

# SECOND CHESTERFIELD BOROUGH ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

Covering the period April 2005 – March 2006



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## **SECOND CHESTERFIELD BOROUGH ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT**

### **For the period April 2005 to March 2006**

#### **1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- 1.1 The second Annual Monitoring Report for Chesterfield Borough covers the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006 and is produced as a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 1.2 The report monitors progress on Local Development Documents (LDDs) contained in the borough council's Local Development Scheme (LDS), including saved policies from the earlier generation of plans.
- 1.3 The report includes a profile of Chesterfield Borough. Key issues for the borough are identified as:
- Economic Decline and Regeneration
  - Deprivation
  - Traffic congestion
- 1.4 The recently approved Local Development Scheme is on target, with the second milestone having been reached, namely the public local inquiry of the Replacement Chesterfield Local Plan in October 2005.
- 1.5 The saved policies for the second Annual Monitoring Report are those of the adopted 1996 Chesterfield Borough Local Plan. The Replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan, which was still on deposit and considered by the inspector during the monitoring period, was adopted in June 2006. Policies in the newly adopted plan are automatically saved for three years till June 2009 unless replaced before then.
- 1.6 Among the saved policies of the adopted 1996 Chesterfield Borough Local Plan, most of those relating to site-specific policies have been used. The main exceptions are policies for industrial development and policies protecting land for county council projects (highways and schools).
- 1.7 The new policies of the second deposit version of the replacement local plan were in place during the monitoring period. The report itemises 36 policies of this nature, many of which have seen considerable use despite the brief lifetime of the plan.
- 1.8 To meet the requirements of Regulation 48 in the Local Development Regulations 2004, this AMR has identified any 1996 'saved' policy and 2005 policy which is not being implemented (i.e. not being used in the determination of planning applications) during the monitoring period.

There are 28 1996 'saved' policies and 54 2005 policies which were not implemented during the monitoring period.

- 1.9 The report illustrates the borough's housing trajectory in graphical and tabular form, comparing actual build rates since 2001 with the strategic and local policies which seek to guide them. Completions continue to exceed the implied annual rates significantly. The implication is that housing development on large (>10 dwellings) windfall sites would need to be severely constrained if development is not to exceed the currently approved strategic housing requirement. Because such limitation will conflict with the ability of the borough to regenerate significant areas of derelict and despoiled land, this issue has been addressed in the borough's response to the review of the RSS and will need to be addressed in work on the borough's LDF.
- 1.10 The report mentions improvements to be introduced in future annual monitoring reports. It is anticipated that different types of indicators can be more reliably established in AMR3 since by then there will be no need to monitor the superseded policies and the shape and precise content of the replacement plan will be firmly established, following its adoption in June 2006. It is anticipated that better data collection systems will be in place then but also that sustainability appraisal of development plan documents will be adding to our knowledge of significant effects indicators.
- 1.11 The council's first Annual Monitoring Report (AMR1) covering the period April 2004 to March 2005 assessed progress on the first LDS (LDS1) and indicated that, at that stage, proposed DPDs appeared to be on target. Since then several factors have emerged that point to the need to revise the timetable and the description of several elements in it. These factors are:
- Greater than anticipated work required to progress the local plan from inquiry to adoption.
  - Time required for learning and adjustment to style and methodology of new LDF system.
  - Apparent greater potential, and need for, joint working with North East Derbyshire than previously evident.
  - Reassessment of need to make Planning Obligations procedural advice in to a formal SPD.
  - Requirement for Advertisements SPD and Shopfronts SPD.
- 1.12 3 new contextual indicators as well as 1 local output indicator are introduced to provide a baseline description of the wider social, economic & environmental circumstances of the district. The contextual indicators, the core indicators as well as the local output indicator which are the main requirement of annual monitoring, are reported in an appendix to the report. Two indicators in particular are noteworthy and lead to comments in section 8 of the report under the heading 'Action'.

- 1.13 The monitoring of Core Output Indicator C7 suggests that housing proposals are being implemented at a faster rate than the target implied by the Structure Plan requirement. However this should be addressed by the adoption of the phasing policy (HS1A) proposed in the replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan.
- 1.14 Output Indicator C14 also shows that there are problems in delivering affordable housing within the borough. The preparation of a Supplementary Planning Document on Affordable and Special Needs Housing (begun in 2006) is expected to go some way towards improving this situation, although it will not be seen in the form of bricks and mortar much before 2008. The adoption of a clearer and more robust policy on affordable housing, policy HS5, in the replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan will also help to increase the delivery of affordable housing as a proportion of new housing development.

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 came in to force on the 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004, putting in place a new system of Local Development Schemes (LDSs) and Local Development Documents (LDDs). Chesterfield Borough Council has chosen to make the transition to the new system by first of all completing and adopting its replacement local plan. In doing so it has opted for a programme which will begin and deliver the new development documents at a date somewhat later than most comparable authorities.
- 2.2 The new act introduced a mandatory requirement for monitoring of LDS and LDDs, which is described below. This requirement is focussed on the new generation of plans, rather than the old, however. Chesterfield shares the same challenges as sister authorities in meeting the mandatory requirement for monitoring covering the transitional period. It has additional problems, however, because it is in the process of bringing up to date an 'old-style' plan. As this report is based on the local plan adopted in 1996, it deliberately takes a very basic approach. Monitoring the implementation of the saved 'old-style' plan (the adopted 1996 Chesterfield Borough Local Plan) has been done solely to satisfy Regulation 48 of the Local Development Regulations 2004. Because the process of taking the emerging replacement plan to adoption sees the plan constantly changing, monitoring of the implementation of the deposited plan has not been carried out.

### **Requirements of the Act**

- 2.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local planning authority to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for submission to the Secretary of State. This should contain information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which the policies set out in the Local Development

Documents (LDDs) are being achieved. Such reports will cover the period 1st April to 31st March and will be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31st December each year. This AMR covers the period April 2005 – March 2006.

2.4 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (PPS12) and the ODPM publications 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' and 'LDF Core Output Indicators Update 1/2005' provide detailed guidance on how AMRs should be produced and provide core indicators that must be monitored. They state that AMRs should:

- *Review actual progress in terms of local development document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the local development scheme;*
- *Assess the extent to which policies in local development documents are being implemented;*
- *Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;*
- *Identify the significant effects of implementing policies in local development documents and whether they are as intended; and*
- *Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.*

### **Profile of Chesterfield Borough**

- 2.5 The borough of Chesterfield is located in north eastern Derbyshire approximately 5 miles from the southern edge of Sheffield and on the eastern edge of the Peak District. The 2001 census recorded a population of approximately 99,000.
- 2.6 It is a predominantly urban district, although over half of the borough's 6,600 ha is open land in agricultural or woodland use, forming strategic gaps between the three main settlements of Chesterfield, Staveley and Brimington, and part of the North East Derbyshire green belt, to the south of Sheffield. The landscape is shaped by the river valleys of the Rother, Hipper and Doe Lea and the Holme, Barlow and Pools brooks.
- 2.7 The borough is served by the Midland mainline railway and by the M1 to the east. It is bisected by two major through routes – the A61 running north-south to Sheffield and Derby and the A617/A619 running east-west and linking the M1 to the peak district.
- 2.8 **Chesterfield**, with an estimated population of 74,100, is the largest town in the administrative county of Derbyshire and the main centre in northern Derbyshire. It has an important sub-regional role in terms of jobs, industry and services, and as a shopping centre and tourist

attraction. The main residential suburbs have fanned out to the north, west and south of the town centre, whilst the major industrial areas lie along the valleys of the Hipper and Rother rivers and the Barlow brook. Industrial decline at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century has resulted in significant areas of former industrial land along the river corridors becoming redundant.

- 2.9 **Staveley** lies on the eastern side of the borough approximately 5 miles from Chesterfield town centre and has a population of around 10,000. The closure of the collieries during the 1980s and 1990s along with the associated contraction of the engineering and chemical industries, has caused serious economic decline in the Staveley area resulting in problems of unemployment and economic and social deprivation. Staveley town centre has a significant grouping of shops and community facilities.
- 2.10 **Brimington** is located half way between Chesterfield and Staveley, on the A619, separated from Chesterfield by the Rother valley, and has an estimated population of 8,600. Although it grew up to support the industrial development of the borough, Brimington has largely escaped industrialisation and is essentially a residential suburb for Chesterfield and Staveley, with a local shopping centre at its centre.

### **Key issues for Chesterfield Borough**

#### **Economic Decline and Regeneration**

- 2.11 The last colliery in the North East Derbyshire coalfield closed in 1992. Many traditional manufacturing industries have also closed or significantly scaled back their operations, with recent closures at Staveley Chemicals, Chesterfield Cylinders, Cadbury Trebor Basset and prior to that Robinsons.
- 2.12 Between 1994 to 2004, the stock of businesses in Chesterfield increased at a faster rate than both the national and regional averages (16.1% in Chesterfield, 12.6% regionally and 12.9% nationally). Chesterfield's role as a sub-regional shopping centre is reflected in a high level of retail employment, 12.6% of total employment compared to 11.6% nationally. Though total employment in Chesterfield increased by 3,500 or 8% between 1994 to 2004, it was still lower than the national level (21%).
- 2.13 Overall, the economy continues to under perform. The overall measure of economic performance, GVA (Gross Value Added) per head of East Derbyshire (which covers Bolsover, Chesterfield, and North East Derbyshire, is the smallest geographical area for which GVA data is readily available), remains some way below the national and regional averages (at 70% and 80% of the national and regional averages respectively in 2002). This under-performance reflects a range of factors including the historic loss of economic output as a result of closures in coalmining and traditional manufacturing sectors. However, between 1995 and 2002 local economic output has grown at

a faster rate (51% increase in East Derbyshire) than both the national (42% increase) and regional (35% increase) averages and this has resulted in a relative improvement in performance particularly compared to the regional average.

- 2.14 The scale of industrial closure over the last ten to fifteen years has left large areas of vacant and derelict former industrial land within the borough, concentrated along the Rother and Hipper river corridors. There also remain areas of despoiled land from former colliery workings, which require investment and environmental improvement. This need for regeneration demands a positive and timely response in planning terms, which has seen several very large projects negotiated and granted planning permission during the monitoring period. It has also prompted a series of initiatives such as the council's collaboration with local partners in an informal 'town centre masterplan' approved in 2004 and work on three 'areas of major change'. Each of the three areas requires an integrated approach to redevelopment, guided by a masterplan or general development framework. The first such masterplan was approved in July 2005.

#### **Socio-Economic Indicators**

- 2.15 Whilst unemployment in the borough has fallen since its peak in 1993/4 as a result of business and economic growth, at 3.5% in March 2006 it is still well above the national average (2.6%), as is youth unemployment (7.2% compared with the national average of 5.0%).
- 2.16 Parts of 4 wards in the borough are amongst the 10% most deprived in the country (based on the Indices of Deprivation 2004): Middlecroft & Poolsbrook, Rother, Old Whittington and Loundsley Green. Employment and health deprivation are the most severe aspects of deprivation in Chesterfield, with nearly half of the borough's areas ranked in the 20% most deprived nationally. The borough also performs poorly on 'income' and 'education, training and skills' measures, with nearly a third of its areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.
- 2.17 Average incomes in the borough are around 20% below national averages. The latest Housing Needs Survey for the borough carried out in 2004 shows that approximately a quarter of households would be unable to afford to rent or purchase housing on the open market, without some form of subsidy.

#### **Traffic congestion**

- 2.18 There is a large flow of traffic through Chesterfield, particularly in the Derby and Sheffield directions (along the A61) between the M1 and the Peak District via the A619/A617. This is partly due to the location of the borough at the intersection of main roads, and partly the amount of in and out commuting for work journeys that the borough experiences. Comparing 1991 commuting patterns with those of 2001 it can be seen there has been little change, with movements between Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire, Sheffield, Bolsover and Derbyshire Dales continuing to be most important. The only changes of note are:



- An overall increase of net commuting into the Borough of approximately 600.
- An increase of 650 commuters from Sheffield to Chesterfield.
- An increase of 600 commuters from Chesterfield to North East Derbyshire. This probably reflects a decline in the availability of manufacturing employment within Chesterfield and an increase in manufacturing activity in North East Derbyshire, which saw a 17% rise between 1991 and 2002.

### 3.0 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION

- 3.1 The Local Development Scheme came into effect during the monitoring period of this AMR on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2005. It sets out the timetable and milestones for the production of documents within the Local Development Framework. For the monitoring period April 2005 – March 2006 the only milestone required, and reached, was the public local inquiry of the Replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan starting in October 2005.
- 3.2 Table 1 below sets out the progress on the preparation of the council's Local Development Framework as stated in the first Local Development Scheme (LDS1). Although not all the dates are within the monitoring period for this AMR, it is felt to be useful to explain the timetable for progress.
- 3.3 A full version of the first Local Development Scheme is available on the CBC web site [www.chesterfield.gov.uk](http://www.chesterfield.gov.uk) under Local Development Framework.

**Table 1 Local Development Framework Progress**

LDF DOCUMENTS	MILESTONE	ON TARGET
Adopted Chesterfield Borough Local Plan 1996	Saved until September 2007	✓
Replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan	Inquiry to commence October 2005	✓
	Inquiry to close February 2006	✓
	Inspector's Report by April 2006	✓
	To be adopted July 2006 and saved	✓

<b>LDF DOCUMENTS</b>	<b>MILESTONE</b>	<b>ON TARGET</b>
Statement of Community Involvement	Start preparation January 2006	✓
	Pre-submission consultation April 2006	✓
	Submission to the Secretary of State July 2006	✓
<b>DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS (DPDs)</b>		
Core Strategy	Start preparation January 2007	✓
Site Specific Allocations and Policies	Start preparation January 2007	✓
Staveley Area Action Plan	Start preparation January 2007	✓
Development Control Policies	Start preparation January 2008	✓
<b>SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS (SPDs)</b>		
Planning Obligations	Start preparation September 2005 <i>Document not to be adopted as SPD</i>	✗
Affordable Housing	Start preparation January 2006 <i>Delayed, preparation started in May 2006</i>	✗
Open Space Provision	Start preparation January 2006 <i>Delayed, start preparation January 2007</i>	✗
Sustainable Development Design Guide	Start preparation January 2006 <i>Delayed, start preparation January 2007</i>	✗
Residential Design Guide	Start preparation September 2005 <i>Delayed, preparation started in January 2006</i>	✗
Designing Out Crime Guide	Start preparation December 2005 <i>Delayed, preparation started in July 2006</i>	✗

- 3.4 The council's first Annual Monitoring Report (AMR1) covering the period April 2004 to March 2005 assessed progress on the first LDS (LDS1) and indicated that, at that stage, proposed DPDs appeared to be on target. Since then several factors have emerged that point to the need to revise the timetable and the description of several elements in it. These factors are:
- Greater than anticipated work required to progress the local plan from inquiry to adoption.
  - Time required for learning and adjustment to style and methodology of new LDF system.
  - Apparent greater potential, and need for, joint working with North East Derbyshire than previously evident.
  - Reassessment of need to make Planning Obligations procedural advice in to a formal SPD.
  - Requirement for Advertisements SPD and Shopfronts SPD.

#### **4.0 PROGRESS ON SAVED PLANS**

- 4.1 For the monitoring period 05/06, the relevant local plan is the Chesterfield Borough Local Plan which was adopted in 1996 and covers the period up to 2001. Upon commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004, the policies of the adopted plan were 'saved' for three years unless replaced earlier.
- 4.2 The replacement local plan, which covers the period up to 2016, had undergone the public local inquiry commenced in October 2005. It was adopted by the council 3 months after the end of the monitoring period. Under the transitional arrangements provided by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the replacement plan is "saved" for a period of three years from when it is adopted, to be progressively replaced by up to date Local Development Documents (LDDs) as part of a new Local Development Framework.

#### **5.0 SAVED POLICIES**

- 5.1 The concept of 'saved policies' dates from the Planning and Compensation Act 1991, but as advanced in the 2004 act it requires the Local Development Scheme (LDS) to specify and give effect to them. Within the monitoring period of this report, the 'saved' policies would be those in the Chesterfield Borough Local Plan adopted in 1996.

### **Adopted Chesterfield Borough Local Plan, 1996**

- 5.2 The Chesterfield Borough Local Plan, 1996 has 85 policies and 5 Appendices concerned with development control. Of the policies themselves, 17 indicate proposals for specific, named sites, as follows:

**Table 2 Site Specific Policies in the 1996 Adopted Plan**

<b>POLICY</b>	<b>CONCERNING</b>	<b>USE IN MONITORING PERIOD</b>
HSG1	New Housing Sites	<u>38 sites separately identified.</u> 22 developed or under construction for housing 3 granted permission but not yet developed 6 carried forward as allocations in 2005 plan 7 deallocated in 2005 plan
INB1	New Industrial Sites	<u>15 sites separately identified.</u> 6 carried forward as allocations 2 lost to other uses 7 developed or partially developed
INB6	Tapton House	Innovation centre constructed In line with policy
ENV16	Trans-Pennine Trail	Developed in line with policy
TRN1 2 and 4	Staveley-Brimington Bypass, Design and Traffic Management Brimington	Used for protection purposes, but highway authority has so far chosen not to progress scheme
TRN3	Markham Road	Road widened in line with policy, but to modified scheme
TRN5	Compton Street	Not used; scheme not progressed
TRN6	Holywell Cross	Traffic scheme not implemented
TRN16	Holmebrook and Hipper Valley trails	Developed in line with policy
TRN17	Staveley-Arkwright Trail	Developed in line with policy
SHP4	Retail Warehousing Sites South of A619	Developed in line with policy
REC2	New Open Space Allocations	2 of 3 identified sites developed in line with policy. 3 <sup>rd</sup> site carried forward as protected site in 2005 plan
REC7	Mullan Park	Not used; scheme not progressed

<b>POLICY</b>	<b>CONCERNING</b>	<b>USE IN MONITORING PERIOD</b>
REC8	Ecodome	Project ongoing. Policy continues to inform consideration of a series of Section 73 applications arising from 1992 outline permission
CMY1	Notified Sites	<u>7 Sites protected for DCC developments</u> 1 developed 3 carried forward as protected sites in 2005 plan 3 notification withdrawn by DCC (1 developed for housing)

5.3 During the monitoring period records were not kept concerning the use of area-wide policies in the adopted 1996 local plan to determine applications for planning permission. It was not considered very worthwhile because the policies had already been reviewed and amended in the light of experience prior to or during the monitoring period. To meet the requirements of Regulation 48 in the Local Development Regulations 2004, this AMR has to identify any policy (including 'saved' policies) which is not being implemented (i.e. not being used in the determination of planning applications) during the monitoring period, an information collection process was carried out. Table 3 shows the list of 1996 'saved' policies which had not been implemented by the end of the monitoring period, the explanation of why it has not been implemented and steps being taken. Table 4 shows the 1996 policies omitted from the 2005 replacement plan & the reason for omission.

**Table 3 1996 'Saved' Policies Not Implemented**

<b>POLICIES NOT IMPLEMENTED DURING 2005/2006</b>	<b>REASON FOR NOT BEING IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
HSG 6	Covered by other legislation	None
HSG 8	No relevant applications	None
INB 6*	Already implemented	Omitted from replacement plan
ENV 10	Does not require planning permission	None
ENV 11	No relevant applications	None
ENV 12	No relevant applications	None

<b>POLICIES NOT IMPLEMENTED DURING 2005/2006</b>		<b>REASON FOR NOT BEING IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
ENV	13	No relevant applications	None
ENV	16*	Already implemented	Omitted from replacement plan
ENV	23	Programme ended	None
ENV	24	Programme ended	None
TRN	1	Not implemented by Highways Authority	Carried forward
TRN	2	Not implemented by Highways Authority	Carried forward
TRN	4	Not implemented by Highways Authority	Carried forward
TRN	5*	Not implemented by Highways Authority	Omitted from replacement plan
TRN	6	Priorities changed to comprehensive redevelopment	Covered by new policy GS11B in replacement plan
TRN	10	No relevant applications	None
TRN	13*	Not implemented by Highways Authority	Omitted from replacement plan
TRN	14*	Schemes did not require planning permission	Omitted from replacement plan
TRN	17*	Already implemented	Omitted from replacement plan
TRN	21	No suitable applications	To be replaced by new policy
SHP	3	No relevant applications	None
SHP	6*	No relevant applications	None
REC	2	Some parts of policy already implemented	Remaining reviewed for replacement plan
REC	3	Some parts of policy already implemented	Remaining reviewed for replacement plan
REC	5	No relevant applications	None
REC	6*	Already implemented	Omitted from replacement plan

<b>POLICIES NOT IMPLEMENTED DURING 2005/2006</b>	<b>REASON FOR NOT BEING IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
REC 8	Permission already renewed	Carried forward
CMY 1	Some parts of policy already implemented	Remaining reviewed for replacement plan

\*\*\* - 1996 Policies omitted from 2005 Replacement Plan

**Table 4 1996 Policies Omitted from 2005 Replacement Plan**

<b>POLICY CONCERNING</b>	<b>REASON FOR OMISSION</b>
HSG2 Existing Residential Areas	Concept of 'primarily residential areas' dropped
HSG4 Multi Occupation	New policy direction
HSG5 Care Homes	Covered in other, revised policies
HSG6 Access	Covered in other, revised policies
INB6 Tapton House	Already implemented
ENV16 Trans Pennine Trail	Covered in other, revised policies
ENV20 Water Quality	Covered in other, revised policies
ENV23 Derelict Land Reclamation	Policy considered unnecessary
ENV24 Environmental Improvements	Covered in other, revised policies
TRN4 Church Street, Brimington	Covered in other, revised policies
TRN5 Compton Street	Changed priorities of Highway Authority
TRN6 Holywell Cross	Covered in other, revised policies
TRN8 Public Car Parks	Already implemented
TRN9 Multi-storey Car Parks	New policy direction
TRN13 Private Drive	Changed priorities of Highway Authority
TRN14 Traffic Calming	Schemes generally did not need consent so policy considered unnecessary
TRN15 Access	Covered in other, revised policies
TRN16 Holmebrook and Hipper valley routes	Scheme completed

<b>POLICY CONCERNING</b>		<b>REASON FOR OMISSION</b>
SHP2	Shopping Outside Centres	New suite of policies required to better fit with PPS6 and Joint Structure Plan.
SHP6	A2 Uses in Centres	Policy considered unnecessary
SHP7	Residential Upper Floors	Policy considered unnecessary
REC6	Newby Road Allotments	Site too small to be viable, now shown as part of wildlife site

- 5.4 The council is developing the capabilities of the corporate software to achieve a data collection methodology for monitoring the use of policies when determining planning applications. Measures will hopefully be in place to improve the evidence base of the adopted Replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan for the third Annual Monitoring Report.

#### **Replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan**

- 5.5 The replacement plan was redeposited on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2005 just before the start of the monitoring period. There were 112 policies and 3 Appendices. Table 5 shows the new policies added in the 2005 version of the replacement local plan.

**Table 5 New Policies included in 2005 Replacement Plan since 1996 Plan**

<b>POLICY CONCERNING</b>		<b>REASON FOR INCLUSION</b>
GS6	Community Safety	New policy direction
GS10	Sustainable Design	New policy direction
GS11	Areas of Major Change	New policy direction
HS1A	Sites for Housing Development 2011-2016	To reflect PPG3 advice on phasing
HS2	Residential Development on Larger Windfall Sites	New policy direction
HS4A	Infill Housing Development	Policy omission in first deposit
EP1	Donkin/ UEF site, Derby Road	New policy direction
EP1A	Markham Vale Development	Policy omission in first deposit
EP1B	Employment Development in the A61 Corridor Area of Major Change	To identify employment priority in new mixed-use scheme
EP1C	Employment Development in the Area of Major Change to the South of Chatsworth Road	New policy direction
EP3A	Employment Development in the Long Term	To reflect constraints through phasing
EV7A	Protection of Species	To accommodate representees' comments



<b>POLICY CONCERNING</b>		<b>REASON FOR INCLUSION</b>
EV12A	Surface Water Drainage	To accommodate Environment Agency comments
EV13A	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	To accommodate Environment Agency comments
EV21	Waste Management and Recycling Facilities	New policy direction
EV22	Renewable Energy	New policy direction
EV23	Pollution and other Adverse Environmental Impacts	New policy direction
EV34	Recording of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Historic Parks and Gardens	Policy omission in first deposit
TR3A	Land for Transport Infrastructure to serve the A61 Corridor Developments	New policy direction
TR5	Land for Transport Infrastructure to serve the A61 Corridor Developments	New policy direction
TR5A	Whitting Valley Link Road	Policy omission in first deposit
TR5B	Park and Ride/ Walk Sites	Policy omission in first deposit
SC3	New Retail Development on land between Newbold Road and Saltergate	New policy direction
SC5	Large Format DIY Warehouse on Land at Derby Road	New policy direction
SC5A	Other Proposals for Retail Development	Policy omission in first deposit
SC6	Small Shops	New policy direction
SC6A	Loss of Small Shops	Policy omission in first deposit
SC8	Food and Drink Uses	New policy direction
SC8A	Loss of Existing Food and Drink Uses	Policy omission in first deposit
SC9	Nightclubs	New policy direction
SC10	Proposals for Amusement Centres and Casinos	New policy direction
SC11	Leisure Proposals	New policy direction
PR6A	Chesterfield Football Club	New policy direction
PR6B	Chesterfield Rugby Club	Policy omission in first deposit
CM4	Sites for Emergency Services	New policy direction
CM5	Protection for Existing Community Facilities	New policy direction

- 5.6 To meet the requirements of Regulation 48 in the Local Development Regulations 2004, this AMR has to identify any 2005 policy (including 'saved' policies) which is not being implemented (i.e. not being used in the determination of planning applications) during the monitoring period. Table 6 therefore shows the list of 2005 policies which were not implemented during the monitoring period and gives the reasons why it is not implemented and steps being taken.

**Table 6 2005 Policies not implemented**

<b>POLICIES NOT IMPLEMENTED DURING 2005/2006</b>	<b>REASON FOR NOT BEING IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
GS 2	No relevant applications	None
HS 1A	Phasing policy post 2011	None
HS 6	No relevant applications	None
EP 1A	No relevant applications	None
EP 1B	No relevant applications	None
EP 1C	No relevant applications	None
EP 3A	Long term safeguarding policy	None
EP 10	No relevant applications	None
EV 5	No relevant applications	None
EV 10	No relevant applications	None
EV 11A	No relevant applications	None
EV 13A	No relevant applications	None
EV 15	No relevant applications	None
EV 17	No relevant applications	None
EV 20	No relevant applications	None
EV 21	No relevant applications	None
EV 22	No relevant applications	None
EV 23	No relevant applications	None
EV 24	No relevant applications	None
EV 27	No relevant applications	None
EV 30A	No relevant applications	None
EV 31A	No relevant applications	None
EV 33	No relevant applications	None
EV 34	No relevant applications	None
TR 2	No relevant applications	None
TR 3	Not implemented by the Highway Authority	None
TR 3A	No relevant applications	None

<b>POLICIES NOT IMPLEMENTED DURING 2005/2006</b>	<b>REASON FOR NOT BEING IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
TR 5	No relevant applications	None
TR 5A	No relevant applications	None
TR 5B	No relevant applications	None
TR 6	No relevant applications	None
TR 6A	No relevant applications	None
TR 8	No relevant applications	None
TR 10	No relevant applications	None
TR 11	No relevant applications	None
TR 13	No relevant applications	None
TR 14	No relevant applications	None
TR 16	No relevant applications	None
TR 17	No relevant applications	None
SC 3	No relevant applications	None
SC 6	No relevant applications	None
SC 7	No relevant applications	None
SC 8A	No relevant applications	None
SC 9	No relevant applications	None
SC 10	No relevant applications	None
SC 11	No relevant applications	None
PR 2	No relevant applications	None
PR 4	No relevant applications	None
PR 5	No relevant applications	None
PR 6A	No relevant applications	None
PR 6B	No relevant applications	None
CM 1	Not implemented by Education Authority	None
CM 2	No relevant applications	None
CM 4	No relevant applications	None

## 6.0 INDICATORS

6.1 Core output indicators are set by the government and relate to matters of national concern for which consistent data is required that may be compared between, and aggregated from, each council area. There are 22 core output indicators that have been selected to measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies.

- 6.2 Contextual indicators are used to describe the wider social, environmental and economic background against which to consider the effects of policies and inform the interpretation of output indicators. This reflects increasing government recognition of the importance of taking into account the social, environmental and economic circumstances which exist within each planning authority's area, when developing policies for the LDF. Such issues are also matters for the wider-ranging Community Strategy, prepared by the partners, including the borough council, which make up the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP).
- 6.3 As set out in the appendix, the contextual indicators selected for this report are:
- Population size
  - Unemployment level
  - Crime rate per 1000 population
  - Overall district ranking in Index of Multiple Deprivation
  - Ranking of Super Output Areas (SOAs) of deprivation in Chesterfield, out of the whole of England and Wales
  - Average property price
  - Percentage change in business stock
- 3 new contextual indicators, namely X5 ranking of Super Output Areas (SOAs) of deprivation in Chesterfield, out of the whole of England and Wales, X6 crime rate per 1000 population and X7 percentage change in business stock, are introduced in the light of the development of monitoring systems from other sections. These provide a background position of the wider social, economic and environmental circumstances of the district.
- 6.4 Local output indicators will address the outputs of some of the policies not covered by the core output indicators. Advice from the government is that these indicators will vary according to particular local circumstances and issues, and that there should be enough of them to ensure a robust assessment of policy implementation. In this report, one new local output indicator, C22 Sustainable Drainage permission granted, is introduced.
- 6.5 Significant effects indicators are usually linked to the sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators. Monitoring its effects should enable a comparison to be made between the predicted and the actual effects measured during implementation of the policies. As a detailed 'new-style' sustainability appraisal was not carried out for the 1996 adopted plan or the 2006 adopted replacement local plan, significant effects indicators will only be taken on board in future AMRs when sustainability appraisal of development plan documents is conducted.
- 6.6 At this stage the council is setting seven contextual indicators, one local output indicator and no significant effects indicators. Targets for contextual indicators and a number of core output indicators are set. The reason for not setting targets for all the core output indicators is that the 'saved' policies being monitored have already been reviewed

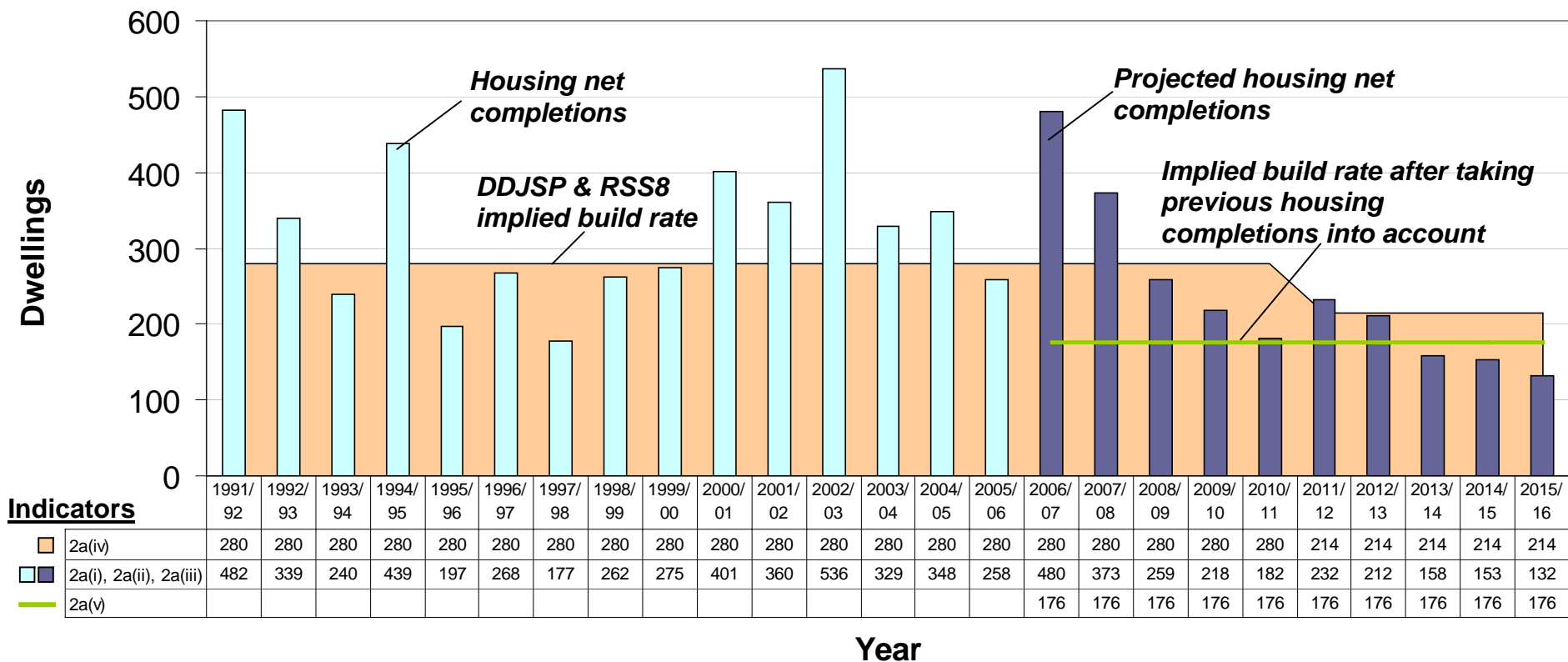
and amended prior to or during the monitoring period and to set targets for them is not considered worthwhile. It is anticipated that different types of indicators can be more reliably established in AMR3 since by then there will be no need to monitor the superseded and the shape and precise content of the replacement plan will be firmly established, following its adoption in June 2006. It is anticipated that better data collection systems will be in place then but also that sustainability appraisal of development plan documents will be adding our knowledge of significant effects indicators.

- 6.7 The detail of each contextual, core and local output indicator is given in the appendix to the report.

### **Housing Trajectory**

- 6.8 Planning Policy Statement 12 requires local authorities to produce housing trajectories to illustrate several core output indicators in their annual monitoring reports. The role of the housing trajectory is to integrate the "plan, monitor, manage" approach to housing delivery by showing past performance and estimating future performance. The housing trajectory illustrates this information in a graphical form (Chart 1).
- 6.9 The projections for housing completions for 2006/7 to 2016 consist of sites under construction, allocated sites and a continuing allowance for small sites and demolitions. A series of assumptions underlies the trajectory. Sites under construction are assumed to be developed at the same rate as before. Allocated sites are assumed to progress at a constant rate allowing for an initial modest start. The sites subject to the phasing policy are assumed to be developed after 2011. No allowance has been made for large windfalls as these are assumed to be negligible following the allocation of the best sites from the council's urban capacity study and the strict policy restraint handed down by the inspector considering objections to the replacement local plan.
- 6.10 Chart 1 shows that the level of net housing completions has exceeded the strategic housing requirement from the Joint Structure Plan for ten of the fifteen years so far. The housing trajectory reflects the strength of housing demand in the borough and the council's objective of encouraging housing led regeneration. The implication of the graph is that housing development on large (>10 dwellings) windfall sites would need to be severely constrained if the currently approved strategic housing requirement is to be fulfilled. But this will conflict with the ability of the borough to regenerate significant areas of derelict and despoiled land. This issue has been addressed in the borough's response to the review of the RSS and will need to be addressed in the development of the borough's LDF.

**Chart 1 Housing Trajectory**



Indicator	Definition
C7 2a (i)	Net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer
C8 2a (ii)	Net additional dwellings for the current year
C9 2a (iii)	Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer
C10 2a (iv)	The annual net additional dwelling requirement <i>(From year 1991 to 2011 = Structure Plan requirement = 280 a year; From year 2011- 2015 = (Strategic Housing Requirement - Structure Plan Requirement) / 5 years = (6670-5600)/5 = 214 a year)</i>
C11 2a (v)	Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance. <i>((Strategic Housing Requirement - Cumulative Completions)/ remaining years = (6670 - 4911)/ 10 = 176)</i>

**Table 7 Housing Trajectory**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>HOUSING NET COMPLETIONS</b>	<b>CUMULATIVE COMPLETIONS</b>	<b>BALANCE OF STRATEGIC HOUSING REQUIREMENT</b>
			<b>6670</b>
<b>1991/92</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>6188</b>
<b>1992/93</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>5849</b>
<b>1993/94</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1061</b>	<b>5609</b>
<b>1994/95</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>5170</b>
<b>1995/96</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1697</b>	<b>4973</b>
<b>1996/97</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>4705</b>
<b>1997/98</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>2142</b>	<b>4528</b>
<b>1998/99</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>2404</b>	<b>4266</b>
<b>1999/00</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>2679</b>	<b>3991</b>
<b>2000/01</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>3080</b>	<b>3590</b>
<b>2001/02</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>3440</b>	<b>3230</b>
<b>2002/03</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>3976</b>	<b>2694</b>
<b>2003/04</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>4305</b>	<b>2365</b>
<b>2004/05</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>4653</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>2005/06</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>4911</b>	<b>1759</b>
<i>2006/07</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>5391</i>	<i>1279</i>
<i>2007/08</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>5764</i>	<i>906</i>
<i>2008/09</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>6023</i>	<i>647</i>
<i>2009/10</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>6241</i>	<i>429</i>
<i>2010/11</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>6423</i>	<i>247</i>
<i>2011/12</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>6655</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>2012/13</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>6867</i>	<i>-197</i>
<i>2013/14</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>7025</i>	<i>-355</i>
<i>2014/15</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>7178</i>	<i>-508</i>
<i>2015/16</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>7310</i>	<i>-640</i>

*Italic font style* = projection

## **7.0 FUTURE MONITORING**

- 7.1 In response to changing data requirements, the County Council and all the Derbyshire authorities are currently involved in developing an employment monitoring database and updating the existing residential land availability database.
- 7.2 There are currently a number of gaps against performance for a number of indicators. Some of the data not currently monitored will become available in the future through the development of such monitoring systems, including technical advancements and improved data collection methods. In particular, a more thorough approach to recording data from planning applications is required.
- 7.3 The monitoring scheme will be kept under review and amended to reflect any changes in priorities. In future monitoring, the council will be developing significant effects indicators and additional local output indicators. Significant effects indicators will also follow from the preparation of Sustainability Appraisal for Development Plan Documents. This work will be part of developing the evidence base needed to commence work on the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Documents set out in the council's Local Development Scheme and highlighted in section 3.

## **8.0 ACTION**

- 8.1 Although the council is making good progress on the programme spelled out in the LDS, this second AMR indicates that changes to it are necessary. The reasons why the LDS needs to be revised are set out in paragraph 3.4 above.
- 8.2 The monitoring of Core Output Indicator C7 suggests that housing proposals are being implemented at a faster rate than the target implied by the Structure Plan requirement. However this should be addressed by the adoption of the phasing policy (HS1A) adopted in the Replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan, June 2006.
- 8.3 Core Output Indicator C14 also shows that there are problems in delivering affordable housing within the borough. The preparation of a Supplementary Planning Document on Affordable and Special Needs Housing (being undertaken at the moment) is expected to go some way towards improving this situation, although the results will not be seen in the form of bricks and mortar before 2008 at the earliest. The adoption of a clearer and more robust policy on affordable housing, policy HS5, in the Replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan will also help to increase the delivery of affordable housing as a gain from other new housing development. However because there are few large housing sites within the borough able to contribute significant levels of affordable housing, the overall number of new affordable homes derived from this source is likely to be limited.



## REFERENCES

- *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (HMSO)*
- *Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (HMSO)*
- *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM, March 2005)*
- *Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators (ODPM, October 2005)*
- *Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks*

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## APPENDIX: INDICATORS

### CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

REFERENCE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET	POLICY (Adopted Chesterfield Borough Local Plan – 1996)	PERFORMANCE	COMMENT
X1	Unemployment level	District level no more than 1% higher than national average	Not applicable	At March 2006 unemployment rates based on working age population = 3.5%	March 2006 national rate = 2.6%
X2	Overall district ranking in Index of Multiple Deprivation	Index of Multiple Deprivation ranking more prosperous than poorest 30% of local authority areas	Not applicable	73 <sup>rd</sup> poorest out of 354 local authorities in England and Wales and within the poorest 21%.	Further work to do to raise the district's level in the indices. Retain indicator and target.
X3	Average property price	District average no higher than average for England and Wales	Not applicable	Average property price for Chesterfield in:- Apr - Jun 05 = £131,245 Jul - Sep 05 = £129,105 Oct - Dec 05 = £130,907 Jan - Mar 06 = £131,708	Average property price for England & Wales in:- Apr - Jun 05 = £184,924 Jul - Sep 05 = £194,589 Oct - Dec 05 = £191,327 Jan - Mar 06 = £192,745
X4	Population size	Population size higher than the existing number	Not applicable	2003 based population projections = 99,900	2001 census = 98,845
X5	Ranking of Super Output Areas (SOAs) of deprivation in Chesterfield, out of the whole of England and Wales	<30% of SOAs in the district within the poorest 20% in employment, health and disability and education, skills and training	Not applicable	Super Output Areas in Chesterfield (there are 68 SOAs in Chesterfield) in lowest 20% :- Income = 22 (32%) Employment = 33 (49%) Health and disability = 33 (49%) Education, skills, training = 24 (35%) Barrier to housing and services = 0 (0%) Crime = 6 (9%) Living Environment = 4 (6%)	
X6	Crime rate per 1000 population	District rate no higher than average for England and Wales	Not applicable	Offences per 1000 population in Chesterfield during Apr 04 - Mar 05 = 23.98	Offences per 1000 population in England and Wales during Apr 04 - Mar 05 = 26.30

REFERENCE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET	POLICY (Adopted Chesterfield Borough Local Plan – 1996)	PERFORMANCE	COMMENT
X7	Percentage change in business stock	Percentage change no less than that of UK	Not applicable	Percentage change in business stock in Chesterfield (1994 - 2004) = 16.1%	Percentage change in business stock in UK (1994 - 2004) = 12.9%

### CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS

REFERENCE	CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET	POLICY (Adopted Chesterfield Borough Local Plan – 1996)	PERFORMANCE	COMMENT
<u>Business Development</u>					
C1 1a	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type	Target derived from structure plan referred to B1, B2 and B8 uses together 9.5ha per year	INB1 INB2 INB3 INB4 INB5	B2 use = 0.46ha (floorspace = 450m <sup>2</sup> )	Consistently much lower than implied structure plan annual provision. Further research required.
C2 1b	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type. In employment or regeneration areas.	Target derived from structure plan referred to B1, B2 and B8 uses together 9.5ha per year	INB1 INB2 INB4 INB5	B2 use = 0.46ha (floorspace = 450m <sup>2</sup> )	Consistently much lower than implied structure plan annual provision. Further research required.
C3 1c	Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land.	Ongoing target of 50%	No policy identified	100% of all completions in the monitoring period was on PDL.	
C4 1d	Employment land available by type.	Structure plan requirement of 87.35ha of B1, B2 and B8 uses till 2016	INB1	B1 use = 4.44 ha B2 use = 54.59 ha B1/B2/B8 use = 33 ha Total = 92.03 ha	
C5 1e	Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	No target identified	Not applicable	No data for monitoring period	Information to be collected for future monitoring.

REFERENCE	CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET	POLICY (Adopted Chesterfield Borough Local Plan – 1996)	PERFORMANCE	COMMENT
C6 1f	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	No target identified	Not applicable	No data for monitoring period	Information to be collected for future monitoring.

### Housing (see housing trajectory, Chart 1, page 22)

REFERENCE	CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET	POLICY	PERFORMANCE		COMMENT
				NET	GROSS	
C7 2a (i)	Net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer	Completion of 5600 dwellings 1991-2011 to satisfy the Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan strategic housing requirement. (280 a year, implied target 4200)	HSG1 HSG2	1999/ 00	275	286
				2000/ 01	401	415
				2001/ 02	360	373
				2002/ 03	536	561
				2003/ 04	329	369
				2004/ 05	348	429
				2005/ 06	258	269
				4911 dwellings have been completed during the period 1991 – 2006.		
C8 2a (ii)	Net additional dwellings for the current year	Local plan target 280	HSG1 HSG2	2005/ 06	= 258	
C9 2a (iii)	Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer	Completion of 6,670 net additional dwellings 1991-2016 to satisfy the strategic housing requirement.  Projected 7,310 dwellings will be completed if 2,399 net additional dwellings are to be built from 2006-2016		2006/ 07	= 480	
				2007/ 08	= 373	
				2008/ 09	= 259	
				2009/ 10	= 218	
				2010/ 11	= 182	
				2011/ 12	= 232	
				2012/ 13	= 212	
				2013/ 14	= 158	
				2014/ 15	= 153	
				2015/ 16	= 132	
				Total: 2,399		

REFERENCE	CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET	POLICY (Adopted Chesterfield Borough Local Plan – 1996)	PERFORMANCE	COMMENT
C10 2a (iv)	The annual net additional dwelling requirement	Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan strategic housing requirement is 280 a year in 1991-2011  Strategic housing requirement implied by RSS8 is 214 a year in 2011-2015		2005/06 = 258 (see also housing trajectory)	
C11 2a (v)	Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance	(Strategic Housing Requirement) - (Completions during 1991-2006)/10 = (6670-4911)/10 = 1759/10 = 176		2005/06 = 258 (see also housing trajectory)	
C12 2b	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	Local target 92%	No policy identified	93%	
C13 2c	Percentage of new dwellings completed at i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare	Percentage of new dwellings completed at i) 0% ii) 100% iii) 0%		Percentage of new dwellings completed at i) 0% ii) 90% iii) 10%	Information relates to wholly completed sites.
C14 2d	Affordable housing completions	15 units in 2005/6	HSG7	21 Rented: 5 Shared ownership: 7 Other: 9	

REFERENCE	CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET	POLICY (Adopted Chesterfield Borough Local Plan – 1996)	PERFORMANCE	COMMENT
<u>Transport</u>					
C15 3a	Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A.B.and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework	Local target 100%	TRN12	Parking provision for non-residential development has not been monitored.	The council will put in place measures to monitor this for inclusion in future AMRs.
C16 3b	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; of employment; and major retail centre(s).	Local target 100%	GS10 and TR1 in 2005 replacement plan	100%; the relatively compact nature of the borough has the benefit of making all residential development in the borough comply with this indicator, regardless of location.	
<u>Local Services</u>					
C17 4a	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	No target identified	No policy relevant	A1 = 0 m <sup>2</sup> B1 = 1755 m <sup>2</sup> Other classes not monitored for this AMR	The council will put in place measures to monitor this indicator fully in future AMRs.
C18 4b	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	No target identified	No policy relevant	A1 = 0 m <sup>2</sup> B1 = 0 m <sup>2</sup> Other classes not monitored for this AMR	The council will put in place measures to monitor this indicator fully in future AMRs.
C19 4c	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standards.	No target identified	No policy relevant	No open spaces managed to green flag award standard within monitoring period	Monitoring indicates Queen's Park was awarded Green Flag Award in April 2006

REFERENCE	CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET	POLICY (Adopted Chesterfield Borough Local Plan – 1996)	PERFORMANCE	COMMENT
<u>Flood Protection and Water Quality</u>					
C20 7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	No planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	ENV 13 & 14	No planning applications have been granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	
<u>Biodiversity</u>					
C21 8	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including i) change in priority habitats and species (by type) ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance	i) No target identified ii) No target identified	ENV5 ENV7 ENV8	i) No change ii) No change	The borough contains 26 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and one Nature Reserve. The borough does not contain any sites beyond local significance such as SSSIs or RIGSSs. Improvement or decline of such sites in the borough is largely outside the control of the council.
<u>Renewable Energy</u>					
C22 9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Local target of 10% in line with national target - increase generation from renewable energy sources to 10% by 2010	No policy identified in 1996 plan. GS10 in 2005 replacement plan applies but does not set a target.	<i>Photovoltaic cells:</i> 108.5kwph <i>Geothermal energy scheme:</i> 250 kwph cooling load, 149 kwph heating load	The council will put in place measures to monitor installed capacity for inclusion in future AMRs and will promote a Core Strategy policy to secure 10% equivalent installed capacity in new developments through a 'Merton Rule' measure.



## LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

REFERENCE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET	POLICY (Adopted Chesterfield Borough Local Plan – 1996)	PERFORMANCE	COMMENT
L1	Sustainable Drainage permissions granted	No target identified	ENV20	Number of planning permissions covered by a Sustainable Drainage system scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New domestic dwelling sites = 0</li> <li>• New industrial/ business sites = 1</li> </ul>	