilities that are valued by older people that contribute to an active, healthy and interesting life;
• Offer and facilitate a range of leisure activities;
• Develop ways of working, which support independence and support a healthy and active process of ageing in the individual’s own home;
• Offer applicants a range of options in terms of how they acquire their property and possibly also a range of options in how they fund care;
• Deliver high quality meals; and
• Be able to operate a flexible care and support service that matches individual needs that is able to change on a day-to-day basis

2.65 The Draft Peak Sub-Region Housing Market Assessment (HMA) 2007 confirms that the age profile of the local Authority has an aging population which supports the need for future extra care within the district, which is presented in the next chapter.

High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Primary Care Trust - A Public Health Strategy for High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Local Strategic Partnership 2004-2009

2.66 The purpose of this strategy is to recognise and exploit the collective influence and actions of High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Local Strategic Partnership to promote and protect the health of its population. The main principles of the strategy are:

• To work within a social model for health;
• Promote equity and so address health inequalities;
• To take participatory and empowering approach;
• To take an evidence based approach;
• To provide and commission effective health services;
• To work in partnership with others; and
• To monitor and evaluate the strategy.

2.67 Five themes have been selected that reflect the range of levels and approaches to promoting and protecting the public's health, including:

• Addressing the underlying determinants of health;
• Supporting families and other vulnerable groups;
• Supporting healthy lifestyles;
• Protecting health; and
• Preventing illness and proving effective treatment and care.

Addressing the underlying determinants of health include:

• Poverty – People living in poverty are more likely to experience poor health and to die younger than people who are affluent.
• Educational attainment, including basic skills – educational qualifications are a determinant of an individual's labour market position, which in turn influences income, housing and other material resources that are linked to health and health inequalities.
• **Poor housing and homelessness** – Links between poor housing and ill health are well established.

• **Access to services/transport** – Transport impacts upon health in a broad range of ways, e.g. transport enables access to employment, shops, recreation, social networks, health services and the countryside. Waking or cycling increases people’s physical activity levels.

• **Healthy Public Policy** – Putting health on the agenda of policy makers in all sectors and at all levels, directing them to be aware of the health consequences of their decisions and to accept their responsibilities for health’

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**Derbyshire Dales District Council - Dales Active Plan 2006 - 2008**

2.68 Improving the population’s health is one of the government’s priorities by promoting an active lifestyle. Making people more aware of how to achieve an active lifestyle including nutritional information and increasing physical activity levels is vital to help make significant health improvements.

2.69 The Dales Active Plan links to the Derbyshire Sport physical activity action plan to develop the aim of providing a consistent approach to physical activity across the district. (See Topic Paper: Leisure)

2.70 The Plan aims to:

- Increase levels of physical activity across Derbyshire by 1% per annum, year on year, between 2006-2009;
- Respond to the wider physical activity agenda;
- Ensure that regional and national initiatives are tailored to the needs of the local population;
- Offer a framework for increasing the levels of participation in physical ability across Derbyshire;
- Encourage partnership and joint planning that will assist in meeting agreed priorities contained in the plan; and
- Highlight key priorities and target areas that should be addressed.

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**Derbyshire Dales District Council Air Quality Report 2007**

2.71 The Environment Act 1995 places a statutory obligation on all local authorities to review and assess the air quality within their area against Air Quality Standards. The Council’s Progress report is offered to in implementing Local Air Quality Management resulting in improvements in air quality in the district, which is continually assessed and reviewed.

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**Derbyshire Dales District Council and High Peak Borough Council – A Joint Housing Strategy for 2005 to 2009**

2.71 This strategy largely relates to people’s health through the main priorities set as follows:

- **Improving the supply of and access to affordable housing**: Providing affordable housing in safe environments for the less well off is vital to protect and promote public health;
- **Creating new supported housing services for vulnerable people**: Helping and supporting people at risk or suffering from a mental illness, particularly the homeless or care leavers;
- **Remedying poor housing conditions**: Helping to reduce accidents in the home through better housing design and adaptation services.

**Derbyshire Dales Affordable Warmth Strategy/ Derbyshire Dales Housing Renewal Policy 2006-2009**

2.72 Promoting inclusive design principles for housing is key to creating healthy communities, while increasing the supply of affordable housing will make a major contribution to tackling health inequalities. For those vulnerable households in both socially rented and privately owned housing, particularly the elderly, it is important to consider not just the type of home available for their needs, but also its maintenance and upkeep. Many elderly people, for example, are unable to afford to heat their home to sufficient standards in the wintertime.

2.73 The main principles of the strategy are to help raise the income of poverty fueled households through claiming more benefits and to help residents make their homes more energy efficient. The condition of housing stock can influence the health levels of residents in the district.

- **Decent Homes for vulnerable households**
  According to the 2003 stock condition survey 72% of vulnerable private sector households in Derbyshire Dales occupy decent homes.

- **Addressing category 1 Hazards**
  The Council has no category 1 hazards

- **Local Energy Advice Service**
  Provides advice on Energy efficiency in the home and acts as a referral route for householders to get grant aid the Governments Warm Front Scheme

- **Fuel Poverty**
  The joint Housing Stock Condition Survey in 2003 estimated a total of 3297 dwellings in the Derbyshire Dales where households were considered to be in fuel poverty.
3 Key Statistics of the Core Strategy Area

3.1 An objective assessment of District’s socio and economic characteristics is being developed including health issues and will help to provide the evidence base for the consultation on an Issues and Options Paper in March 2008.

Spatial Characteristics

3.2 Map 1 below show the location of key settlements and Appendix 1 presents the ward and parish administration boundaries

Summary Settlements

- The Core Strategy area covers approximately 33,000 hectares of the Derbyshire Dales that lies outside the Peak District National Park.
- The District is mostly rural in character and comprises attractive areas of countryside interspersed with a large number of villages and hamlets. The District’s towns: Matlock, Wirksworth and Ashbourne are long established as market towns. These towns act as a service centre to a wide rural hinterland and are home to 47% of the total population whilst 29% live within large villages and the remaining 24% are scattered among the rural parishes in small villages / hamlets
- The district contains 53 settlements of varying size, pattern and function which include market towns, villages and small hamlets:

  To the north the main population areas include Matlock Town (10,000), Darley Dale (5000), Wirksworth (5000) and Cromford (1500). The hinterland around these settlements include Northwood, South Darley, Tansley, Brassington, Bonsall and Middleton with populations of each settlement varying between around 700 to 1000.

  To the south Ashbourne (7500), Doveridge (1500), Brailsford (1000), Clifton (500) and Hulland Ward (1000) represent the main population areas. The remainder of the District is dispersed with small settlements of populations about 100-300

- The population density of the area is 1.3 persons per hectare compared to county averages of 2.9 and national averages of 3.8.

Demographic Data

3.3 Appendix 2 presents the demographic characteristics by ward and settlement in the District using the Census 2001 data which includes information on:

- total population;
- population density;
- age structure; and
- population profiles by ward and principle settlements and population change since 1991.
Map 1: Location of the Derbyshire Dales Settlements

- Settlements with populations between 5000 - 10000
- Settlements with populations between 450 - 1500
- Settlements with populations between 100 - 350
Summary

- The current population of the Local Planning Authority is 48,920 (2004 Mid-Year Estimate)
- The total population of the three market towns is 24,020 (Census 2001) split as Matlock (9,496), Wirksworth (4,965), Ashbourne (7644).
- Males accounted for 49.6% of the population and females 50.3% of the population.
- Between 1991 and 2001 the population of the Derbyshire Dales grew by about 6%
- The age profile of District in 2001 was 18.5% comprised 0-15 years old, 16–64 years old was 63.4% and the proportion of the population in the age group 65 and over was 18.6% suggesting the District has an ageing population.

Health Profile of Derbyshire Dales

Summary

- Overall, the indicators of health for people living in Derbyshire Dales are better than average when compared with England, and the East Midlands.
- There is a low level of deprivation within the District (ONS, 2004)
- Derbyshire Dales has an agieng population (18% aged 65 and over) (ONS, 2001)
- The birth rate is falling, and young people are moving away from the District (ONS, 2001).
- Obesity rate for adults is 1:4 in the District, when compared with a county and national averages of 1:5 (NHS, 2007)
- Mortality from diseases is low (NHS, 2007)
- There are 10 surgeries and 7 NHS dentists throughout the planning area of the Derbyshire Dales (DoH, 2007)
- There are two NHS hospitals, the Whitworth located in Darley Dale and St Oswalds in Ashbourne. These services only provide minor Accident & Emergency services (DoH, 2007)
- The life expectancy is higher for females (81.3years old) than males (77.2 years old) in the Derbyshire Dales (1999-2003, PCT)
- The percentage of people with limiting long term illness is 17.7% compared to the national average 17.9% (ONS, 2001)
- 69% of residents describe their general health as good (ONS, 2001)

Role of the Core Strategy and Health

3.4 The Core Strategy should recognise the importance of issues associated with health and the role of development in addressing any health and health inequalities within the district. Health is influenced by many factors. It is not only linked to age, gender and ethnicity, but to wider factors such as education, employment, income, housing, social networks, air and water quality, access to affordable nutritious food, and access to social and public services, including health and social care.

3.5 The Core Strategy can contribute to sustainable planning, good design and the development of community resources. These can encourage environments which
for example, increase people’s sense of safety and wellbeing, their opportunities for social interaction and community connectivity, improve air quality and water conservation and promote active travel and physical exercise, such as walking or children’s play. The core strategy should for example take into account the projected demographic changes, which indicate a substantial increase in the elderly population (over 75 years) over the next twenty years. This increasingly ageing population implies that there will have to be changes to patterns of facilities and services, based on the changing demography of the District. However not all changes will directly link to land use changes, as some will be operational and service delivery.

3.6 The planning and design of urban and rural environments affect both physical and mental health. Many of the key determinants of health such as, housing, levels of crime, feelings of community safety, employment, access to many types of services, and social environments, can be affected by planning and design considerations. A wide range of issues affects the health of local communities and aspects of the promotion of health can therefore be seen across much of the work of the District Council.

Health of Derbyshire Dales Residents

Life Expectancy

3.7 Overall the life expectancy is higher for females (81.3 years old) than males (77.2 years old) in the Derbyshire Dales; which is reflected nationally, 80.4 years for females, compared with 75.7 years for males (ONS, 2003 – 2005).

3.8 The male and female estimated life expectancy for Derbyshire Dales by ward during the period 1999 –2003 is shown on the maps below. The life expectancy patterns of men in the district show that, men living in the wards of Stanton, Carsington water, Hulland Ward, Doveridge and Sudbury live the longest, up until 80 to 90 years old. The life expectancy of men living in the remaining wards of the district will live to, between the ages of 70 to 80 years old. In terms of women living in the District the life expectancy over almost all of the wards is between 81 – 90 years old. Only in the wards of Clifton and Bradley, Masson Winster and South Darley the life expectancy of women drops to between 71 – 80 years old.
3.9 Within the district 69% of people living in the planning area describe their general health as being good. 23% have fairly good health and 8% have poor health compared to 7.8% nationally (Census, 2001). The map below shows that all the wards in the District have higher levels of good health. Generally the wards that tend to have slightly more residents with poorer health include Darley Dale, Winster and South Darley and Matlock St Giles.
3.10 Common problems from a limiting long-term illness include, poor mobility, difficulty lifting or moving objects and poor manually dexterity. The most common problems include heart and circulatory problems. People with a limiting long-term illness are more risk of social exclusion and mental health problems such as depression.

3.11 17.7% of the district has a limiting long-term illness. This compares to Derbyshire County, whereby 20% of people suffer from long-term illnesses (Census, 2001). The wards with the highest number of those with long-term illnesses are Matlock St Giles (14%), Darley Dale (12%) and Wirksworth (12%).
3.12 Coronary heart disease obstructs the supply of blood to the heart muscle causing heart attacks and angina. The risk of coronary heart disease increases when certain risk factors, both genetic and lifestyle, are present. The percentage of deaths from coronary heart disease is highest within the ward of Brailsford at 38% and the lowest in Wirksworth at 14%.
One in three people in England will develop cancer during their life, causing one in four of all deaths. In 2003, 25% of Derbyshire Dales residents have had a form of cancer. The percentage of deaths from all types of cancer is the highest in Norbury at 37% and the lowest in Hulland at 16%.
Services for older people and vulnerable adults

Carers and the Elderly

3.14 In 2001, 46% of residents in the district were over 45 years old, 12% lived within the ward of Matlock St Giles and 11% lived within Darley Dale. In 2001, 15% of households were single pensioners (ONS, 2001).

Existing facilities for the elderly Residents in the District

3.15 An ageing population is likely to impact upon the care and support services offered in the district. There are 15 elderly care centres, which provide 386 rooms in the Derbyshire Dales. The table below, shows the number of rooms for the elderly located in different areas of the district:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>No. of Rooms available for elderly residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashbourne</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matlock</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darley Dale</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tansley</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ednaston</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: DCC, Derbyshire Care Services Directory 2007/2008)

3.16 There are three-day care centres owned by Derbyshire County Council, which area located within Ashbourne, Hulland Ward and Two Dales.

3.17 In 2005, there was a waiting list of 80 resident older people seeking appropriate care accommodation.

The need of the elderly for extra care community facilities and housing

- Derbyshire Dales has an increasing proportion of elderly population
- The percentage of older homeowners is significantly higher than the national average
- The average property price is considerably higher (£236,146) than the national average (£184,070) (Land Registry, 2007).
- County Council provision focuses on the rental needs with little choice for the older homeowner.
- Over the last couple of years the needs of housing options for the elderly having been recognised and two major proposals have been granted planning permission for extra care facilities schemes in the district. These include:

  Waltham House, Wirksworth – A scheme funded by £2.2 million capital funding from Department of Health, a contribution of land valued at £260k
  
  St Elphins, Darley Dale – A private scheme, to benefit Derbyshire residents only
3.18 In 2001, 12% of residents in the Dales provided unpaid health care compared to 11.8% in Derbyshire County and 10% in England & Wales (ONS). The majority of these people included people caring for dependant relatives.

3.19 The number of hours unpaid careers work within the district is portrayed in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours per week</th>
<th>% of careers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-19 hours</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-49 hours</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 or more hours</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Census, 2001)

The number of people in the district who provide unpaid care is presented in the map below by ward:
Benefits data

3.20 Unemployment and associated poverty is an important determinant of the health of working age adults and of their children. People who are unemployed are likely to have higher rates of smoking, alcohol consumption, weight gain, use of illicit drugs and reduced physical activity, therefore a poorer health and will die younger.

3.21 Overall the percentage of resident’s dependant on means-tested benefits and the percentage of children living in household’s dependant on those benefits are below average.

Disability Living Allowance

3.22 Disability Living Allowance is paid to people who are disabled, and need help with personal care and/ or getting around. In 2006 there were at total of 1505 claimants in the district (3%), compared to 6.3% in Derbyshire and 5.9% in the East Midlands. The highest numbers of claimants live within the Matlock St Giles. (ONS, 2006)
In August 2006 only 2% of Derbyshire Dale’s residents claimed Incapacity Benefits, compared to 7.1% in Derbyshire and 6.8% in the East Midlands. The highest levels of claimants live within the wards Matlock All Saints (15%) and Matlock St Giles (19%) as shown in the map below. (ONS, 2006).
3.24 People living in poverty are more likely to experience poor health and die younger than people who are affluent. (Derbyshire PCT). Low incomes adversely affect diet, safety, leisure activities and social inclusion. Poverty can be both a cause and a consequence of poor health.

3.25 Only 1% of the district’s population claim income support benefit. 60% of these claimants are female. The map shows that 23% of claimants live within Matlock St Giles and 12% live in Darley Dale. (ONS, 2006).
Impacts of Individual Behaviour and Lifestyles

3.26 Individual behaviour and lifestyle can have an impact on the quality of local life. The physical environment is shaped by planning decisions and can deter or enable a healthy lifestyle. The propensity of people to walk, cycle, or play in the open air is affected by the convenience, quality and safety of pedestrian and cycling routes and by the availability of local open space. It is important that children are encouraged to adopt regular exercise in childhood – regular exercise ‘protects against heart disease and by limiting obesity, reduces onset of diabetes. It promotes a sense of wellbeing and protects older people from depression’ (Best Practice Guidance, Health issues in Planning).

3.27 The data below offers estimated levels of adults who smoke, are obese and binge drink in the district.

Smoking

3.28 Smoking remains the single greatest cause of avoidable illness and preventable death in the Country. Estimates of people who smoke within the district is low, 1 in 5 adults smoke, compared to 1 in 4 in Derbyshire (NHS, 2007). The highest levels of smokers are concentrated within the wards of Doveridge and Sudbury (22%), Ashbourne North (25%), Ashbourne South (24%) and Wirksworth (23%).
3.29 There is a clear relationship between carrying excess body weight and health problems. Unhealthy diets, along with physical inactivity, have contributed to the growth of obesity in England.

3.30 Monitoring obesity levels in children has especially become an important issue in recent years with the high profile reports into an increase in obesity nationally. The figures for the Derbyshire Dales reveal 11.95% of children were overweight, 5.3% were obese and 3.05% were morbidly obese, compared to 16% nationally.

3.31 Unlike childhood obesity, adult levels have not been monitored nationally; however for adults, estimated obesity levels by ward have been presented by the Derbyshire PCT. This information is presented in the map below, which reveals that within the north and central areas of the district, 21% and above of the adult residents in each ward are obese. However Ashbourne North and Ashbourne South reveal the highest number of obese adults in the district at 29% of residents for each ward.
Alcohol and binge drinking by young people is recognised as a major, and growing national problem. In the Derbyshire Dales it is estimated that 1 in 6 binge drink, compared to 1 in 5 in Derbyshire (NHS, 2007). The map below shows that the majority of binge drinking is concentrated in the market towns and particularly in the wards of Matlock All Saints, Matlock St Giles, Masson and Darley Dale.
Access to Health Services

3.33 The siting of health facilities has spatial implications. The provision of good quality accessible public services, particularly health facilities, has a direct positive effect on human health. Failing to plan for the different and appropriate public service needs of an area leads to an unsustainable community. In contrast, by providing for good local public services, public participation and ownership can be encouraged, the need to travel minimised and improvements in health realised. In this way planning policies can contribute to creating sustainable healthy communities.

3.34 Because of an ageing population in the District, there may be a need for localised service centres for activities for older people and opening up facilities that are often seen as a young persons domain. The maps below show the accessibility of health facilities in the district.

Access to GP Services and Hospitals
3.35 The revised English Indices of Deprivation 2004 were published in April 2004 and offer an in-depth approach to measuring deprivation at sub-ward level. These sub-ward areas have been developed from the existing ward boundaries with each ward typically having between four and six areas within it. Each area has a minimum size of 1,000 residents and 400 households, but averages 1,500 residents. In order that the Core Strategy can address the social and economic wellbeing of the District, as well as minimising impact upon the environment, relative levels of deprivation in each sub-ward have been measured using the following domains:

- Income deprivation;
- Employment deprivation;
- Health deprivation and disability;
- Education;
- Skills and training deprivation;
- Barriers to Housing and Services;
- Crime; and
- Living Environment.

3.36 Super Output Areas (SOA) are small areas within wards, used for geographical analysis. The SOA’s provide better data analysis, as population size is more consistent. This is particularly useful for the market towns in the Derbyshire Dales where most of the populations are high. In total there are 31 SOA’s in the planning area of the Derbyshire Dales and there are 486 SOA’s throughout the County of Derbyshire.

Summary of health inequalities

- Generally, deprivation is low for this domain, although small pockets exist within the three main market towns.

- There are three SOAs within the top 50% most deprived SOAs in Derbyshire and five SOAs in England. There are 11 SOAs in the top 10% of least deprived SOAs in Derbyshire 10 SOAs for England’s top 10% least deprived.

- Overall 27 SOAs are in the 50% least deprived areas of Derbyshire.

- Generally, Deprivation is low for this domain, although small pockets exist within the three main market towns.

- Overall 27 SOAs are in the 50% least deprived areas of Derbyshire.
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain has been measured using the following indicators:

- Years of Potential Life Lost: an age and sex standardised measure of premature death (i.e. under the age of 75)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio: an age and sex standardised measure
- Constructed using benefits data such as incapacity benefit and disability living allowance.
- Measures of emergency admissions to hospital
- Measure of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>SOA Code</th>
<th>Health Score</th>
<th>Health Rank of Score</th>
<th>% National Rank</th>
<th>Derbyshire Rank</th>
<th>% Derbyshire Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashbourne North</td>
<td>E01019594</td>
<td>-0.06</td>
<td>16779</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>297</td>
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<td>Ashbourne South</td>
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<td>66</td>
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<td>0.18</td>
<td>13418</td>
<td>41</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brailsford</td>
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<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carsington Water</td>
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<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton &amp; Bradley</td>
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<td>71</td>
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<td>Darley Dale</td>
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<td>22383</td>
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<td>416</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dovedale &amp; Parwich</td>
<td>E01019611</td>
<td>-0.91</td>
<td>27329</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doveridge &amp; Sudbury</td>
<td>E01019612</td>
<td>-1.18</td>
<td>29421</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>-0.7</td>
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<td>Matlock All Saints</td>
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<td>71</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-0.22</td>
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<td>352</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matlock St Giles</td>
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<td>-0.17</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norbury</td>
<td>E01019629</td>
<td>-1.15</td>
<td>29256</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>Stanton</td>
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<td>-0.64</td>
<td>24503</td>
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<td>449</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>Winsten &amp; South Darley</td>
<td>E01019632</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
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<td>Wirksworth</td>
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<td>-0.44</td>
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<td>409</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Leisure And Health

Active People Survey (2006) Sport England

3.37 Health is about more than access to medical treatment and services. It is about lifestyle, including routine exercise and fitness for all ages and interests. Derbyshire Dales exceptional rural setting, located on the edge of the Peak District provides a wealth of open spaces and a range of opportunities for leisure and sporting activities. The lack of physical activity is a major underlying cause of death, disease and disability. Young people have very specific health needs. It is important that they have access to open space and able to make healthy lifestyle choices. The leisure facilities available and usage within the District are detailed in the Leisure Topic Paper.

3.38 A recent survey commissioned by Sport England (December 2006) recorded activity levels for over 16’s covering the whole of Derbyshire Dales District. The following key findings from the report include:

- 24.1% of adults exercising 3 times a week for 30 mins a day
- 7.6% of adults exercising 2 x30 minutes per week
- 13.9% of adults exercising 1 x 30 minutes per week
- 45.9% of adults exercising 0 x 30 minutes per week

Health and Leisure Initiatives and Projects

3.39 During 2005/2006 the Council’s public health team carried out a number of activities as part of the Derbyshire Dales Health & Safety Service Plan. These were:

- Walking for Health programme commenced for Wirksworth. In partnership with Hannage Brook surgery, Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire PCT and Derbyshire Countryside ranger service, the walks take place from the Wirksworth leisure centre each Wednesday.

- Provision of a walk leader-training course at Wirksworth in October. Over twelve people attended of which four were local people. It is anticipated that each of these individuals will go on to become health walk leaders across the district. First aid training was also provided for four of the walk leaders across the district.

- Provision of external walk leader and first aid training to five staff members to enable them to be utilised as walk leaders across the schemes for risk assessment work and setting up of new schemes.

- Worked with the High Peak and Dales PCT to complete a health needs assessment for a Homestart programme for the Dales area, as part of the Affordable Warmth scheme.

- Development of a GP referral scheme for Ashbourne. Working with the Ashbourne GP practices’ and the Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire PCT, a referral scheme was re-launched in the Ashbourne area.
• Two training sessions on radon were held for smoking cessation workers covering the North and the South of the County. The sessions were to inform the workers of the additional increased risk of lung cancer to smokers who live in a radon affected property and to publicise a programme of free radon tests being made available to smokers who quit.

• Maintenance of administrative and funding support for Bakewell, Wirksworth and Matlock GP referral schemes.

• Provision of Walking for Health days in a number of primary schools within the District.

• Provision of Healthy Hearts club at Wirksworth offering phase iv rehabilitation facilities

Environmental and Physical Impacts upon Health

3.40 At the broadest level, local planning impacts upon the quality of air, water and soil resources. It also affects the emissions of greenhouse gases that through climate change will have significant health consequences.

Air Quality

3.41 Local air quality is a factor that can have a major impact on resident’s health. The Council published the most recent assessment in April 2007 as a Progress Report. Air quality within Derbyshire Dales is considered to be good. There are no air quality management zones, and currently no recorded breaches of any air quality objectives.

3.42 Local Authorities have a number of statutory duties in respect of local air quality management and delivering the national objectives prescribed in the National Air Quality Strategy published by the Government. The air quality across the district is assessed for a number of pollutants and is considered to meet national objectives. However the Derbyshire Provisional Local Transport Plan (2005) has reported that levels of nitrogen dioxide in Matlock and Ashbourne Town Centre are near to limits for Air Quality Management.

3.43 The planning system can have an impact on the local air quality through the granting of new developments. Over the last monitoring period 2005/06 there were 13 applications granted planning permission where the impact upon air quality was a material consideration. No applications were refused planning permission on the basis that they would have an adverse impact upon air quality.

Light and Noise pollution

3.44 Unwanted noise and light can have adverse effect upon the quality of a local environment, and if not controlled could result in stress and other mental health related illnesses. New developments must be carefully vetted for their exposure of users to high ambient noise levels.
Contaminated Land

3.45 In accordance with part 2a of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 no areas of contaminated land have been entered on a public register in the Derbyshire Dales. However, the District does, never the less have a history of lead mining and 2,500 potential sites for land contamination have been identified for further investigation, However the majority of these sites are located within the Peak District National Park, outside of the local planning authority.

3.46 Where proposals are bought forward, which may be contaminated, the District Council seeks to ensure that, new developments, or material changes of use, are undertaken in such a way to ensure that the land is suitable for its proposed use and poses no risk to human health or the wider environment.

3.47 Derbyshire Dales is a designated radon affected area. Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas. Continued exposure to elevated levels of radon increases the risk of lung cancer. Radon in housing is a particular problem in the Derbyshire Dales, more than 1% of properties have radon levels above the action level of 200Bq/m3. In some areas more than 30% of properties are affected in this way. (Whole district).

Community Safety and Health

3.48 Tackling real and perceived safety issues is important for promoting both physical and mental health in Derbyshire Dales. Crime and fear of crime can affect profoundly the quality of people's lives. Fear of crime can also be a cause of mental distress and social exclusion and may prevent women, children and older people, in particular, from engaging in social activities and from accessing health services.

3.49 Planning policy can influence personal health in a number of ways. For example improving the supply of affordable quality housing contributes to a better quality of life; accessible work opportunities can alleviate poverty and depression caused by unemployment; an efficient and affordable transport system can reduce social exclusion by opening up opportunities for people who are socially and economically marginalised. Good transport planning also reduces the likelihood of accidents and well-designed and maintained parks and public spaces reduce the fear of crime.
3.50 The Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Local Strategic Partnership has proposed through the Community Strategy to carry out a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) with partner agencies. This will provide useful towards the evidence base of the Core Strategy and should be undertaken alongside the strategy in the near future.

**Health Impact Assessment**

3.51 A HIA involves…

“A combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population”.

*(World Health Organisation)*

3.52 A HIA offers a route to understanding the potential health risks and benefits entailed in any proposal. A HIA can be a valuable tool for helping to develop policy and assisting decision-makers.
4. Identification of Aims, Objectives and Issues

4.1 The location, scale and distribution of new development can have an impact upon social, economic and environmental well being. Inappropriately located and designed new development can have unsustainable consequences in particular on the opportunities for crime. It is important, therefore, that in meeting the development needs of Derbyshire Dales, care is taken to ensure the principles of sustainable development are met and community well being is addressed.

4.2 The twin principles of sustainable development and the creation of sustainable communities are central to the new planning system. The concept of sustainable development means ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, both present and future generations. For sustainable communities this may mean achieving working toward communities which are active, inclusive and safe, well run, environmentally sensitive, well designed and built, well connected, thriving, well served, fair for everyone, diverse and reflecting their local circumstances.

4.3 The thrust of national, regional and local planning policy indicates that in rural areas, such as Derbyshire Dales, development should be concentrated in those most accessible settlements, with lesser amounts of development in smaller villages which have basic services and which have a population that would support their continued viability.

4.4 To help understand the deliverability of the District settlements the Council need to develop a good understanding of their characteristics that make the “place” within our District: what opportunities exist to cater for new development, what are their strengths and weaknesses.

Setting out the Principles of Sustainability

4.5 Central to the District Council’s approach will be to develop the Government’s objectives for the planning system which is outlined within Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1). The policy statement sets out the aim of getting the right development, in the right place at the right time. Integrated sustainable development is a core principle underpinning these objectives and with planning facilitating and promoting sustainable and inclusive patterns of development by:

- making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people’s quality of life;
- contributing to sustainable economic development;
- protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities;
- ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and
- ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.

4.6 The formation of sustainable communities is in the spirit of PPS1 which will help achieve the objectives as set out in the guidance. The District Council considers that the essential elements of a sustainable community relate to:
Creating sustainable locations is about linking housing and commercial land needs in the same location and directing planned development to locations which avoid the risk of flooding, that will be supported by public transport, leisure, community and essential services and will minimise damage to the environment.

What defines a sustainable community could involve creating well designed places and spaces which enable close links between where people live, work and enjoy themselves and the services they require and which are designed to promote social inclusion, diversity and work with the environment where they are located. It also means:

- **A sufficient number of people to engender a sense of belonging**, vitality and safety, as well as support the range of services that people need in their daily lives. Some of Derbyshire Dale’s communities will need to accommodate additional housing development in order to create a better mix, as well as support the services they need.

- **A mix of land uses that works together** providing for activity helps to strengthen social integration, as well as improving public safety. To achieve this will mean concentrating a range of public facilities and commercial activities in the local community. These areas will need to be mixed working areas with higher density housing. They will need to include the facilities that we all use as part of our daily lives, such as shops, schools and community facilities. The centre of the community will also be public transport, connecting the community to the rest of the District and surrounding areas. Community safety will be an important feature of their design.

- **Provision for people to meet and interact.** At its best, the sustainable community operates as a network of interconnected places and spaces that help to bring people together. To do this effectively means putting the pedestrian first and ensuring that walking is the preferred option in accessing different facilities within an area. This does not mean taking an ‘anti-car’ stance. However, it does mean reducing unnecessary car journeys by ensuring many daily needs can be met within walking distance, as well as ensuring that public transport becomes an accessible way of getting around the District.

- **Character and sense of place.** Many parts of Derbyshire Dales are steeped in history, containing important buildings providing character and identity and located within superb natural settings. All these elements need to be respected – they are key assets in reshaping our neighbourhoods, making places where people want to live and will continue to want to live in the future.

- **Social inclusion.** Equality and inclusion are goals that lie at the heart of creating sustainable, linked communities, where the needs of all sections of the local population for housing, transport, employment, leisure, safety and accessibility are recognised and provided for. In particular, it is important that the needs of young and older people are recognised but also the needs of race and faith groups, people with a disability and the needs of women and men.

- **Sustainable Technologies** is about the choice of building materials and methods to help reduce the depletion of natural resources and the production of
greenhouse gases, and that buildings will have a long life, flexibility and adaptability for other potential alternative future uses.

4.7 The following draft aims and objectives have been offered as suggestions that could be delivered through the Core Strategy. Because the delivery of the Core Strategy will be objective led, stakeholders are encouraged to make comment on the following aim and objectives for Health:

**Draft Aim**

To improve and protect health of residents in the Derbyshire Dales - To improve the health, well-being and social care of local people, reduce inequalities and help people at all stages in their life to enjoy the best possible health

**Draft Strategic Objectives**

**Delivering Community Well-being**

To set a spatial planning framework for the improvement of the District’s community health, safety and well-being for everyone. This will be achieved through:

- Improving the District’s healthcare facilities by supporting the implementation healthcare initiatives
- Safeguarding and providing for other key community infrastructure
- Ensuring that the potential health impacts of development are indicated and addressed at an early stage in the planning process
- To improve and maintain ‘good’ health profiles of residents in the district
- To protect existing sites for health and leisure opportunities
- To develop a planned approach for the provision of facilities that impact upon health through an assessment of need.
- To help reduce environmental impacts within developments
- Improving the District healthcare facilities by supporting health related initiatives within the local planning authority area.

**Issues**

4.8 At this stage no options for “health” have been presented. Through working with stakeholders appropriate options will be developed during the wider public issues and options consultation in March 2008. However a number of issues/questions have been presented below, to help develop discussions with Stakeholders and developing the important role of health within the Core Strategy.

- Are there any particular issues that are a priority for health within the District?
- Are there specific areas, which are lacking easy access to GPs or other healthcare facilities?
- Should the local planning authority make use of planning obligations in order to secure new facilities or improvements to existing health related facilities, if so on what basis and where?
• What other, if any facilities are required and where?

• What types of health facilities do specific sections of society such as the young and the elderly need? Where should these be located and how much new facilities are needed?

• Given the changing demographics of the district, including the increasing elderly population, should different facilities be provided to cater for their specific needs?

• Will development of further health facilities support the economic base of the district and provide further access to local jobs for local people?

• Should the Core Strategy allow for further sport and leisure facilities to be improved or replaced?

• Are there any existing barriers to or deficiencies in provision for walking or cycling considered and addressed?
Appendix 1 : Administration Boundaries

Map Parishes within the Core Strategy Area
Appendix 2:

Super Output Areas Key map: Derbyshire Dales District Plan Area
The population of the plan area was 48,698 in 2001. The highest populated wards are Matlock All Saints (5237), Ashbourne North (3608), Ashbourne South (4034), Wirksworth (5668) and Darley Dale (5169). The lowest populated ward was Brailsford (1540), Norbury (1612) and Dovedale and Parwich (1741). These wards are characterised by small-scattered villages.

Population Density

In 2001, there were on average 3 people per hectare living in the plan area. The least densely populated wards within Derbyshire Dales are characteristically those wards within rural area with the most densely populated wards being within the urban areas of Ashbourne South and Matlock All Saints.

In 2001, the most populated ward in the plan area was Ashbourne South with 16 people per hectare, which was followed by Matlock All Saints with 7 people per hectare. The other most populated wards were Darley Dale, Ashbourne North, Matlock St Giles and Wirksworth.
Population Age Summary

In 2001, the age group 0-15 years accounted for 18% of the plan areas total population (9,051 people). Ashbourne South had the highest percentage number of 0-15 year olds. This age group accounted for 22% of the wards population. Doveridge and Sudbury had the lowest with number with 14% of the wards population being 0-15 years.

In 2001, only 4,021 people were within the age group 16-24. This accounted for 8% of the plan areas population. In general, each ward is relatively consistent in its proportion of 16-24 years old. Matlock All Saints wards has the largest proportion of 16-24 years old in the plan area.

There were 26,933 people aged 25-64 in the plan area in 2001. All of the wards had over 50% of their population within this age bracket with the exception of Doveridge and Sudbury which 62%. This can be attributed to the presence of Sudbury open prison. Carsington Water ward and Masson ward were the second highest with 58% and Ashbourne South was the lowest with 52%

In 2001, 8694 people (18%) in the plan area were aged 65 and over, accounting for 18% of the population. Ashbourne North had the highest percent with 23% followed by Darley Dale (21%) and Matlock St Giles (20%). The wards with the lowest proportion of 65s and over were Doveridge and Sudbury (15%) and Dovedale and Parwich (16%)
Appendix 3:

Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Borough Council Community Strategy Action Plans:
Theme 8 Health
**AIM: (1) Improve the health of people living in the LSP area**

**AIM: (2) Increase Partnership involvement in addressing health issues.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
<th>LEAD</th>
<th>RESOURCE</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
<th>TIMESCALE</th>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To encourage the Partnership through raising awareness, training and information to develop healthy policies within their organisations.</td>
<td>All Partner agencies to rural proof and health impact assess their policies</td>
<td>PCT</td>
<td>PCT resources</td>
<td>3 policies being rural proofed and health impact assessed</td>
<td>Mar-07</td>
<td>Reduction of health inequalities by 10% by 2010 and development of healthy public policies across the LSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase the range of voluntary and community organisations to join with the local authority membership</td>
<td>Review the membership of the Public Health Sub-Group</td>
<td>PCT</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Produce new list of members</td>
<td>Oct-07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To reduce fuel poverty within the LSP area</td>
<td>To reduce the Affordable Warmth Strategy and commence to the LSP</td>
<td>DDCG</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Agreement or Strategy</td>
<td>Jun-07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To reduce tobacco use</td>
<td>Partners to promote smoking cessation in the workplace</td>
<td>NHG/Partners</td>
<td>NHG/Partners</td>
<td>4G enrolled on cessation classes</td>
<td>Jul-06</td>
<td>Choosing Health white paper targets to reduce smoking prevalence to 21% or lower by 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raising awareness of local NHS smoking services through LSP member agencies</td>
<td>DCCG/RSC</td>
<td>Day grant</td>
<td>Produce programme for awareness campaign</td>
<td>Jul-07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTACT:**
Dr. Brice Lauvare 01429 817983
### AIM: (1) Improve the health of people living in the LSP area

**AIM: (2) Increase Partnership involvement in addressing the key priority health issues.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
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<th>RESOURCES</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
<th>TIMESCALE</th>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To adopt the PCT Obesity Strategy</td>
<td>Encourage the implementation of the recommendations</td>
<td>PCT</td>
<td>PCT &amp; Partners</td>
<td>Strategy recommendations carried out</td>
<td>Dec 2007</td>
<td>PCT targets: Halve year on year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2013 [joint DOH/DOHIS]; reduce mortality rates by 2010 from CVD and Cancer (DOH), increase physical activity participation (5000 mins weekly) by 1% per year between 2006 – 09 (Joint NHS/Strategy 06/09 and Joint DES/DOHIS) target.</td>
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<th>OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To allocate ‘Choosing Health’ funds for LSP Health projects</td>
<td>Set up an application mechanism for the fund</td>
<td>PCT</td>
<td>‘Choosing Health’ Fund - £50k (07/08) £60k (08/09)</td>
<td>Awards for LSP health projects</td>
<td>Mar 09</td>
<td>Choosing Health White Paper targets to improving public health 2010.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Minutes of a Meeting held on Monday 3rd September 2007 in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Matlock at 6.00 pm.

PRESENT

Councillor Geoff Stevens - In the Chair
Councillors Ian Bates, Mrs Shirley Buckingham, Charles Duncan, Steve Flitter, David Hoskin, Mrs Irene Ratcliffe, Tony Rosser, Mrs Carol Valentine and Mrs Carol Walker
David Arnold (Planning Policy Officer), Claire Collison (Planning Policy Officer) and Brian Evans (Committee Administrator)

APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Ken Bull, David Fearn and Lewis Rose OBE. Councillor Mrs Shirley Buckingham attended as a substitute member.

215/07 – MINUTES

It was moved by Councillor Mrs Irene Ratcliffe, seconded by Councillor David Hoskin and
RESOLVED (Unanimously) That the minutes of the Local Development Framework Advisory Committee held on June 18th 2007 be approved as a correct record.

The minutes were signed by the Chairman.

216/07 – INTERESTS

Agenda Item 5 – Derbyshire Dales Core Strategy Issues and Options – Crime, Leisure and Health Topic Papers. Councillors Steve Flitter and Mrs Irene Ratcliffe declared a personal interest in this item as members of Derbyshire County Council, a consultee on the Development Strategy Topic Papers. Councillor Mrs Carol Walker declared a personal interest in this item as a governor of Calow Hospital, part of the Derbyshire Primary Care Trust, a consultee on the Topic Papers.

217/07 – DERBYSHIRE DALES CORE STRATEGY ISSUES AND OPTIONS – DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY WORKSHOP FEEDBACK

At its meeting held on June 18th 2007 the Committee approved the issues and options as set out in the Development Strategy Topic Paper to form the basis for discussion at
workshops, so stakeholders and Parish Councils could consider whether all the relevant issues and options had been identified.

A report summarising the discussions with stakeholders and Parish Councils at the two respective workshops was considered by the Committee, which included suggestions from stakeholders on:

- Additional information that should be included in the Development Strategy
- The strategies and plans considered
- Future development options
- Developing sustainable communities

A summary of the main points raised at the workshops was given in sections 2 and 3 of the report.

It was moved by Councillor Mrs Irene Ratcliffe, seconded by Councillor David Hoskin and

**RESOLVED** That the discussions held with stakeholders at the workshops be noted.

**218/07 – DERBYSHIRE DALES CORE STRATEGY ISSUES AND OPTIONS – CRIME, LEISURE AND HEALTH TOPIC PAPERS**

Councillors David Hoskin and Mrs Carol Valentine left the meeting at 7.10pm during discussion of this item.

The Committee considered three topic papers on Crime, Leisure and Health, which examined the characteristics of the local planning authority and discussed the issues for inclusion in the Derbyshire Dales Core Strategy. The report provided members with an opportunity to suggest alternative approaches and sought approval for an informal period of consultation with stakeholders.

The new planning system, as introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, required local planning authorities to adopt a broader approach to planning, known as spatial planning, with the Core Strategy at the centre of this approach.

In line with the advice in Planning Policy Statement 12, work had commenced on the preparation of the Derbyshire Dales Core Strategy, which once adopted would set the strategic planning framework for Derbyshire Dales up to 2026 and play a key part in the delivery of the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Community Strategy 2006 – 2009.

The Core Strategy was a pivotal document in the Local Development Framework, as it would set strategic context for all other development plans and documents, including the following:

- A vision and set of strategic objectives for the development of the District for the period up to 2026.
- A spatial strategy.
- Core policies.
- Set out an implementation and monitoring framework to ensure delivery of those policies.

The Core Strategy was of strategic importance to the local planning authority, particularly given the emphasis expressed in Government advice at a robust evidence base should support such strategies. In order to ensure that all relevant issues were sufficiently addressed, topic papers on Crime, Leisure and Health had been prepared with a view to being used as the basis for informal consultation with key stakeholders. The topic papers were attached at Appendix 1 to the report.

During discussion on the topic papers a number of areas were suggested for further consideration prior to discussion with stakeholders.

It was moved by Councillor Ian Bates, seconded by Councillor Mrs Irene Ratcliffe and

RESOLVED (Unanimously) That the Crime, Leisure and Health Topic Papers, attached at Appendix 1 to the report, be approved as a basis for discussion with stakeholders, subject to the inclusion of any amendments arising from the meeting.

MEETING CLOSED 7.38 PM

CHAIRMAN