

BOLSOVER DISTRICT COUNCIL
Local Development Framework

**SECOND ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT FOR 1ST APRIL 2005
- 31ST MARCH 2006**

December 2006

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The Annual Monitoring Report was approved by Council on 13th December 2006 and Submitted to the Secretary of State on 15th December 2006

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 This is the second Annual Monitoring Report prepared by Bolsover District Council. In line with advice contained in table 3.3 of Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide this report follows the same format as last year's report to aid consistency and provide easy cross reference.
- 1.2 The introduction in section 2 sets out the importance of monitoring, and its role in assessing the performance of plans and policies.
- 1.3 Section 3 is an overview, and sets out the legislative and policy background to the production of the annual monitoring report. Section 3.2 sets out the alignment of the annual monitoring report with the Community Strategies for both Derbyshire County Council and Bolsover District Council. It sets out the aims and objectives of the Council's Corporate Plan at Section 3.3. Section 3.4 details the Council's evidence base. Section 3.5 contains a description of the spatial character of the district, and its key characteristics.
- 1.4 Section 4 details the implementation of the Local Development Scheme. Table 1 shows the milestones in the first Local Development Scheme, together with details of which milestones have been met and which milestones were missed. This is followed by eight paragraphs setting out progress on each of the documents in the first Local Development Scheme. Section 4.3 contains details of the Second (Revised) Local Development Scheme. Table 2 sets out the progress of milestones in the second Local Development Scheme. Section 4.4 looks ahead and identifies some of the issues that will have and impact on the third Local Development Scheme that will be prepared after the submission of this report.
- 1.5 Section 5 deals with the Statement of Community Involvement. As the document was not adopted until May 2006, no documents were prepared in the period covered by this report. This section is therefore correspondingly brief.
- 1.6 Section 6 sets considers the performance of policies in the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan and the indicators used in this report. Section 6.1 and Table 3 sets out policies that will not be taken forward into development Plan Documents. Section 6.2 contains the background to the types of indicator used in the report, whilst Section 6.3 sets out the indicators used. Section 6.4 is arranged around the chapter headings of the current Bolsover District Local Plan and thematically, and considers the performance of policies within the plan using tables to illustrate this.
- 1.7 Section 7 is the conclusion to the report. It contains Action Plans setting out work to be undertaken in the monitoring year ending March 2007. Table 9 sets out the progress on last year's Action Plans. Section 7.3 looks ahead to the challenges for 2006/7, and provides an update to the issues/sites identified in the first Annual Monitoring Report.
- 1.8 Appendix 1 sets out this year's Contextual Indicators. Appendix 2 Details the Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators). Appendix 3 shows this year's Housing Trajectory, and Appendix 4 details progress on Adopted Local Plan Allocations. Appendix 5 sets out the industrial land provision.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 Monitoring is an important process for providing feedback on the performance of adopted planning policy, by assessing whether policies are achieving their aims and objectives. A negative answer suggests either the aims and policies are outdated, or that adjustments and revisions in policy and targets are appropriate. Trends and patterns in performance, and unintended consequences, can also be identified, which will be of increased importance for delivering sustainable development.
- 2.2 Monitoring under the new development plan system must be robust and cover more than pure land use planning, taking account of communities and partnerships, and economic and environmental sustainability.
- 2.3 This document builds on the first document and updates the core, contextual and local indicators set out in the first report, as well as the housing trajectory. It monitors saved policies from the Bolsover District Local Plan adopted in February 2000. Although two Supplementary Planning Documents were adopted in accordance with the first Local Development Scheme, these were adopted on 1st March 2006, and published on 29th March 2006. The monitoring period ended on 31st March, so it has not been possible to monitor the documents as part of this year's annual monitoring report.

3. Overview

3.1 Legislative and Policy Background

3.1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires all local planning authorities to produce an **Annual Monitoring Report** for submission to the Secretary of State. This is the second Annual Monitoring Report to be produced by Bolsover District Council. It covers the period from 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006, although details of the preparation and adoption of documents after this date have been included where this provides further information

3.1.2 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (PPS12) and the ODPM publication *Annual Monitoring Reports: A Good Practice Guide* provide guidance (March 2005) on how Annual Monitoring Reports should be produced. It provides core monitoring indicators that must be used in the Annual Monitoring report.

3.1.3 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 sets out five key monitoring duties for local planning authorities:

- *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 the local development documents are being implemented.*
- *Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and to set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be implemented or replaced.*
- *Identify the significant effects of implementing policies in local development documents and whether they are as intended.*
- *Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.*

3.1.4 Four broad principles guide the production of Annual Monitoring Reports:

- making use of existing information
- consistency between local, regional and national targets and indicators, and methods of analysis
- a systematic approach of identifying aims, policies, indicators and targets
- transparency, continuity, and appropriate timescales for data research and recognition of tangible benefits

3.1.5 The indicators and targets of annual monitoring reports must be in line with the core indicators recommended by the government and those proposed in the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS 8) prepared by the Regional Planning Board.

- 3.1.6 This Annual Monitoring Report also reviews the progress of the Council's evidence base and the Statement of Community Involvement. There are no indicators and issues arising from targets for these documents and for the SCI the review will be limited to its implementation. The Evidence Base Report will be updated each year in line with this review.
- 3.1.7 Annual Monitoring Reports should consider the impact of local development documents on the social, economic and environmental aspects of the district by providing a review of performance against Sustainability Appraisal objectives and criteria. As the documents adopted in the period covered by this report, were not adopted until the end of the survey year, this information has not been included in this report, although it will be included in future Annual Monitoring Reports as indicators for documents are developed.

3.2 Alignment with Community Strategies

3.2.1 The new planning system requires there to be a clear linkage between the vision and objectives of Community Strategies and development plan documents. This is because community strategies are concerned with improving well-being in a sustainable way for the benefit of future generations.

3.2.2 Two community strategies apply to this district. The Derbyshire Community Strategy covers the whole county and is prepared by the Derbyshire Partnership. The Sustainable Community Strategy for Bolsover is prepared by the Bolsover Local Strategic Partnership and specifically covers Bolsover District.

3.2.3 The Bolsover Local Strategic Partnership approved a new Sustainable Community Strategy for Bolsover on 25th April 2006 setting an agenda for action to 2020. Its vision is of:

"A diverse, healthy, fair and prosperous district, building on the strengths of our industrial past to become a vibrant thriving community capable of meeting the challenges and the opportunities of the future".

3.2.4 The Sustainable Community Strategy translates the vision through six shared ambitions and priorities:

- Safer communities – free from the fear of crime
- Better health for all – healthier people in a healthier environment
- Educated and skilled people – with raised aspirations
- A dynamic and outward looking economy – creating and sustaining jobs of the future and the talents to fill them
- Deeper respect for our environment – making our lives better, but not at the expense of those who are to come after us
- Access for all to the benefits and services of the District - no barriers of age, disability, race, gender, or lack of transport

3.2.5 Guiding the ambitions and priorities are three core principles:

- Equality of access and opportunity – to services and jobs
- Sustainable development – that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs

- Striving to improve the quality of public services

3.2.6 The Derbyshire Community Strategy has similar aims to the Sustainable Community Strategy. The Derbyshire Partnership has recently reviewed the Derbyshire Community Strategy, and a new community strategy was approved on 29th September, and was due to be published at the time this report was drafted.

3.2.7 The Council and other district planning authorities work closely with Derbyshire County Council to provide a county-wide land availability and information monitoring service. This arrangement is seen as good practice in the East Midlands Region and beyond. The Council aims to work closely with Derbyshire County Council to provide and maintain information for the Evidence Base Report. This is in line with the County Council's responsibilities under Section 4 (4) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

3.2.8 The Sustainable Residential Design Supplementary Planning Document is being prepared by an officer employed jointly by Bolsover District Council, Chesterfield Borough Council, and North East Derbyshire District Council. Bolsover District Council's document is therefore being progressed in tandem with similar documents being prepared by the other two authorities. It is hoped that this will enable shared learning between authorities and reduce consultation fatigue for key stakeholders.

3.3 The Council's Corporate Plan

3.3.1 The Council's aims and objectives are set out in the Corporate Plan 2005-2007 (June 2005). The Corporate Plan sets out the Council's ambitions as well as measurable targets against which its performance can be judged. The vision and aims of the Corporate Plan 2005-2007 are:

"To enhance and improve the wealth profile, well-being and quality of life for the communities of the District of Bolsover"

3.3.2 Working with its partners the Council's corporate aims to support the vision are:

- Community Safety - Ensuring that communities are safe and secure
- Customer focused services - Providing excellent customer focused services
- Environment - Promoting and enhancing a clean and sustainable environment
- Regeneration - Developing healthy, prosperous and sustainable communities
- Social inclusion - Promoting fairness, equality and lifelong learning
- Strategic organisational development - continually improving our organisation

3.3.3 The Corporate Plan will be reviewed in 2007 to bring it into alignment with the new Sustainable Community Strategy. It is intended that the new corporate plan will be adopted in June 2007, and will cover the period up to 2011.

3.4 Evidence Base

3.4.1 Under Section 13(1) of the Planning and Compensation Act 2004, local planning authorities must "keep under review the matters which may be expected to affect the development of their area or the planning of its development." The survey and presentation of a robust and credible evidence base to inform the documents

prepared under the Local Development Framework is therefore important to the plan making process.

- 3.4.2 In May 2005 the Council produced the Evidence Base Report following consultation with the Local Strategic Partnership. This non-statutory report has been updated and provides an overview of evidence and the baseline position from which Local Development Documents, the Annual Monitoring Report and Sustainability Appraisal will work from.
- 3.4.3 The first Evidence Base Report suggested working with the Regional Planning Board and Derbyshire County Council on maintaining evidence and discussions about how this will be achieved are ongoing through the Planning Information Officer's Monitoring Group (PIMOG). This activity is intrinsically linked with the production of the Annual Monitoring Report.
- 3.4.4 It was noted in last year's Annual Monitoring Report that the evidence base for this year's report would need to be amended, as the development plan documents progressed and new corporate documents were adopted. As noted above at sections 2.2 and 2.3 the Council now has a new corporate plan, and a new Community Strategy has also been produced. The description of the spatial character of the district has been revised as part of the work on the core strategy development plan document, and this is set out in the next section. This updated information has been included in the evidence base.
- 3.4.5 A number of pieces of work/studies have been carried out this year that are being used to inform the development plan documents. These include:
- A Town Centres Land Use Survey;
 - An Urban Capacity Study;
 - An Employment Land Study;
 - A Retail Needs Assessment;
 - A Residential Land Availability Study;
 - An Industrial land Availability Study;
 - An update of the National Land Use Database
- 3.4.6 In addition to these documents the Council adopted "A Greenprint for Bolsover District" which sets out a framework for the conservation of biodiversity in the district, and contains an action plan and annual targets on 8th February 2006.
- 3.4.7 More recently, the Council has recently produced a "State of the District Report" which details a number of different factors that contribute towards the state of Bolsover district. Demographics, employment, economic activity, education, housing, crime and health are the key aspects investigated in the report. The statistics have been drawn together to give an indication of the current economic and social situation. The document looks into the current condition as well as tracking progress over recent years. Although primarily intended to indicate the areas needed for improvement under the Sustainable Community Strategy, it is anticipated that the document will help inform the content of development plan documents, and there may be scope to align its preparation with the Annual Monitoring and Evidence Base reports.

3.4.8 The Council is also currently working on the following documents which will inform the local development documents currently in production:

- An audit of the quality and quantity of all the open space in the district in line with the typology set out in PPS 17;
- A Housing Topic Paper;
- A Local Housing Needs Paper;
- A Settlement Capacity Paper;
- A paper on Settlement Fringe Housing Sites;
- A Strategic Sites Framework;

3.4.9 The following topics have been identified for future studies:

- A Town Centre Boundary and primary shopping core review;
- Shirebrook Town Centre Study;
- Strategic Gaps;
- Green Belt Boundary Review;
- Transport Study;
- Planning Obligations;
- Strategic Cycle Network;
- Cultural Study.

3.5 Spatial Character of Bolsover District

3.1.5 The 'spatial description' of the character of the district set out below is taken from the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report; this has been revised from last year to simplify the content and to make it more accessible.

A portrait of the district

Settlement Pattern and Housing

- A significant proportion of the 73,300 people that live in the district are focused within the four market towns of Bolsover and Shirebrook (which the Regional Spatial Strategy also classifies as medium sized towns), Clowne and South Normanton. These are sustainable urban areas which provide a range of facilities and services for their own communities whilst providing a service focus and employment opportunities for the surrounding rural area.
- Outside the market towns scattered farms and small villages rest in an open rural landscape, punctuated by compact settlements, which developed around the collieries. The largest of these villages, the main villages, generally have a range of facilities often found in small market towns, but smaller villages lack facilities. Public transport linkages between those villages that are not on principal routes to the main towns are generally poor. Both of these factors can leave residents isolated unless they have access to a car.

Regeneration

- The district is still recovering from the effects of industrial decline in the last century, including damaged landscapes, derelict land and deprivation, poverty and housing need in some communities, particularly the former colliery villages such as Creswell and Whaley Thorns. These areas present significant opportunities for regeneration to revitalise local communities and economies.
- Poor health is a problem in the district. Life expectancy is below the national and regional average, and the number of people with limiting long-term illnesses is high. More people are found in the areas with the greatest deprivation.
- Educational attainment at GCSE is substantially below the national average. In 2004-2005, 41% of pupils in Bolsover gained five or more GCSEs graded A* to C against a figure of 56% for England as a whole. Only 8% of the district's students go on to higher education compared with 27 % for the county.

Housing

- The district has 33,435 dwellings. The Housing Stock Condition Survey 2003 confirms that nearly 40% of all private sector stock is deemed not 'decent' (that is, not of an acceptable standard), a figure which rises to 71.9% in the private rented sector. This disrepair, concentrated in older properties and terraces (particularly former National Coal Board Housing), is also linked to lone and single parent households and those with special needs.
- Increasing house price rises and loss of social housing stock through 'Right to Buy' has produced a shortage of affordable housing. Cases of homelessness have increase and 2004/05 saw an increase of 54% over the previous year.

Economy

- There were 23,000 jobs in the district in 2005. The number of jobs in the district increased by over 4,000 between 1991 and 2005, but this figure disguises a rapid job loss of 5,000 jobs between 1991 and 1993 (primarily as a result of the last phase of colliery closures and closures in the textile industries), and then a rapid increase of 6,000 jobs between 1994 and 2001 (as new Industrial estates opened at Bolsover, Shirebrook and Creswell). New jobs have not generally been high skilled or high wage.
- Unemployment expressed in terms of Jobseekers Allowance claimants stood at 2.8% of the working age population in September 2006, which compares adversely to Derbyshire (excluding Derby City Unitary Authority) (2.1%); the East Midlands Region (2.4%) and England (2.6%).
- There has been a very substantial development of new 'job-creating' sites. Between 1985 and 2003 the amount of commercial and industrial floor space in Bolsover grew by 57% compared with 23% in England as a whole. In 2004/5 the district experienced spectacular growth with over 40 hectares of employment developed, largely on sites at Barlborough Links and Brook Park, South Shirebrook.
- Barlborough Links employment growth zone has been particularly successful in

attracting more diverse employment to the district and providing higher quality jobs. However, the growth zone is now almost fully occupied or committed and there is limited scope for future expansion.

- Brook Park employment growth zone at Shirebrook, developed by the East Midlands Development Agency, has also proven to be attractive to developers. The Sports World storage and distribution warehouse has taken a very large plot here and most of the remaining plots are now committed for employment development.
- The Pinxton Castle site and remaining plots at Wincobank Farm at Castlewood employment growth zone, provide the main balance of employment capacity in the south. Development proposals have recently been put forwards for the Pinxton Castle area, along with land adjoining in Nottinghamshire.
- The Markham employment growth zone (Markham Vale) adjoining Bolsover but lying mainly in adjoining district council areas, is under development.
- Changes in the farming industry mean that more land in rural areas of the district is likely to go out of conventional farming use in the future.
- The district has a small but growing tourism industry, with significant major attractions at Bolsover Castle, Hardwick Hall and Creswell Crags. In addition there is leisure shopping at the Mansfield Designer Outlet. We had more than a million visitors during 2002 that spent £47 million. Tourism now supports over 1,500 jobs, and there is great potential to expand this number

Transport & Movement

- The M1 motorway bisects the district and provides a major link to the nearby cities of Sheffield, Derby, Nottingham and Leicester and to the larger towns of Chesterfield, Mansfield and Worksop to the north and south. Bolsover district experiences a high level of out-commuting, in 2001 over 18,100 residents travelled out of the district to work, predominantly to the adjoining districts of Derbyshire, particularly Chesterfield and also Nottinghamshire. This out-commuting is equivalent to 62% of all employed residents.
- The district is accessible to the national rail system, with stations onto the Midlands Main Line being located close to the district in Chesterfield and Alfreton. With the opening of the Channel Tunnel link into St Pancras Station, London in 2007, this will have the potential for direct connections from the East Midlands to continental Europe. The district is also served by the Robin Hood Line, with stations at Shirebrook, Whaley Thorns/Langwith, Creswell and Whitwell.

Landscape, Environment & Cultural Assets

- The district has a rich environmental and cultural heritage. The district has 7 nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), 15 regionally important geological sites, two local nature reserves, 110 sites included in the county register of wildlife sites, 380 Listed Buildings, 28 Conservation Areas, and 13 Scheduled Ancient Monuments which include three significant buildings - Hardwick Hall, Bolsover Castle and Barlborough Hall, The Creswell Crags is an archaeological site which is potentially

of world heritage status.

- The district has significant Green infrastructure including seven Countryside Parks, areas of public open space, allotments and village greens. An area of the North East Derbyshire/Sheffield Green Belt extends into the district around Barlborough and north east of Clowne. A number of Important Open Areas seek to maintain the distinct identity of settlements and prevent them merging together. There are seven identified areas of landscape character supporting a range of biodiversity and the Limestone Farmlands, extending across the eastern half of the district, are categorised as high quality Grade 2 agricultural land.

3.5.2 In summary, the key characteristics of Bolsover District include –

- **The existence and magnitude of combined population decline in certain parts of the district**, reducing the ability of towns and villages to achieve sustainability of local services
- **The extent of economic and social deprivation**, which still remains following the loss of local jobs in coal mining, textiles and other manufacturing.
- **The need for more inward investment and economic regeneration**, which is still needed to redress deprivation, and advance social inclusion in sustainable environments.
- **The need to convert former mining communities into thriving self-sufficient places that are attractive to live and work in.**

4. Local Development Scheme Implementation

4.1 Background

- 4.1.1 The Local Development Scheme sets out which documents will be prepared under the Local Development Framework. The Local Development Scheme is reviewed annually following the submission of the Annual Monitoring Report to maintain a three year rolling programme.
- 4.1.2 The first Local Development Scheme produced for Bolsover district took effect on 4th May 2005. A second Local Development Scheme was brought into effect in August 2006, and covers the period March 2006 – March 2009.
- 4.1.3 This section of the report sets out progress made on preparing the Local Development Documents under the first Local Development Scheme. It then sets out the Council's second Local Development Scheme, which has had a short shelf life, and the issues to be addressed for the next Local Development Scheme.
- 4.1.4 The first documents started under the Local Development Scheme were the Statement of Community Involvement, and three other Development Plan Documents prepared in parallel. These were the *Core Strategy; Site Specific and Area Based Allocations;* and the *Proposals Map*. In addition to these there were eight supplementary planning documents covering a range of subjects spread throughout the three year scheme period.
- 4.1.5 The first Local Development Scheme presented many challenges to the Council not least the preparation of a Core Strategy that runs almost parallel with the preparatory timetable for the new Regional Spatial Strategy called the *Regional Plan*. The draft Regional Plan was approved on 7th September 2006, and was published for public consultation between 28th September 2006 & 20th December 2006.
- 4.1.6 The Proposals Map Development Plan Document will initially be the proposals map from the saved adopted Local Plan, along with any pertinent site allocations from the minerals and waste local plans adopted by Derbyshire County Council. Though the Replacement Local Plan was withdrawn and never actually adopted, its content has been used to inform the Evidence Base for the new Development Plan Documents.

4.2 The first Local Development Scheme (Published May2005)

- 4.2.1 The major milestones for the first Local Development Scheme are shown in table one below.

Table 1: Local Development Scheme Milestones in the First LDS

Local Development Document	Start	Pre submission participation	Pre submission consultation	Submission to the Government	Pre Examination meeting	Examination	Adoption
Statement of Community Involvement	Feb 2005	July 2005	July 2005	Oct 2005	Jan2006	Feb 2006	May 2006
Core Strategy DPD	Mar 2005	July 2005	<u>Dec 2005</u>	<u>Oct 2006</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>	<u>Oct 2007</u>	<u>Jun 2008</u>
Site Specific and Area Based Allocations DPD	Mar 2005	July 2005	<u>Dec 2005</u>	<u>Oct 2006</u>	<u>Aug 2007</u>	<u>Oct 2007</u>	<u>Jun 2008</u>
Proposal Maps DPD	Mar 2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<u>Jun 2008</u>
Historic Environment SPD	Apr 2005	n/a	Oct 2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mar 2006
Clowne Conservation Area Appraisal SPD	Apr 2005	n/a	Oct 2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mar 2006
Housing Layout and Sustainable Design SPD	Jan 2006	n/a	July 2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	<u>Dec 2006</u>
Sustainable development / Energy Efficiency in Building Design SPD	Jan 2006	n/a	July 2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	<u>Dec 2006</u>
Whitwell Conservation Area Appraisal SPD	May 2006	n/a	Nov 2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	<u>Apr 2007</u>
Creswell Conservation Area Appraisal SPD	May 2006	n/a	Nov 2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	<u>Apr 2007</u>
Planning Obligations SPD	July 2006	n/a	Jan 2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	<u>Jun 2007</u>
Former Creswell and Whitwell Collieries Development Brief SPD	Dec 2005	n/a	Jun 2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	<u>Sept 2008</u>

NB: Dates highlighted in bold indicate milestones that have been met. Dates italicised and underlined indicate milestones missed. Most of these have had new milestones set in the second Local Development Scheme (see below).

4.2.2 At the end of the monitoring year at 31st March 2006, the Council was progressing the following documents:

- Statement of Community Involvement,
- Core Strategy Development Plan Document
- Site Specific and Area Based Allocations Development Plan Document,
- Proposals Map Development Plan Document

4.2.3 The Historic Environment, and Clowne Conservation Area and Management Plan Supplementary Planning Documents were both adopted by the Council on 1st March 2006, meeting all of their statutory milestones.

4.2.4 Two further conservation area appraisals (the Whitwell & Creswell Conservation Area Appraisals) are shown on the first Local Development Scheme, and work on them was due to commence in May 2006. However, advice from the office of the Deputy Prime Minister was that these documents should not be prepared as supplementary planning documents. Instead the Council will produce them as guidance notes approved by the Council to assist in the interpretation of policy, in

accordance with the Council's Draft Local Development Scheme for the Historic Environment.

4.2.5 Four other Supplementary Planning Documents were proposed under the first Local Development Scheme. These were:

- The Housing Layout and Sustainable Design Supplementary Planning Document;
- The Sustainable Development/Energy Efficiency in Building Design Supplementary Planning Document;
- The former Whitwell and Creswell Collieries Development Brief Supplementary Planning Document; and
- Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document.

4.2.6 Work on the Housing Layout and Sustainable Design and Sustainable Development/Energy Efficiency in Building Design documents commenced on 10th January 2006, thereby both meeting their statutory milestones. The Sustainable Development and Energy Efficiency in Building Supplementary Planning Document has close inter-relationships with the Residential layout and Sustainable Design Supplementary Planning Document. The design documents have also been linked to emerging policy in the Core Strategy Development Plan Document. It therefore makes sense to move them forward in parallel. This will provide further opportunities to benefit from joint consultation events and to minimise consultation fatigue. However, it inevitably means that the preparation of the documents will take longer than was originally envisaged in the first Local Development Scheme. This is reflected in a revised timetable shown in the second Local Development Scheme set out at table two below.

4.2.7 Work on the Former Creswell and Whitwell Collieries Development Brief was started in December 2005, meeting its first milestone. The Supplementary Planning Document is being prepared in tandem with parent policies in the Core Strategy and Site Allocations documents, and will not therefore be approved until after they are adopted. Although work has started on this document, it will not be adopted until the parent policies in the development plan documents have been adopted in 2008.

4.2.8 Under the first Local Development Scheme, work was due to start on the fourth Supplementary Planning Document on planning obligations in July 2006. However, there are insufficient resources and also the Government has not resolved the debate on planning gain supplement. Therefore, the development of this document has been dropped from the second Local Development Scheme.

4.2.9 The Statement of Community Involvement met all of its statutory milestones set out in the first Local Development Scheme, and was formally adopted by the Council on 24th May 2006.

4.3 The Second (Revised) Local Development Scheme (March 2006 – March 2009)

4.31 The second Local Development Scheme sets out a programme of document preparation which takes account of a number of factors that have impinged upon progress since the Act came into effect. The main factor has been staff resources. The post of Principal Planner was vacant for over fifteen months from March 2005, the post of Temporary Planning Technician was vacant for about three months from

April 2005 and the Temporary Assistant Planner for two and a half months from March 2005. The remaining Principal Planner was absent for several weeks in the autumn of 2005 due to sickness. The Senior Planning Technician's post is currently vacant. In a small team this shortage of staff resources has had a significant impact. The Council is very concerned about the availability of professional staff and recruitment to the profession is a particular problem in the region at the moment. This issue could continue to threaten the delivery of local development documents in the medium term to long term.

4.3.2 Other factors affecting progress on the Local Development Scheme have been the complexity of issues that have arisen as work on the documents have progressed, and delays in the production of the draft Regional Plan. Added to this has been the weight of other planning work undertaken by the section.

4.3.3 As a result of these matters it was necessary to review and put back milestones for completion of development plan documents. Therefore a second (revised) Local Development Scheme has been produced. The scheme was formally brought into effect in August 2006, and covers the period March 2006 – March 2009.

4.3.4 The second Local Development Scheme maintains a commitment to the production of three development plan documents in parallel. These are the:

- “Core Strategy” Development Plan document;
- “Site Specific and Area Based Allocations” Development Plan Document; and
- “Proposals Map” Development Plan Document.

4.3.5 The close inter-relationships between the Core Strategy and Site Specific and Area Based Allocations development plan documents will enable a joint examination to be held in 2008.

4.3.6 As noted in section 3.2 above three Supplementary Planning Documents will also be prepared under the second Local Development Scheme. These are:

- The Housing Layout and Design Supplementary Planning Document;
- The Sustainable Development /Energy Efficiency in Building Design Supplementary Planning Document; and
- The former Whitwell and Creswell Collieries Supplementary Planning Documents.

However, further Supplementary Planning Documents have not been identified for preparation during the scheme period.

4.3.7 The milestones in the second Local Development Scheme will be used to inform next years Annual Monitoring Report.

Table 2: Local Development Scheme Milestones in the second Local Development Scheme

Local Development Document	Start of Process	Pre submission participation	Pre Submission consultation	Submission to the Government	Pre examination Meeting	Examination	Adoption
Core Strategy DPD	March 2005	July 2005	October 2006	May 2007	December 2007	February 2008	September 2008
Site Specific and Area Based Allocations	March 2005	July 2005	October 2006	May 2007	December 2007	February 2008	September 2008
Proposals Map DPD	March 2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	September 2008
Development Control DPD	November 2008	March 2009	August 2009	April 2010	August 2010	October 2010	June 2011
Sustainable Residential Design SPD	January 2006	n/a	May 2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	November 2007
Sustainable development & Energy Efficiency in Building SPD	January 2006	n/a	May 2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	November 2007
Former Whitwell and Creswell Collieries Development Brief SPD	December 2005	n/a	May 2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	October 2008

NB: Dates highlighted in bold indicate milestones that have been met.

4.4 Issues for the third Local Development Scheme

- 4.4.1 The third Local Development Scheme will be prepared after the submission of this report. However it is possible even at this early stage to identify a number of issues that will impact on this.
- 4.4.2 The first item is the impact of the findings of unsoundness in respect of the Development Plan Documents put forward by both Lichfield City Council, and Stafford Borough Council, and the recent (September 2006) decision by Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council to ask the Secretary of State to withdraw their Core Strategy Development Plan Document. There is a need to consider these judgements in relation to the emerging Development Plan Documents in our Local Development Scheme, to ensure the documents currently being produced will be 'sound'.
- 4.4.3 The issues set out in paragraphs 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 above continue to be of concern in the setting and delivering of key milestones in the Local Development Scheme.

- 4.4.4 Although we have a programme for the development of evidence base preferred option consultation may lead to a need for further evidential work to ensure a sound evidence base. This could lead to some delays depending on the issues that arise.
- 4.4.5 There is also the further weight of national policy to consider. For example the requirements of PPS 3 – Housing, PPS 22 - Renewable Energy, and PPS 9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, require the collection &/or collation of data to ensure that the Development Plan Documents are in conformity with national policy.
- 4.4.6 Further Supplementary Planning Documents may be required for sites at Clowne North, Bolsover Steel Lane, and Shirebrook Town Centre, and these will need to be programmed.

5. **Statement of Community Involvement**

- 5.1 The Statement of Community Involvement sets out the steps that the Council will take to encourage the public, community and other groups and businesses to participate in the making of planning policy and the determination of significant planning applications. The Statement of Community Involvement is effective across the whole of Bolsover District Council's administrative area.
- 5.2 Public consultation/ participation in respect of the two Development Plan Documents, and two Supplementary Planning Documents took place before the formal adoption of the Statement of Community Involvement in May. Therefore there is nothing on the development of documents in relation to the Statement of Community Involvement to review in this year's annual report.
- 5.3 It is recognised that the Local Government White Paper - Strong and Prosperous Communities, and the intention in it that council's will draw up comprehensive engagement strategies linking the Statement of Community Involvement to the Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Area Agreements may precipitate a need to review the Statement of Community Involvement sooner than expected.

6. Policy performance and indicators

6.1 Scope and purpose

- 6.1.1 This second Annual Monitoring Report focuses on the saved policies of the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan, since no development plan documents have either been submitted to the Secretary of State or adopted yet.
- 6.1.2 The report measures the extent to which saved adopted local plan policies have been fulfilled and the relative progress made towards achieving sustainable development. The local plan period covered the period from 1st April 1995 to 31st March 2005, and it is accepted that many of its policies need urgent review.
- 6.1.3 The policies in the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan will remain saved until 28th September 2007 under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and the Council has been advised by the Government Office for the East Midlands to consider saving key development control policies in the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan for a longer period to focus on delivering the spatial strategy and to facilitate the staggered production of new development plan documents.
- 6.1.4 The Department for Communities and Local Government has recently issued a protocol for handling proposals to save adopted Local Plan policies beyond 3 years from the date of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act (i.e. after September 2007). The protocol advises that Local Authorities will need to demonstrate that the policies they wish to be saved reflect the principles of local development frameworks; are consistent with current national policy; and that it is not feasible or desirable to replace them by 27th September 2007. However, it is obvious, even at this stage that the development control policies of the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan will need to be put forward to be saved beyond September 2007, as will any other policies not being replaced by policies in the two Development Plan Policies, and which still have common currency. Policies will be assessed against the Department for Communities and Local Government protocol before the 1st April 2007.
- 6.1.5 The Council has resolved not to take forward a number of policies from the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan as a consequence of representations received to the deposit version of the Replacement Bolsover District Local Plan (See table three below), although they will remain saved until 28th September 2007. The table is included for information only at this stage, as a rigorous assessment of all policies in the current Local Plan will be undertaken as part of the process of determining which policies will be put forward to be saved.

ENV 9 (New Trees on Development Sites)
ENV10 (Countryside Management)
ENV 11 (Reclamation of Derelict Land)
TRA 6 (Potential Rail Freight Facilities)
EMP 8 (Working from Home)

6.1.6 The two Preferred Options for the Core Strategy and Site Specific and Area Based Allocations development plan documents started their 6 week consultation period on 30th October 2006. Public participation feedback on the new policies will be an important factor in deciding which policies in the current adopted Bolsover District Local Plan the district council put forward to be saved beyond September 2007. Due to the timing of the two consultation periods, it will not be possible to make an assessment of feedback from the consultation period before the deadline for this annual monitoring report. It is therefore intended to submit a list of the policies the district council wish to see saved after the publication of this Annual Monitoring Report.

6.2 Types of indicator

6.2.1 There are three types of indicator in the report:

- Contextual Indicators
- Core and Local Output Indicators
- Significant Effects Indicators

6.2.2 Contextual indicators describe the broad social, environmental, and economic background of the district. They are intended to provide a quick source of highly relevant information about Bolsover District.

6.2.3 Contextual indices have been revised this year to align with the headline indicators for the Sustainable Community Strategy as required by Government Guidance, and following approval of the new Sustainable Community Strategy in April. However, there are slight variations in the indices, as in some instances they are measured differently due to data time lags. The Local Strategic Partnership does not currently measure average household income (CX 6). Instead they measure average earnings based on a mean average of full time workers pay. It is considered that both indices are useful tools for different purposes. For example, income is useful in considering affordable housing. It is therefore intended to retain indicator CX 6 and add a new contextual indicator on average earnings (CX 8).

6.2.4 Indicators for CX1 (population decline) and CX7 (access to a car) are only available every 10 years and are therefore not regularly monitored by the Local Strategic Partnership. As this is an annual report it is not considered appropriate to reproduce this information on an annual basis and it is proposed to drop these contextual indicators in future annual monitoring reports.

6.2.5 Output indicators assess the performance of aims, objectives and policies. Core output indicators are listed and defined in the government's good practice guide for annual monitoring reports and are similar to the indicators used in the approved Regional Spatial Strategy monitoring report. It is mandatory for local planning authorities to monitor core indicators. Core indicators include a housing trajectory undertaken to support the *plan, monitor and manage* approach to housing delivery. Local output indicators are relevant to issues of specific local importance and a

range has been devised to provide a more comprehensive picture of plan performance. A new local indicator on the amount of employment land provided to the year end has been added in this year as indicator C8.

6.2.6 A small number of core and local output indicators have also been prepared as significant effects indicators, which cover unintended, substantial, positive or negative impacts from policies, and are therefore closely related to the Sustainability Appraisal. A full sustainability appraisal was not carried out for the adopted local plan, but indicators that emerge from sustainability appraisal as development plan documents progress will be used in future annual monitoring reports.

6.2.7 The monitoring approach proposed for the adopted local plan policies is a sequential one reinforcing the linkage between aims, policies, indicators, targets, performance and action. These are described below:

- **Aims** - the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan has a total of 38 aims, covering 8 topic chapters. These aims provide a proper focus for the creation of policies, and a clearer tool for decision-making.
- **Policies** - the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan has 123 policies, most of which do not form a suitable base for indicators, nor can be reliably targeted and monitored.
- **Indicators** - a total of 48 indicators have been devised, enough to reliably identify the critical aspirations of the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan.
- **Targets** - following government advice, the 'SMART' approach is pursued – this means setting targets which are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound, as far as possible.
- **Performance.** - this is the means by which an assessment can be made of whether the policies are being put into practice effectively.
- **Action** - if the policies are being executed in a satisfactory manner, no further action is required. A deficient performance may mean policies or indicators are unsound, and if so, their alteration or deletion should be considered. Otherwise, the corrective measure will take the form of setting fresh and more realistic targets.

6.2.8 Some indicators do not easily lend themselves to a suitable quantitative or even qualitative target, so in these circumstances no target has been set for monitoring. Nonetheless, a long term assessment of possible trends will be pursued. In some cases, ad hoc surveys conducted by the local planning authority are required for March 2006 and beyond.

6.2.9 As no development plan documents have been adopted during the period covered by this annual monitoring report, most of the indicators used in this year's report have not been changed from last year.

6.3 Indicators for the saved Bolsover District Local Plan

6.3.1 The eight main topics areas used in this Annual Monitoring Report are taken from the chapters of the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan:

- (a) Themes and General Principles.
- (b) Housing.
- (c) Employment.
- (d) Shopping and Town Centres.
- (e) Community Facilities, Recreation, Leisure and Tourism.
- (f) Transport.
- (g) Conservation of the Historic and Built Environment.
- (h) Countryside and the Natural Environment.

6.3.2 The aims and policies of the adopted local plan are simplified for monitoring purposes and 48 indicators, comprising of:

- 8 contextual indicators,
- 22 core output indicators, as recommended by the government
- 19 local output indicators

Of the above core and local indicators, six have been identified as being significant effects indicators. The indicators recommended by the government are highlighted in the appended schedules and are given a number which corresponds with the reference number set out in the government's good practice guide. The annual monitoring report and the core indicators used for the draft East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (the Regional Plan) are fully compatible.

6.3.3 The housing trajectory shows the past housing delivery rates and estimates the future performance needed to ensure that the strategic housing requirement is met. It considers the past rates of housing completions and conversions and projected completions and conversions to 31st March 2011. Projected housing completion figures were derived principally from an internal assessment of committed housing sites and known potential housing sites.

6.3.4 The housing trajectory end date will need to be reviewed when the Core Strategy and Site Specific and Area Based Allocations development plan documents are adopted.

6.3.5 The performance of the adopted local plan against indicators and their targets is set out in the schedules in the appendix. The contextual indicators are contained in Appendix 1 and are numbered from 1 to 7. The core and local indicators are in Appendix 2 and are numbered sequentially by topic (for example AX) and are also referenced to the numbering in the government guidance (for example CI XX). The significant effects indicators are incorporated within the core and local indicators and are marked with a double hash (##). Finally, the housing trajectory is contained in Appendix 3.

6.4 Policy performance

6.4.1 This section considers thematically how adopted local plan policies are being implemented. It provides a summary of site allocations developed and any other policies that are not being implemented and the reasons why not. The second Local

Development Scheme details which of the policies from the saved adopted local plan will be replaced deleted or merged and in which development plan documents they will feature.

(a) Themes and General Principles.

- 6.4.2 The themes and general principles chapter of the adopted local plan provides the aims and objectives of the plan and gives general statements about the direction the plan is going. It also provides the general development control policies for all development in the district. It is general in its approach and covers the period since the local plan was adopted.
- 6.4.3 All of the policies are still considered to be relevant but are used to lesser and greater degree depending on the nature of development proposed. Policies GEN 1 'minimum requirements for development' and GEN 2 'Impact of development on the environment' tend to be the most well-used of the general policies whereas GEN 14 'control of advertisements and advanced warning signs' and GEN 16 'Renewable energy projects' are rarely used. All of the general policies will be reviewed as part of the process of submitting a schedule of policies the Council wish to save as referred to in paragraph 5.1.4 above.

(b) Housing.

- 6.4.4 The Housing chapter sets out the allocations of land to satisfy the Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan housing land requirement. The allocations are contained in Policies HOU 3 'Housing Allocations', HOU 4 'Housing site at Alfreton Road/Cragg Lane, Newton' and EMP 2 'South Shirebrook mixed development package providing a key employment site'. Progress towards meeting the structure plan target is set out in the Housing Trajectory showing the situation at 31st March 2006 (see appendix three).
- 6.4.5 Appendix four shows the progress of development on housing allocations as of 31st March 2006. For sites 55, 524, 594, 302, 690 and 786 the main constraint to development remains the greenfield status of the sites. Although, there are also ownership restraints in respect of site 690, and the Council is considering the use of 594 as a new depot. Otherwise, there has been no change in the status of these sites since the 2005 annual monitoring report. For these sites an application for planning permission was not submitted prior to the publication of Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 which introduced a preference for previously developed land over greenfield. Despite the sites not having planning permission the number of dwellings built or with planning permission overall in the district is very close to that needed to meet the strategic housing requirement, which highlights a higher than expected windfall rate over the plan period. The increase in windfall development appears to have arisen as a consequence of the government's focus on previously developed sites and an increase in small infill plots on garden land in particular.
- 6.4.6 An application for Planning Permission on 4.68 hectares of land at East Street/Main Street, Doe Lea (UCS site 594) has been submitted, and is awaiting determination.
- 6.4.7 The site at South Shirebrook (sites 135 and 136), which forms part of the mixed use regeneration package for Shirebrook, benefits from an implemented outline

planning permission as part of the overall regeneration scheme. An application for the approval of reserved matters in respect of the roads has been granted, and the roads have been constructed. However, an application for Approval of Reserved Matters in respect of the design has still to be received.

- 6.4.8 The dwellings on the site off Church Road, Stanfree (UCS site 851), which had been granted planning permission at the time of the last annual monitoring report, were under construction and substantially built at 31st March 2006.
- 6.4.9 The dwellings on the site at Acreage Lane/ Field Drive Shirebrook (UCS site 148), were also under construction and substantially built at 31st March 2006.
- 6.4.10 The site at Park Lane, Pinxton (UCS site 645), which was under construction at the time of the previous annual monitoring report, has now been built.

(c) Employment.

6.4.11 The Industrial Land Provision summary in appendix five lists those sites, by structure plan sub-area, which contribute to the structure plan allocation of 200 hectares (gross) between 1991 – 2011, within the council's area. These sites are specifically for B1, B2 and B8 uses only, and of the following types:

- With planning permission;
- The remaining part of a site having had the benefit of planning permission; or
- Allocated in the current adopted local plan.

6.4.12 3.06 hectares of employment land were developed in the last year. This is a reduction on last year's total of 42.27 hectares, which was due to significant developments in the form of distribution centres at South Shirebrook and Barlborough Links. In two of the structure plan sub areas the structure plan target has been met (Creswell/Whitwell and Alfreton). There is a slight shortfall in both the Shirebrook and Chesterfield sub areas. In the latter case the prospect of additional land coming forward at the Markham Employment Growth Zone (Markham Vale) remains.

6.4.13 Additional substantial sites are also available at Pinxton Castle and Wincobank Farm, South Normanton, but being for large firms only, these sites do not count in the overall structure plan allocation. These employment sites are covered by Policies EMP 9 'Employment site for large firms on land at Wincobank Farm' and EMP 10 'Sites for large firms' and have had mixed fortunes in terms of their implementation. Wincobank Farm has been brought forwards in accordance with the policy, as the Pinxton Castle site has not commenced. The site at Wincobank Farm has benefited from development in the last few years but the designation for large firms only is restricting the potential of both of these sites. Work started on a site of 3.02 hectares at Wincobank before the 31st March 2006. The council has recently received an application for employment provision for Pinxton Castle as part of a larger site of 111 Ha of land that straddles the boundary with Ashfield District Council. The gross developable area in Bolsover district is 32 Ha.

6.4.14 One of the recommendations of Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 Housing is to re-assess the deliverability of industrial sites and to consider if they would be suitable

for housing, particularly so if they are brownfield sites. This issue was addressed in the Employment Land Study undertaken by Nathaniel Litchfield and partners and published in August 2006. The site allocations document will consider its recommendations.

6.4.15 The monitoring of industrial land over the years has not taken account of other forms of employment development, (such as in the tourism, retail, or community facilities sectors), nor of the changes to the existing stock of buildings/land into or out of employment generally. These are issues that are becoming increasingly significant as the employment base continues to move away from the traditional industrial activities. Changes in the monitoring system of all types of employment have been considered and may need to evolve as part of the process of developing development plan documents. Under current draft regulations this is likely to involve the monitoring of employment land in floorspace in future, rather than land area.

(d) Shopping and Town Centres.

6.4.16 Policies SAC 1, SAC 2, SAC 3, SAC 4, SAC 5 and SAC 6 in the retail chapter provide a framework for new retail and non-retail opportunities in the four town centres and seek to bring about sustainable retail growth. The most significant outcome in the plan period in this respect has been the re-development of Clowne town centre. This has seen the development of a 5,000 m² (gross) Tesco supermarket, and the development of a Wilkinsons store of 1,360m² (gross) which opened in May 2006.

6.4.17 As noted in last year's Annual Monitoring Report the Market Town Initiative saw proactive participation events and projects in the four town centres in an effort to regenerate and bring about environmental improvements. The publication of town centre action plans was been a key agent in recent change and in providing a framework for future priority action.

6.4.18 Building on this work, the Council is reviewing town centres as part of the development of its site allocations document, and as indicated in last year's Annual Monitoring Report a retail needs assessment has been carried out. This has been commissioned, and was published in July 2006. Although publication of this report is after the end of this year's monitoring report, the assessment provides a useful analysis of retailing trends and patterns. It will be used to inform the two development plan documents currently being produced, and the retail issues in these will be monitored future annual monitoring reports.

6.4.19 The report concludes that Bolsover town centre displayed good levels of vitality and viability in respect of a number of Planning Policy Statement 6 – Planning for Town Centres indicators. The quality of the environment, the choice of food and non-food shopping and the low vacancy rates were viewed favourably. Areas where the town centre is performing less well include deficiencies in the leisure sector, and bulky goods retail. The study predicts that a further 622 m² of convenience floorspace will be needed at Bolsover by 2026.

6.4.20 In the case of Shirebrook, the study found that the town centre performed reasonably well in terms of the Planning Policy Statement 6 indicators. The town's accessibility by car and a range of means of transport, and ease of movement

around the town centre were cited as assets. Areas where the town centre is performing less well are deficiencies in the quality and range of non- food shopping facilities, and the lack of key multiple retailers. The town centre also has potential environmental quality and safety/security issues to address. The study predicts that further 1,041 m2 of convenience floorspace will be needed in Shirebrook by 2026. (See also paragraph 6.3.10 below).

6.4.21 South Normanton displays reasonable to good levels of vitality and viability, in respect of Planning Policy Statement 6 indicators. In particular, the centre is easily accessible by a range of transport options, and provides ease of movement throughout the linear centre. However, there are perceived deficiencies in the quality and range of non-food shopping facilities, service facilities, and leisure facilities. There is also a lack of multiple national retailers. The study predicts that a further 784 m2 of convenience floorspace will be needed at South Normanton by 2026.

6.4.22 Clowne town centre has seen the opening of a new branch of Wilkinsons in May this year, and the study found that the town centre displayed reasonable to good levels of vitality and viability in respect of a number of the Planning Policy Statement 6 indicators that were assessed. In particularly the quality of convenience shopping in the town is attractive, and accessibility by car and public transport is good, as is ease of movement around the town centre. However there are deficiencies in the quality and range of non-food shopping facilities and also leisure facilities in the town centre. In particular, the centre has a poor range of “key attractors” in terms of comparison goods outlets. The study predicts that a further 1,041m2 of convenience floorspace will be needed in Clowne by 2026.

6.4.23 The analysis of the sub-regional hierarchy showed that the Designer Outlet centre is the most important retail destination in Bolsover District. The centre contains the majority of the District’s share of national multiple retailers.

(e) Community Facilities, Recreation, Leisure and Tourism.

6.4.24 The policies for community facilities within this chapter seek to protect existing community facilities and provide for new facilities within existing communities. Seven specific sites are protected for future community uses in policy CLT 3 ‘Reservation of land for social and community projects’. Six of these sites are ‘notified’ sites and are required by the Local Education Authority as part of their schools programme. The Chestnut Drive site at South Normanton was identified as part of the planning brief for the Broadmeadows estate as a community facility and there is public expectation that it should come forward as such. As the six sites are notified sites they will continue to be protected in the local development framework. The sites and their progress are summarised in table two below:

Table 4 : Sites protected for community use (Policy CLT 3)		
Site Location	Proposed Use	Comment
Kirkstead Road, Pinxton	Replacement School	Notified site. The junior school is currently undergoing a phased replacement on the existing site. A decision on the future of the possible replacement of the two local infant schools will impact on possible future

		development on this site.
Chestnut Drive, South Normanton	Community Facilities	Since the last Annual Monitoring Report bowtop fencing and two A frames have been erected between this site and the Green Meadow site. The site is used informally for dog walking etc.
Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Replacement School	Notified site. No progress
Alfreton Road, Tibshelf	Additional school playing fields	Notified site. No progress
South Shirebrook Regeneration Scheme	New Junior School and playing fields	Notified site. Linked to the development of the South Shirebrook Scheme and funding secured by s106 agreement. No progress.
Oxcroft Lane, Bolsover	Replacement Junior school	Notified site. Replacement school for Bolsover CE Junior school now built off Horsehead Avenue, and current infant school is undergoing significant extension/remodelling. Therefore notified site is likely to be surplus to requirements. De-notification likely to be sought.
Boughton Lane, Clowne	Extension to secondary School	Notified site. No progress

6.4.25 New recreational land and facilities are also proposed in policy CLT 7 'New outdoor playing space and amenity open space'. An audit of open space in the district is currently nearing completion. This assessment will feed into the new local development documents and will provide a qualitative view of existing provision as well as identifying where deficiencies exist in the district.

Table 5: Sites protected for outdoor playing space and amenity open space (Policy CLT 7)		
Site Location	Proposed Use	Comment
0.9 hectares of land at Water Lane, South Normanton, following reclamation of derelict land.	informal open space	Site still awaiting reclamation.
1.4 hectares of land south of Rood Lane, Clowne	public open space	Identified as Natural and Semi-natural urban green space within the Open Space Audit (2002) but not implemented as public open space.
3.64 hectares of land at Villas Road, Bolsover	Outdoor events field	Discussions have taken place regarding the possible development of this land and adjoining land, however there is unlikely to be further progress on this site in the short term.

6.4.26 In addition to new recreational facilities, the adopted local plan makes provision for new countryside recreation facilities through policy CLT 11 'New countryside recreation facilities'. These sites and their progress are detailed in table four below:

Table 6: Sites protected for new countryside recreation facilities (Policy CLT 11)	
Site Location	Comment
Between Birchwood Lane and the west side of Pinxton	This site has been restored to agriculture. There is a footpath running through it but the site has not been formally implemented as a countryside recreation facility. No progress during this year

Between Doe Hill Lane and Love Lane, Tibshelf	Some evidence that people use the footpaths informally but the site has not officially been implemented as a countryside recreation area yet although this is still expected.
Former Bolsover colliery site (north)	Some evidence that people use the footpaths informally but public access does not form a part of the restoration plan. The site has not officially been implemented as a countryside recreation area but it is included in the planning permission for the proposed development at Markham Vale. No progress during this year
Former Creswell colliery site	The former Creswell and Whitwell sites are being considered as part of a major economic regeneration proposal, which considers the relocation of the Whitwell tip to the nearby quarry being worked by Lafarge aggregates. The remediation of Creswell Tip has recently been completed. These sites are the subject of a Supplementary Planning Document detailed in the council's Local Development Scheme
Former Whitwell colliery site	
Former Steetley colliery site and Armstrong Quarry.	This is a derelict site in the open countryside, which poses significant liabilities for the owners. The site has recently changed ownerships in part and the council is working with the owners and East Midlands Development Agency to bring about an acceptable solution to problems of trespass and anti-social behaviour. This may mean that part of the site is developed and the remainder managed as a wildlife site although the prospect of a new countryside facility is still being discussed. No progress during this year

6.4.27 Land is also identified for new hotel facilities in the district in order to help extend visitor stay and increase tourism spending. Three specific sites are identified in policy CLT 14 'Hotel development' and the outcomes are shown in table five below:

Table 7: Sites identified for new Hotel (Policy CLT 14)	
Site Location	Comment
Adjoining Pinxton Castle (within the key employment site allocation EMP1)	Previous ownership constraints have now been resolved and an application for employment uses on the site was received on 28 th September 2006. The Council has been advised that any application for hotel development on this site would be subject to the sequential test.
East Street/North Street, Doe Lea	There is currently an application for housing development on the site awaiting determination.
Within Bolsover Town	No progress within this year.
Elmton Park Farm, Rotherham Road, Elmton	No progress within this year.

6.4.28 The unpredictability of the market demand for hotel development suggests that a site specific policy is not the best way to realise new hotels in the district. Any application for hotel development will need to be assessed against the sequential test, with sites in or adjacent to the settlement boundaries of the 4 market towns being the favoured location. Hotel uses may also be acceptable on other sites in the district as part of a mixed use development (a hotel and conference facilities for example). A criteria based policy is likely to be developed as part of the Development Control Development Control Document.

(f) Transport.

6.4.29 The transport chapter seeks to maximise accessibility to both residents and visitors by providing comprehensive transport links between major land uses whilst minimising the impact of transport on the environment generally. In doing this it seeks to ensure accessible transport is available to all. The main overarching policy to steer these ambitions is Policy TRA 1 'Location of new development'.

6.4.30 The rest of the chapter is concerned with more specific proposals and issues. Policy TRA 2 to TRA 6 seeks to protect rail infrastructure and safeguard land for new infrastructure. These policies have performed with mixed results. The policies have proved relatively successful although the loss of the potential for a new rail siding at the former Shirebrook colliery was unfortunate (Policy TRA 5 'Safeguarding potential railway sidings') but a necessary compromise as part of the South Shirebrook redevelopment scheme. Policy TRA 3 'Protection of sites for railway stations' has not yet realised a new station in either location but their continued support is needed to sustain the Council's longer term ambitions for rail passenger transport.

6.4.31 A number of road based schemes are given specific mention in the adopted local plan. These are listed below along with their progress:

Table 8: Road based schemes		
Policy	Proposal	Comment
TRA 8	Staveley-Brimington Bypass	The alignment of this route changed in the Derby and Derbyshire Local Transport Plan. It is now known as the Chesterfield to Staveley Regeneration Route and will create an improved link between Staveley on the A619 and the proposed Junction 29a. None of this new route lies within the district of Bolsover. No progress this year.
TRA 9	Mill Street Relief Road, Clowne	Western half complete - no progress on eastern half and not included in the Local Transport Plan review. No progress this year.
Para 7.28	Glapwell Bypass	Derbyshire County Council Local Transport Plan (2006 -2010 includes investigation of a Glapwell bypass (and Shirebrook spur) for potential implementation post 2011. This would link the M1 junction 29 to the A617 reducing heavy traffic and congestion through the main village of Glapwell, and offer good access to the Brook Park industrial site at Shirebrook. It will also compliment the Mansfield Ashfield Regeneration Route in the sub region linking the M1 motorway and the A1 trunk road and motorway around Mansfield. The scheme is identified as an investment priority in the Northern sub-area transport investment priorities in the draft East Midlands Regional Plan.
Para 7.32	Brookhill Road, Pinxton to Birchwood Lane, South Normanton	Unlikely to be developed as the haul road to the Smotherfly Open Cast site has been removed, in accordance with the County Council's planning requirements. No further progress
Para 7.34	Diversion of B6042 Craggs Road,	Scheme completed this year.

	Creswell	
Para 7.38	Pedestrianisation of Shirebrook town centre	This is now unlikely to come forward due to identified opportunities for a comprehensive regeneration project in Shirebrook town centre. There has also been developer interest in providing a new supermarket in or on the edge of the town centre. This is supported by the Retail Needs Study. It is considered that the implementation of a town centre regeneration project for Shirebrook should be undertaken in the short to medium term. The East Midlands Development Agency and English Partnership have provided funding for a Masterplan approach. It is intended any Masterplan produced would be subsequently adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document.
Para 7.40	Pedestrianisation of Clowne town centre	Scheme has been reviewed following the relief road completion. Full pedestrianisation will not take place. No change from last year.

6.4.32 Policy TRA 13 'Provision for cyclists' seeks to make specific provision for cyclists, however, the part of this policy about the establishment of a strategic cycle network has not yet been achieved. This is being carried forward under the local development framework in partnership with Derbyshire County Council.

(g) Conservation of the Historic and Built Environment.

6.4.33 The Conservation chapters provide general policies for development control purposes and their implementation is adequately covered in appendix 2. The relevance of the policies will need to be reviewed when drafting the new local development documents.

(h) Countryside and the Natural Environment.

6.4.34 This chapter seeks to ensure that inappropriate development is not granted in the countryside and that biodiversity is protected. In terms of the former, Policy ENV 3 'Development in the Countryside' has been an effective deterrent to inappropriate development over the lifetime of the plan offering a strong policy protection. This policy will need to be strengthened in the new development plan documents to compliment the policies on the location of new development and the settlement hierarchy.

6.4.35 The suite of policies seeking to protect sites of wildlife importance and biodiversity (ENV 5 to ENV 11) have minimised the impact of development to acceptable levels.

7. Conclusions

7.1 Contextual Indicators

- 7.1.1 In last years annual monitoring report the "Contextual Indicators" section of the report contained a series of "Action Plans". Details of the action plans and progress on achieving the goals set out within them are contained in table 7 at the end of this chapter. The action points to be considered over the next monitoring year (1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007) are shown after the relevant sections below.
- 7.1.2 As last year, there were numerous external data sources for the measurement of indicator performance. The contextual indicators required examination of the 2001 census, the latest Indices of Deprivation, the Annual Earnings Survey, Derbyshire monthly unemployment statistics, and Home Office crime statistics. The core and local output indicators involved research with Derbyshire County Council on traffic management, traffic calming, travel plans and the creation of country parks. Wildlife bodies were consulted on changes to protected habitats and their populations.
- 7.1.3 Most data was however available from Bolsover District Council itself, especially the development control section of the Planning Department. The information gathered included energy efficiencies, infrastructure, developer contributions, flood defence/water quality, hazardous substances, heavy industrial uses, housing completions and densities, reuse of brownfield land (i.e., land previously developed) for employment and housing, employment land take-up, heritage conservation, tourism, recreation grounds and air quality.
- 7.1.4 Surveys completed by March, 2006 identified in last year's Action Plan, have been used to inform the development plan documents currently being prepared.
- 7.1.5 Researching the targets for the contextual indicators clearly shows parts of Bolsover District remain as blackspots of multiple social and economic deprivation. In these areas unemployment is higher than the national average, incomes are well below the national mean average, and the local quality of life is depressed. Whilst there are pockets of deprivation the State of the District report indicates that local trends are improving, particularly in terms of business activity, crime and education. Although unemployment in the district is higher than average, it is anticipated that the developments of large business parks at Shirebrook Brook Park and Markham Vale will provide more employment opportunities. The Employment Land Study identified strong employment growth in recent years as one of the economic strengths of the district. The crime rate in the district is considerably lower than the national average and has decreased over recent years, and levels of car ownership are comparable with the national picture.
- 7.1.6 However, economic regeneration, involving more business investment, transport improvements, skills training and education, remains a key policy objective for the future, with the assistance of the Regional Assembly, central government and local partnerships.

Action plan for 2007

New surveys will be carried out by March 2007 to provide information on:

- **Waste output**
- **Loss of community facilities**
- **Net change in open space**

7.2 Core and local indicators

7.2.1 Several problems were encountered with definitions and research sources in the core indicators recommended by the government.

a) Themes and General Principles

7.2.2 Monitoring energy efficiency, and the extent of renewable energy sources, is not practical for the smallest developments, so minimum thresholds for development size were devised. In the case of hazardous substances requiring consent under the Hazardous Substances Act none have been permitted in close proximity to housing.

7.2.3 Overall, the indicators and targets in the category of general themes appear suitable, and targets have been met on matters such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, flood defence, air quality, and hazardous substances. Consequently, the indicators and targets can be retained for monitoring in future years.

Action Plan

No action required for this year.

b) Housing

7.2.4 Expectations for completions of new housing in the ten year coverage of the adopted Local Plan have largely been satisfied (see appendix five). The outstanding allocated sites have been considered in the Urban Capacity Study update which was approved by the Council's Planning Committee on 20th September 2006. The Council has also produced Interim Guidelines for dealing with applications for residential permission (2nd August 2006) to provide further interpretation of policies HOU 1 and HOU 2. A new housing trajectory has been produced and is attached as appendix 3. The proposed new housing requirement is set out in the draft East Midlands Regional Plan. The outcome of this analysis will help to guide the allocation of housing in the Site Allocations development plan document.

7.2.5 The fact that the Joint Structure Plan housing provision has largely been satisfied and the need to maintain fluidity of housing supply places increased focus on the future strategic plan to provide appropriate levels of provision. The Regional Spatial Strategy is now part of the development plan. However, the approved Regional Spatial Strategy does not contain district housing figures and the draft Regional Plan will not be approved until 2008. In the interim the Joint Structure Plan has been saved under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 but a disaggregate of its housing provision does not match the government's forecast of household growth or the emerging policy direction of the draft Regional Plan. These issues present a complex policy dynamic which suggest a more pragmatic

approach to housing release being developed in the interim period until the draft Regional Plan is adopted.

- 7.2.6 Whilst the Regional Spatial Strategy examines densities of completed developments of 10 dwellings or more, the Bolsover District Annual Monitoring Report considers developments of 2 dwellings or more. A cautionary note, however, is that densities of sites with less than 10 dwellings may be lower on small sites. Nonetheless, this report gives separate aggregate figures for sites of 2 or more dwellings and 10 or more dwellings.
- 7.2.7 In any event, densities have been raised to comply with the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance Note 3. However, it should be noted that in small villages increasing densities to urban standards can impact significantly on the character of the area and as many small villages in the district are conservation areas, densities will not be permitted that adversely affect this character. Consideration will be given to producing separate figures for development in conservation areas. The first Annual Monitoring Report stated that in future, Annual Monitoring Reports would set percentage targets for densities for different types of area and settlement. It is intended to consider this as part of the assessment of future development plan documents.
- 7.2.8 The withdrawn deposit Replacement Bolsover District Local Plan (May 2004) proposed a minimum 10% of new housing to be affordable, on sites likely to have at least 25 dwellings, or be at least 0.75 hectare in area. This yield was based on the 2003 Housing Needs Survey. A new Housing Needs Survey is being carried out jointly with Chesterfield Borough Council, North East Derbyshire District Council, and a Housing Market Area Assessment being carried out in the northern (Sheffield/Rotherham Housing Market Area). This is likely to conclude that targets in this district should increase. The draft Regional Plan sets a target of 33%. Definition problems with affordability are not critical, since very few such dwellings are actually built in Bolsover District.
- 7.2.9 House builders may be willing to pay a commuted sum, instead of providing a proportion of the dwellings they build on site as affordable housing. Developers paid £70,000 in commuted sums in the last year. This was used to renovate housing in the district.
- 7.2.10 In the case of the rural exceptions policy, no sites outside settlement frameworks are allocated for affordable housing, but planning permission may be granted under the policy, but no permissions have so far been granted. In the previous Annual Monitoring Report it was stated that future reports could consider an indicator and target for the number of agreements where a commuted sum payment has been made to secure off-site affordable housing. This has been considered, and an appropriate indicator and target will be devised once the results of the Housing Market Area and Housing Needs Survey are known.
- 7.2.11 The proportion of new dwellings built on previously developed land has fluctuated over the last five years, as a consequence of dwellings granted planning permission prior to the publication of Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 being developed after its publication. However, six years after the publication of Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 many planning permissions granted prior to March 2000 have now either

lapsed or been implemented and so an increase in completions on brownfield land is expected. However, one very large greenfield planning permission still remains at South Shirebrook (Policy EMP 2) and this will affect brownfield percentages over the next few years, as development of the residential phase has still to start and will continue a number of years. The site has potential to deliver nearly 1,300 dwellings. It is also fair to say that potential to develop on previously developed land in urban areas of the district are fairly limited due to the nature of settlements and their mining heritage. It therefore remains the case that given the fluctuations a longer-term analysis is perhaps more representative than considering a single isolated year.

Action Plan

- **Continue work on the production of a Housing Market Assessment in partnership with other districts within the Sheffield/ Rotherham market area.**
- **Reassess the affordable housing target in line with Housing Market Assessment and Housing Needs Study and consider the draft Regional Plan Target, and report progress in next year's Annual Monitoring Report.**

c) Employment.

7.2.12 In respect of new industrial and commercial development, the *type* of floorspace cannot be identified without a time-consuming survey. Many planning permissions given are various interchangeable mixes of B1 (light industry, research and development or offices), B2 (general industry, including pollutant kinds formerly called "special"), or B8 (warehousing or distribution). Developers thus have discretion as to which combination to pursue after permission is given. Consequently, it is impossible to provide reliable aggregate figures for each use class.

7.2.13 Employment can be generated by non-industrial development, such as hospitals or major retail stores, but this cannot be properly monitored on sites outside employment land allocations without extensive fresh surveys.

7.2.14 Calculating the loss of employment land allocated in the local plan to residential or other uses is also difficult. It is ambiguous as to whether the loss occurs when planning permission for the new use is given, or when the building work actually starts. The latter method was used for this Monitoring Report, since it is finite and absolute. Assessing the take-up of brownfield land by industry is straightforward, but otherwise some redefinition of core indicators for employment is recommended.

7.2.15 Generally, the safeguarding and take-up rate of allocated sites for employment has been satisfactory in fulfilling the aims of the adopted Local Plan.

Action Plan

- **Continue working with Derbyshire County Council to devise a data collection methodology to provide information on employment floorspace type by March 2007**

- **Continue working with Derbyshire County Council and the Government Office to agree a means of determining when losses of employment land to residential development have occurred by March 2007**

d) Shopping and Town Centres.

7.2.16 Calculating the amount of completed office development in town centres is not an easy matter. However, the Town Centres Land Use Survey completed in January 2006 provided baseline information in the form of the amount of floorspace in each of the use classes order in each of the town and local centres in the district. The survey will be updated on a regular basis, and the results incorporated in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

7.2.17 Planning permissions for offices are most often given on key employment sites, in general conformity with policy.

Action Plan

- **Update the Town Centres Land Use Survey in the four market towns, and monitor floorspace changes every 5 years.**

e) Community Facilities, Recreation, Leisure and Tourism.

7.2.18 The loss of community facilities to other uses, and any changes in the extent of amenity open space, is not recorded presently, so a specific survey will be needed in March 2007.

7.2.19 New recreational amenities in the countryside have been created, but improvement of similar facilities in the towns lags behind – no site is yet managed to green flag standard. However, work on this is progressing and the Council is currently considering putting forward an expression of interest. It is therefore considered that this target is realistically achievable for some Bolsover sites in the next few years, and that the indicator and target should be retained.

7.2.20 Tourism is an important growth industry, and assists regeneration. Extra visitors to Bolsover District need more facilities, and future indicators and targets in monitoring could be more proactive in this respect.

Action Plan

- **Undertake a review of amenity open space in partnership with Leisure Department**
- **Undertake a survey of community facilities lost to other uses**
- **Work towards a Green Flag standard for at least one significant area of open space within the district.**

f) Transport.

7.2.21 Critically, the indicator concerning new housing built within 30 minutes public transport time of shopping and community facilities does not relate to the frequency or availability of buses at certain times of the day. In compensation, however,

frequencies are at least hourly on major highways in the district most of the day. The target uses the same threshold of 10 dwellings or more as similar indicators concerning the distance of new housing from schools, bus stops, and railway stations. This threshold is also employed in the Regional Spatial Strategy for its housing density indicator.

- 7.2.22 The housing estates of 10 dwellings or more built in 2004/5 are all within 30 minutes reach of most facilities by hourly buses, and within walking or bus travel proximity to schools. However, hospitals accepting accidents and emergency patients are less accessible. This problem cannot be resolved without either improving provision of through buses or locating extra hospital facilities in Bolsover district.
- 7.2.23 Calculating the proportion of completed non-residential development complying with county car parking standards may no longer be an appropriate indicator. To promote sustainability of new development, the government advice on transport and planning, Planning Policy Guidance Note 13, recommends that car parking standards set by local authorities should state maximum provision, not minimum. Future monitoring should take account of this, but a review of the core indicators is probably also appropriate. Promoting travel plans and encouraging better use of public transport may actually be more suitable indicators than one that seeks to identify satisfied parking provision. The Council will develop and maintain existing databases of accessibility information. This will be done in parallel with the development of the development plan documents, and sustainability indicators to inform site selection in the site allocations document.

g) Conservation of the Historic and Built Environment.

- 7.2.24 Designating or extending a Conservation Area, producing conservation area appraisals and management plans is a time-consuming process, and the protection of historic or architecturally important buildings is a constant task. The Council identified, in the first Local Development Scheme, that, with current staff resources, it would not be possible to complete the first round of conservation area appraisals and management plans by 2018. This does not provide for a review of plans. In the first Annual Monitoring Report it was noted that this was not fast enough to achieve the highest score on the national best value performance indicator, and that resources allocated to the programme would need to be reviewed. The Government office has since clarified that Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans should not be dealt with as Supplementary Planning Documents but as statements of Council policy. Therefore all the Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans have been removed from the Local Development Scheme and instead are programmed in the Council's approved draft Local development Scheme for the Historic Environment.

Action Plan

- **To carry out Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans in accordance with the draft Local Development Scheme for the Historic Environment.**

h) Countryside and the Natural Environment.

- 7.2.25 The amount of reclaimed derelict land in the district can be calculated by comparing

subsequent surveys of the National Land Use Database provided the definitions remain consistent. This year's survey was completed in January 2006. No land had been reclaimed in the preceding year, but the indicator and target can be retained for future monitoring. One particular problem is that over time the various definitions of derelict land are liable to change, and future monitoring must take account of this.

7.2.26 Extra land is provided for recognised wildlife, though there has been no significant change to the populations of existing sites recorded by the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust or English Nature. There has been an increase of 29.74 ha within the district added to the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Sites Register. However these increases were due to the selection of existing habitats as new wildlife sites.

Action Plan

- **Undertake an evaluation of National land Use database surveys to assess the amount of reclaimed derelict land by March 2007.**
- **To implement the programme of annual targets set out in the Bolsover Greenprint.**
- **To conduct a district wide desktop study to identify known areas of 8 key habitats and identify priorities for further study.**

7.2.27

Table 9 – Progress on last year's Action Plans

Indicator	Action Plan	Progress
Contextual	To carry out a survey by March 2006 to provide information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of completed retail and office floorspace in town centres • Amount of completed leisure development • Amount of vacant retail floorspace in town and local centres 	Done as part of the Town Centre Uses Study – January 2006 Large Developments currently being monitored Done as part of the Town Centre Uses Study – January 2006
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a review of the district's urban capacity (start by March 2006 and complete by July 2006) • Reassess affordable housing target in line with Housing Market Assessment and Housing Needs Study and report progress in next year's Annual Monitoring Report • Consider producing sub sets of monitoring data for small villages, 	Done & approved by Planning Committee At their meeting on 29 th September 2006 This needs to be carried out in association with other districts. Initial discussions have taken place, and this is being progressed through PIMOG. Unable to carry out due to

	rural areas and conservation areas and report in next year's Annual Monitoring Report	lack of resources.
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Derbyshire County Council to devise a data collection methodology to provide information on employment floorspace by type by March 2006. • Work with Derbyshire County Council and the Government Office to agree a means of determining when losses of employment land to residential development have occurred by March 2006 	<p>Following work at the Planning Information & Monitoring Officers Group the Council is working on developing their own spreadsheet</p> <p>Issues still to be resolved around when employment land is "lost" i.e. is it when planning permission is granted, when industrial buildings are demolished, when development is started or when development is completed? Issue is being progressed with GOEM.</p>
Shopping and Town Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake floorspace surveys in the town and local centres by March 2006 	Done as part of the Town Centre Uses Study January 2006
Community Facilities, Recreation, Leisure and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider a review of amenity open space in partnership with the Leisure Department • Undertake a survey of community facilities lost to other uses <p>NB a note attached to the Action Plan stated that neither of the surveys could be resources in the coming year.</p>	<p>Not done in the year ending 31st March 2006, but a survey is being undertaken and the results will inform the two development plan documents currently being prepared</p> <p>Not yet undertaken</p>
Conservation of the Historic and Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review to resources and programme for the preparation of conservation area appraisals and management plans 	This issue was considered as part of the Pendleton review of Planning Services. An update will be inserted when the Planning Committee have considered a report on the Pendleton Review.
Countryside and the Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an evaluation of National Land Use database surveys to assess the amount of reclaimed derelict land by March 2006 	Done by 31 st January 2006.

7.3 Challenges for 2006/7

7.3.1 The adopted Bolsover District Local Plan has passed the end date of its plan period but it has “saved” under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Many of the sites allocated have been developed, and the objectives of the plan achieved, although some of the policies are still important to guide development, and it is these that the Council will be applying to retain as “saved policies”. Due to this situation it is considered that the challenges for the coming year will be as much in the form of timetabling and the actual process of producing development plan documents to the timetable set out in the Local Development Scheme as about progress on the specific sites outlined below.

7.3.2 New indicators will need to be considered to assess the impact of policies on the environment. Significant effects indicators will be retained as work on the submission draft development plan documents progresses and public consultation responses are received. It is intended that elements of a monitoring strategy will include:

- Monitoring on the potentially significant sustainability and environmental effects of the plan;
- Monitoring the effects directly attributable to the plan;
- A focussed approach concentrating on policies which were assessed as potentially having a negative impact or where the impact was uncertain;
- A focussed approach concentrating on a small number of issues and doing these well rather than spreading resources too thinly.

7.3.2 In last year’s Annual Monitoring Report a number of important sites/issues were identified under this section. All of these remain as issues of importance, and are reproduced again with updates for this year.

- M1 Motorway widening. (Inside and outside of the settlement framework boundary)
- Armstrong Quarry, Steetley. (Outside the settlement framework boundary)
- The sites of the former Whitwell and Creswell collieries (partly outside the settlement framework boundary)
- Former Clowne College redevelopment site
- Coalite works, Bolsover
- Markham Employment Growth Zone (Markham Vale) (Outside the settlement framework boundary).
- South Shirebrook regeneration
- South Normanton town centre
- Potential tourism centres at the former Pleasley colliery and Pinxton Wharf
- Shirebrook Town Centre Regeneration.

This section provides a brief description of each of the issues.

M1 Motorway Widening

- 7.3.3 This proposal arises from the recommendation in the M1 Multi-Modal Study to widen the M1 Motorway from Junction 21 to 30 in order to ease congestion and provide sufficient road capacity to 2030. The scheme involves widening the M1 Motorway to four lanes although a fifth 'crawler' lane is proposed on some steeper sections, such as at Tibshelf. The scheme is planned over two phases, both of which are within the lifetime of the Development Plan Documents proposed. The first phase considers widening to four lanes within the existing curtilage of the M1 Motorway and improvements to Junctions, notably Junction 28. The second phase involves some land take outside of the curtilage of the motorway, and could affect potential development sites. The M1 Motorway widening scheme has reached the stage of being part of the Highway Agency's Targeted Programme of Improvements. The Draft East Midlands Regional Plan identifies improvements to the M1 junction 21 – 30 as being a regional transport investment priority, with a timetable for implementation before 2016.

Armstrong Quarry, Steetley

- 7.3.4 Armstrong Quarry at Steetley is located in the open countryside to the north east of the district and is linked to land at the former Steetley Colliery, which straddles the boundary with Bassetlaw District in Nottinghamshire. The quarry operation ceased several years ago, and the planning permission granted in the 1980's for quarrying has now expired. The future use of the area has been hampered by ownership issues. Although the site has significant wildlife value, there are serious outstanding contamination and remediation issues, and a restoration scheme is awaited. The adopted local plan identifies the site as a new countryside park, but the quarry voids present a danger in their current state. More recently, the site has been subject to trespass and antisocial behaviour, and it continues to be a major public safety issue. The future of the site is tied up with the former colliery site and the former Baker Refractories site, in Bassetlaw. A co-ordinated approach is needed by the two district planning authorities, the two county minerals planning authorities and the land owners if the restoration of the site is to be achieved. No applications were made during the period of this Annual Monitoring Report and the situation remains unchanged from last year. However informal discussions continue between the owners and the four planning authorities.

The Former Creswell and Whitwell Collieries

- 7.3.5 Coal mining ceased at these two former collieries in 1991 and 1986 respectively. The sites are both owned by the same landowner. Past planning policy has sought to reuse the sites for other employment uses, but this has not managed to stem population decline in Creswell or out-migration of workers from Whitwell. This part of the district continues to be one of the most deprived areas in the East Midlands Region, and urgent policy intervention is required to provide a framework for the social and economic revival of these communities. Their redevelopment will form a fundamental part of the district regeneration strategy, and Core Strategy policy is supported by work currently being undertaken on the Supplementary Planning Document.

Former Clowne College site, Clowne

- 7.3.6 Chesterfield College opened a new site at Clowne in 2005, and the former accommodation in the heart of Clowne town centre vacated. The former college buildings provide a focal point in the town centre, and some have local heritage value. The site provides an opportunity for a sympathetic mixed use redevelopment scheme incorporating the best of the existing buildings, new development and some demolition. No applications were made during the period of this Annual Monitoring Report. However a planning application for the development/redevelopment of this site was received in October 2006.

Former Coalite Works, Bolsover

- 7.3.7 This 28.86 hectare employment site on the fringe of the Bolsover closed in 2004. The works formerly processed coal to produce smokeless fuels and also reclaimed tyres and carried out extensive production of chemicals from the smokeless fuel by-products. The site is contaminated, and its future operational use is uncertain. The buildings lie within Bolsover District but the stocking areas lie in North East Derbyshire District. The site within Bolsover District is within the settlement framework boundary and could be redeveloped for various uses. No planning applications were made during the period of this Annual Monitoring Report, but works have started on decontamination and clearance of the site, and informal discussions are taking place with the owners.

Markham Employment Growth Zone (Markham Vale)

- 7.3.8 Most of the Markham site lies in Chesterfield Borough and North East Derbyshire District Council's areas and a relatively small but important part lies within Bolsover District in the vicinity of Seymour junction. Nonetheless, this is an important employment growth zone of strategic significance in the sub region and which will greatly benefit employment in Bolsover town. Development has started on part of the site under a separate planning permission. The main planning permission has been subject to judicial review but this was dismissed in November 2005.

South Shirebrook Regeneration

- 7.3.9 This mixed use regeneration package was brought forward through the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan. It makes provision for 26 hectares of net employment land and 33 hectares of net housing development (approximately 1300 dwellings), the provision of a distributor road, landscaping and a neighbourhood centre. The road has now been built and a substantial portion of the employment land is either under construction or subject to detailed planning permission. To date, no new housing development has been developed as part of the scheme, and this is constraining the housing market in Shirebrook. A reserved matters application for housing development on the first part of phase one has been received, and will be determined shortly.

Town Centres

- 7.3.10 Community planning exercises have been operating in all four of the district's market towns under the Market Town Initiative. Substantial work has taken place

in Clowne and South Normanton, and a range of environmental improvements have been implemented and community concerns considered. Bolsover has been the subject of a previous Conservation Areas Partnership Scheme, and the Market Town Initiative has built on this.

7.3.11 All of the town centres have potential for further development, and a specific site has been identified in the adopted Bolsover District Local Plan at South Normanton to promote investment and regeneration, and to help broaden the retail area. An outline application for a Joint Service Centre is being considered by the Local Planning Authority comprising the following uses: local government offices; a café; a library; leisure facilities(including a gym);children's nursery and crèche facilities; police offices; and a medical centre including primary care trust and doctors surgery. Access through the development will allow further development within the town centre. This project will bring welcome investment to the Town Centre.

7.3.12 Funding of £80,000 from English Partnerships & the East Midlands Development Agency has been approved for a master planned approach to regenerating Shirebrook town centre. Shirebrook Town Centre has significant issues with its environmental quality. The Town Centre is awkwardly configured with a large market place surrounded by retail premises, predominantly in former residential dwellings. The market square appears too large relative to the scale of the existing two storey buildings and lacks intimacy. Quality and upkeep of the public realm is poor. The overall result is an inward facing centre surrounded by car parks. Consequently Shirebrook Town Centre was identified in the Retail Needs Assessment as an area requiring significant improvement in its shopping provision and general environmental quality. The Council considers that there are opportunities for a comprehensive regeneration project in Shirebrook town centre to secure improved shop provision including a greater range of unit size, incorporated within a mixed use scheme including housing and office provision. There has also been developer interest in providing a new supermarket in or on the edge of Shirebrook Town Centre which is supported by the Retail Needs Study. The Council considers that the best general approach to defining the scope of regeneration, the extent of a regeneration study area, and the most appropriate site for a supermarket will be through undertaking a masterplanned approach, with significant input and improvement from existing retail traders and the local community

Potential tourism centres at the former Pleasley Colliery and at Pinxton Wharf

7.3.13 The former Pleasley Pit has surface buildings preserved which are listed as buildings of architectural or historic interest, and are also an ancient monument. This key heritage can be made a popular attraction by provision of a new visitor centre, sponsored by the Regional Development Agency and private capital. The site has potential for some mixed uses, including housing and a new business use, and opportunities for developer contributions.

7.3.14 Pinxton Wharf has a safeguarded trail for walkers, horseriders, and cyclists. New woodlands to extend existing wildlife may be planted. The restoration of the Pinxton branch of the Cromford canal for water recreation, and reopening the adjacent railway for passengers with a park-and-ride station, are further possibilities put forward by public consultees. An application by the friends of Cromford Canal for a

restoration scheme for a section of canal to terminate at Pinxton Wharf has been received, and will be determined shortly.

Appendix 1: Contextual Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Target	Performance	Comment or Action Required
CX 1	Number of electoral wards showing population decline and size of decline.	No electoral wards showing population decline exceeding 5% 1991 to 2001.	15 out of 24 wards showing population decline, 7 of which >5%.	Population decline mainly due to the effects of pit and manufacturing closures. The seven wards are: Glapwell, Pleasley, Shirebrook North, Scarcliffe East, Scarcliffe North, Bolsover Central, Bolsover North. No information available at this level on an annual basis. Remove indicator and target from future annual monitoring reports.
CX 2	Crime rate per 1000 population. (Links to Safer & Better Communities part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	Reduce crime in the district by 15.1% between 2005 and 2008.	In the first quarter of 2005, England and Wales recorded 25.5 offences per 1,000 population. In Bolsover it was 22.5 offences per 1,000.	This is down from 27.8 for England and Wales and 23.5 for Bolsover in the first quarter of 2004. This represents a year on year improvement, although some pockets within the district present higher rates. Retain indicator and target.
CX 3	Overall district ranking in Index of Multiple Deprivation. (Links to Getting Better, Better Results, Safer and Better Places to Live and Work parts of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	Improve ranking in each consecutive index	Bolsover District was 46 th poorest out of 354 local authority areas in England and Wales and within the poorest 13%.	No new statistics available this year for this target. However, there is clearly further work to do to raise the district's level in the indices. Retain indicator and target.
CX 4	Ranking of Super Output Areas (SOAs) of deprivation in Bolsover District, out of the whole of England and Wales. (Links to Getting Better, Better Results, Safer and Better places to Live and Work parts of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	Improve the number of SOAs in the district within the poorest 25% and 10%. nationally	23 out of 48 SOAs in the district (about half) were within the poorest 25% SOAs nationally, and 7 out of 48 within the poorest SOAs 10% nationally.	No new statistics available this year for this target. However, there is clearly further work to do to raise the district's ranking. Retain indicator and target.

Appendix 1: Contextual Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Target	Performance	Comment or Action Required
CX 5	Unemployment level. (Links to the Better place to work parts of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	District level no higher than the UK average.	March 2006 UK unemployment level 2.6%. Bolsover district is 3.2% (Derbyshire 2.3%)	This is up from a UK average of 2.3%, Derbyshire rate of 1.9% and District rate of 2.6% in March 2005, with Bolsover district mirroring national and countywide trends. Further work is needed to reduce the unemployment level. Retain indicator and target.
CX 6	Average household income. (Links to the Better Places to Live and Work parts of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	District average no less than the UK average.	In 2005, gross incomes in Bolsover district were 78% of the UK median and 76% of UK mean average.	This represents a change from an average in Bolsover district of 82% of the UK median and 70.5 % of the UK mean averages in 2004. Further work is needed to raise household income. Retain indicator and target.
CX 7	Number of households with no access to a car	Within 10% the of UK average	2001 census shows UK average to be 26.79% of households with no car or van. Bolsover District 27.74%	No new information available at this level on an annual basis. Remove indicator and target from future Annual Monitoring Reports.
CX 8	Mean Full time workers gross pay. (Links to the Better Places to Live and Work parts of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	To improve the Gross Value Added of the area	There has been a steady incremental increase from £ 359 in 2002 to £ 420.70 in 2005.	New indicator.

Key: A1 = Indicator reference number; CI = Core Indicator reference number; ## = Significant effect indicator

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)					
Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
Topic A: Themes and general Principals					
A1 CI 7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. (Links to the Better Places to Live part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	Zero number of planning permissions given contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood defence or water quality.	GEN 2	No permissions given contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood defence or water quality.	This is the second year running that this target has been achieved. Retain indicator and target.
A2	Air Quality Management Areas declared as a consequence of development which produces harmful levels of air pollution. (Links to the Getting Better and Better Places to Live parts of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	Permit no new development which is likely to produce harmful levels of air pollution of a scale likely to require the declaration of an Air Quality Management Area.	GEN 2	None permitted	This is the second year running that this target has been achieved, with no developments permitted Retain indicator and target.

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
A3	Newly permitted hazardous substances sites within or adjoining residential areas (Links to the Getting Better and Better Places to Live parts of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	Number of consents granted for hazardous substances within or adjoining residential areas	EMP 18 EMP 19	None permitted.	This is the second year running that this target has been achieved. Retain indicator and target.
A4	Any planning permissions given contrary to Health and Safety Executive advice. (Links to the Getting Better and Better Places to Live parts of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	No permissions given contrary to Health and Safety Executive advice	GEN 1 GEN 2 GEN 3 EMP 11 EMP 12 EMP 13 EMP 14 EMP 15 EMP 16 EMP 17 EMP 18 EMP 19	None permitted.	This is the second year running that this target has been achieved. Retain indicator and target.
A5 CI 9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Regional target to increase the contribution from 2% in 2006 to 6.4 % by 2010, 32% by 2020 and 24% by 2025 adopted as a local target.	GEN16	No Applications made within this monitoring period. 4 MW of landfill/methane gas capacity in the district, which pro-rata to the population represents about 4% of our local contribution. 5	As a core indicator this needs to be retained.
A6	Amount of Household Waste	To have a increase of no more than 3% per year		First year of target	

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
TOPIC B: HOUSING					
B1 CI 2a (i)	<p>Net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer.</p> <p>(Links to the Better Places to Live part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)</p>	<p>Completion of 3,100 dwellings 1995-2005 to satisfy the Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan strategic housing requirement.</p> <p>3,410 dwellings have been completed during the period 1995 – 2006.</p>	<p>HOU 1 HOU 2 HOU 3 HOU 4 EMP 2</p>	<p>3,290 net additional dwellings 1995-2006.</p>	<p>Performance <4% below target. High number of windfalls during plan period but a number of allocated sites have not yet been completed. The shortfall is mainly due to South Shirebrook regeneration scheme not having started and the impact of PPG 3 reducing the release of Greenfield sites. No change in circumstances from last year.</p>
B2 CI 2a (ii)	<p>Net additional dwellings for the current year;</p> <p>(Links to the Better Places to Live part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)</p>	<p>Completion of 310 dwellings 1995-2005 to satisfy the Joint Structure Plan.</p>	<p>HOU 1 HOU 2 HOU 3 HOU 4 EMP 2</p>	<p>278 net additional dwellings completed 2005-6.</p>	<p>Recent downward movement in completions mainly due to the impact of PPG 3 on greenfield allocations prior to the consideration of sites in the development plan process, but long term trend is still close to target fulfilment. No change in circumstances from last year.</p>
B3 CI 2a (iii)	<p>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</p> <p>(Links to the Better Places to Live part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)</p>	<p>1,770 projected net additional dwellings 2000-2010, and 2,091 dwellings to 2011, the end of the Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan period.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>See housing trajectory</p>	<p>See housing trajectory</p>

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
B4 CI 2a (iv)	The annual net additional dwelling requirement.	The annual net additional dwelling requirement 2000-2010 is 344 dwellings, and up to 2011 is 337 dwellings.	Not applicable	See housing trajectory	See housing trajectory
B5 CI 2a (v)	Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performance.	Not applicable.	Not applicable	See housing trajectory	See housing trajectory
B6 CI 2(b) ##	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land.	To develop at least 60% of new dwellings on previously developed land within the year	Not applicable	64% of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land.	This represents an increase of 3% on last year's figures, and is considered satisfactory. Figures may fall back in future years as work starts on a large committed Greenfield site at South Shirebrook.

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
B7 CI 2I	<p>Percentage of new dwellings completed (gross) at:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">107. less than 30 dwgs/ha</p> <p>(ii) between 30-50 dwgs/ha</p> <p>(iii) above 50 dwgs/ha</p>	100% of dwellings developed at a density of 30 dwellings per hectare net or greater within the year	HOU 1 HOU 2 HOU 3 HOU 4 EMP 2	<p>209 dwellings completed on sites of 2 dwellings or more:</p> <p>Less than 30 dph 87 (42%) 30-50 dph 109 (52%) 50 plus 13 (6%)</p> <p>65 dwellings completed in developments of 10 dwellings or more:</p> <p>Less than 30 dph 55 (36%) 30-50 dph 97 (64%) 50 plus Nil</p>	<p>The density of completed developments of 2 or more new dwellings in settlement frameworks.</p> <p>Most dwellings built at less than 30 dwellings per hectare net benefited from Planning permission before PPG 3 was published. PPG3 encourages new housing development to be built at a minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare net. Most new development granted planning permission since the publication of PPG 3 has met or exceeded this target. There is still scope to raise densities further particularly in town and local centre locations. However, development in rural villages and conservation areas may be inappropriate at higher densities. The next Annual Monitoring Report can set %age targets.</p>
B8 CI 2(d)	<p>Affordable housing completions.</p> <p>(Links to the Better Place to Live part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)</p>	In every new housing development of 25 dwellings or more (or of 1 hectare or greater in area) provision of at least 10% of all dwellings to be affordable, or a developer contribution for affordable dwellings elsewhere.	HOU 6	None built. However, three applications for housing development of 25 or more dwellings were granted planning permission within the monitoring year. Of these two include the provision of on-site social housing and one includes a developer contribution for £100,000 for affordable social housing, £70,000 of which was received in October 2005.	Retain indicator and target for future planning permissions.

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
TOPIC C: EMPLOYMENT					
C1 CI 1(a)	Amount of Floorspace developed for employment by type. (Links to the Better Place to Work part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	Not applicable.	EMP 1 EMP 2 EMP 3 EMP 4 EMP 6 EMP 9 EMP 10	B1 = 10,531m2 B1 (a) = 10,531 m2 B1 (b) = 0 m2 B1 I = 0 m2 B2 = 7151 m2 B8 = 42,201 m2 Mixed = 56916 m2 Total floorspace = 116149 m2	Information is currently taken from the Land Availability Study. However the system needs to be fine tuned to improve the level of detail where a site is split between different uses. This is being considered as part of the ongoing monitoring work with Derbyshire County Council and the Regional Planning Board.
C2 CI 1(b)	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas. Figures indicate allocated sites in the adopted local plan. (Links to the Better Place to Work part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	Not applicable.	EMP 1 EMP 2 EMP 3 EMP 4 EMP 6 EMP 9 EMP 10	B1 = 7459m2 B1 (a) = 7459 m2 B1 (b) = 0 m2 B1 I = 0 m2 B2 = 1821 m2 B8 = 42201 m2 Mixed = 56,926 m2. Total floorspace = 112507 m2	
C3 CI 1I	Amount of completed floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land. (Links to the Better Place to Work part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	To develop at least 60% of industrial floorspace on previously developed land each year.	Not applicable	27.12 Ha on brownfield land. 20.834 ha on Greenfield land. 56.4% of development was on brownfield land. B1 (a) =10,531m2 B2 (b) = 0m2 B1 I = 0m2 B2 = 7,151 B8 =42,201 Mixed B1, B2 & B8 = 60,409m2	

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
C4 CI 1(d)	Employment land available by type at the end of the year. (Links to the Better Place to Work part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	Amount of land available in hectares	EMP 1 EMP 2 EMP 3 EMP 4 EMP 6 EMP 9 EMP 10	107.82 ha allocated, but not developed as at 31/03/06. Planning permission granted on other land for the following: B1 (a) = 0.23 ha B2 (b) = None B2 I = None B2 = None B1 & B8 Mixed use site = 0.58ha	
C4 ##	Amount of employment land developed at the three key employment sites since 1991. (Links to the Better Place to Work part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	100% of employment land identified in 1991 developed by 2011.	EMP 1 EMP 2 EMP 9 EMP 10	Developed by 31 st March 2006 = 93.34ha Available land at 1 st April 2006 = 90.13ha	Unlikely to achieve 100% target by 2011 due to slow lead-in time for development on these large allocated sites. Retain indicator and target.
C5	Amount of employment land developed at the 10 local employment sites within the year. (Links to the Better Place to Work part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	100% of available land remaining to be developed by 2011.	EMP 3	Two sites completed, at the former Glapwell Colliery and Main Street, Carr Vale. Three sites still being developed. Five sites not yet started. Total of 10.78ha out of 21.20ha is 50.8% of the total allocation. No change from previous year.	Unlikely to achieve 100% target by 2011 due to constraints and marketability issues. The Council commissioned an Employment Land Study, which was published on in August 2006. This will feed into the development plan documents. Retain indicator.
C6 CI 1(e)	Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas & (ii) local authority area.	Minimise loss of land and buildings in employment use site allocation during the plan period	EMP 5	None within the district this year.	Satisfactory enough. Retain indicator and target.

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
C7 CI 1(f)	Amount of employment land lost to residential development.	Minimise losses of employment land to residential use during the plan period	EMP 5	None within the district this year.	Satisfactory. Retain indicator and target. Could be threatened by latest government guidance to re-evaluate the quality and role of employment sites and to release them for housing development if no longer suited to employment uses.
C8	Amount of new employment land provided at the year end, measured from 1991.	To meet the structure plan requirement 1991 – 2011 (10 hectares per annum). Target for March 2006 is 150 hectares.	Economy Policy 10 Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan.	197.78 hectares plus 11.13 hectares on large sites total 208.91 hectares	This indicator has been introduced this year as a measure of long term progress. It needs to be refined next year by the addition of land lost to employment use to provide a figure of net change.
TOPIC D: SHOPPING AND TOWN CENTRES					
D1 CI 4(a)	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	An increase in the amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	SAC 1 SAC 2	Only baseline information available this year. B1(a) = 10,531m ² A1 = 1294m ² (Wilkinsons in Clowne) A2 = None D2 = None	Data collection started April 2005.
D2 CI 4(b)	Amount of completed retail, office, and leisure development in town centres.	80% of new retail, office and leisure developments to be located in town centres.	Not applicable	Only baseline information available this year (see above) B1 (a) = 261m ² A1 = 1294m ² A2 = None D2 = None	Retain indicator and review target in light with emerging guidance and conclusions of Retail Needs Assessment.
D3	Number of shops outside the defined town and local centres granted planning permission within the year.	No retail developments larger than 1,000 square metres permitted outside town and local centres, where retail is the primary use of the unit.	SAC 8 SAC 9 SAC 13	None granted	Satisfactory. Retain indicator and review target in light of conclusions of Retail Needs Assessment.

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
D4	The number and floorspace of new shops developed, including conversion from other uses within the year.	Increase the non-vacant shopping floorspace of the four town centres.	SAC 1 SAC 2	Only baseline information only based on the Retail Needs Assessment available this year.	Retain indicators and targets.
D5	The number, floorspace and proportion of shops which are vacant at the end of the year.	Reduce the vacancy rate of shops in the major centres.	Not applicable	Baseline information only from the Retail Needs Assessment. Total number of shops within market town centres = 303 Number vacant = 58 Percentage Vacant = 19%	

TOPIC E: COMMUNITY FACILITIES, RECREATION, LEISURE AND TOURISM

E CI 4(c)	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.	At least 20% of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard by 2010.	Not applicable	Work on progressing this target continuing to be undertaken.	A decision on whether to put forward sites in the district for Green Flag status is expected to be made in December 2006. Retain indicator and target.
E2	Net number of community facilities lost to other uses within the year.	No net loss of public houses, surgeries, places of worship, crèches, and community halls, unless no longer economically viable.	CLT 1	No information available.	Survey not yet undertaken
E3	Number of new country parks and greenways opened in the last year	At least two new parks and four greenways to be opened by 2015.	CLT 10 CLT 11	Extensions of the Stockley trail were completed before 31 st March 2006. The Creswell-Elmton Greenway has been re-named the Frithwood Trail, and all phases of development on this were substantially complete before 31 st March 2006.	Satisfactory progress so far. Retain indicator and target.

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required												
E4	Increase in the number of visitors and to increase visitor spend in the district	Increase visitor numbers by 2% per year to 2011. Increase tourism spend year on year to 2011.	CLT 13 CLT 14	Visitor numbers have increase from the 2002 baseline at the time of the first annual monitoring report from 1,200,000 in 2002 to 2,290,540 in 2005. Spending also increased from £47 million in 2002 to £80.16 million by 2005	Satisfactory progress. Retain indicator and target.												
TOPIC F: TRANSPORT																	
F1 CI 3(a)	Amount of completed non-residential development within UCO's A, B and D complying with car parking standards set out in the local development framework.	100% of completed non-residential development to comply with car parking standards	TRA 14	100% of all new non-residential development has complied with approved SPG on Parking Requirements.	Satisfactory. Target achieved for the second successive year. Retain indicator and target.												
F2 CI 3(b) ##	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and major retail centres. (Links to the Getting Better All the Time, and a Better Place to Live parts of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	At least 80% of new residential development of 10 dwellings or more to be built within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP (doctors surgery), hospital, primary school and secondary school, key employment sites and retail centres.	TRA 1	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">G.P. Surgery</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hospital</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary School</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary School</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Key Employment Site</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retail Centres</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100%</td> </tr> </table>	G.P. Surgery	100%	Hospital	15.7%	Primary School	100%	Secondary School	100%	Key Employment Site	100%	Retail Centres	100%	The target of 80% was set last year, although it was acknowledged at the time that this was an arbitrary figure. Given the proximity of the district to hospitals it is considered that a target of 80% is unrealistic. It is therefore recommended that the 80% target is retained for each of the other categories, but that the target for hospitals is reduced to 15% and closely monitored in future reports to ensure the revised targets are realistically achievable.
G.P. Surgery	100%																
Hospital	15.7%																
Primary School	100%																
Secondary School	100%																
Key Employment Site	100%																
Retail Centres	100%																

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
F3	<p>Number of new dwellings built within 400m of a bus stop or railway station.</p> <p>(Links to the Better Access part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)</p>	80% of new housing developments consisting of 10 dwellings or more built within 400m of a bus stop or railway station.	TRA 1 TRA 3 TRA 7 TRA 15	100% of new dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop.	Satisfactory. Retain indicator and target.
F4	<p>Number of new dwellings built within 400m and 1500m of an infant or junior school, and within 2000m of a secondary school within the year.</p> <p>(Links to the Better Results part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)</p>	Location of new housing developments consisting of 10 dwellings or more – 30% within 400m of an infant or junior school and 90% within 1500m. 60% of dwellings within 2000m of a secondary school.	TRA 1 TRA 15	81% of new dwellings are within 400m of a primary school, and all are within 1500m. 73% of new dwellings are within 2000m of a secondary school.	Satisfactory. Retain indicator and target.
F6 ##	<p>Number of travel plans approved for major non-residential developments with at least 100 car parking spaces within the year.</p> <p>(Links to the Better Access part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)</p>	All major non-residential developments to be accompanied by a travel plan by 2005.	TRA 10	All major non-residential developments granted planning permission within the period of this year's Annual Monitoring Report were accompanied by a travel plan.	Satisfactory. Retain Indicator and target.

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
TOPIC G: CONSERVATION OF THE HISTORIC AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT					
G1 ##	Number of listed buildings demolished within the year.	No buildings demolished	CON 8	None.	Satisfactory. Target achieved.
G2	Number of developments permitted affecting a Scheduled Ancient Monument.	No new development which adversely affects Scheduled Ancient Monument	CON 13	None	Satisfactory. Target achieved.
TOPIC H: COUNTRYSIDE AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT					
H1 CI 8(i)	Change in area and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); (Links to the Better Place to Live part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	No net loss of areas and populations of ecological importance.	ENV 5 ENV 6 ENV 7 ENV 8 ENV 9	Increase of 29.74 ha within the district added to the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Sites Register. However these increases were due to the selection of existing habitats as new Wildlife Sites. No known development affecting UK Biodiversity Action Plan species, i.e. otters, or water voles. No change in any of the areas designated	Net result satisfactory. Derbyshire Wildlife Trust is developing a database for their own annual monitoring report of changes in the area of priority habitats and County Wildlife Sites, including charting changes in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value, and Biodiversity Action Plan Species.

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
H2 CI 8(ii)	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national regional, sub-regional or local significance. (Links to the Better Place to Live part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)			for their environmental value.	
H3	Amount of derelict land reclaimed.	At least 1 hectare per year reclaimed.	ENV 11	No land reclaimed this year	. Monitor target and retain.
H4 ##	Number and areas of Sites Special Scientific Interest and Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation deleted and lost to development. (Links to the Better Place to Live part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	Any lost wildlife sites to be fully replaced.	ENV 6	No deletions of Sites Special Scientific Interest.	Net result satisfactory. Retain indicator and target.

Appendix 2: Core and Local Output Indicators (Incorporating Significant Effects Indicators)

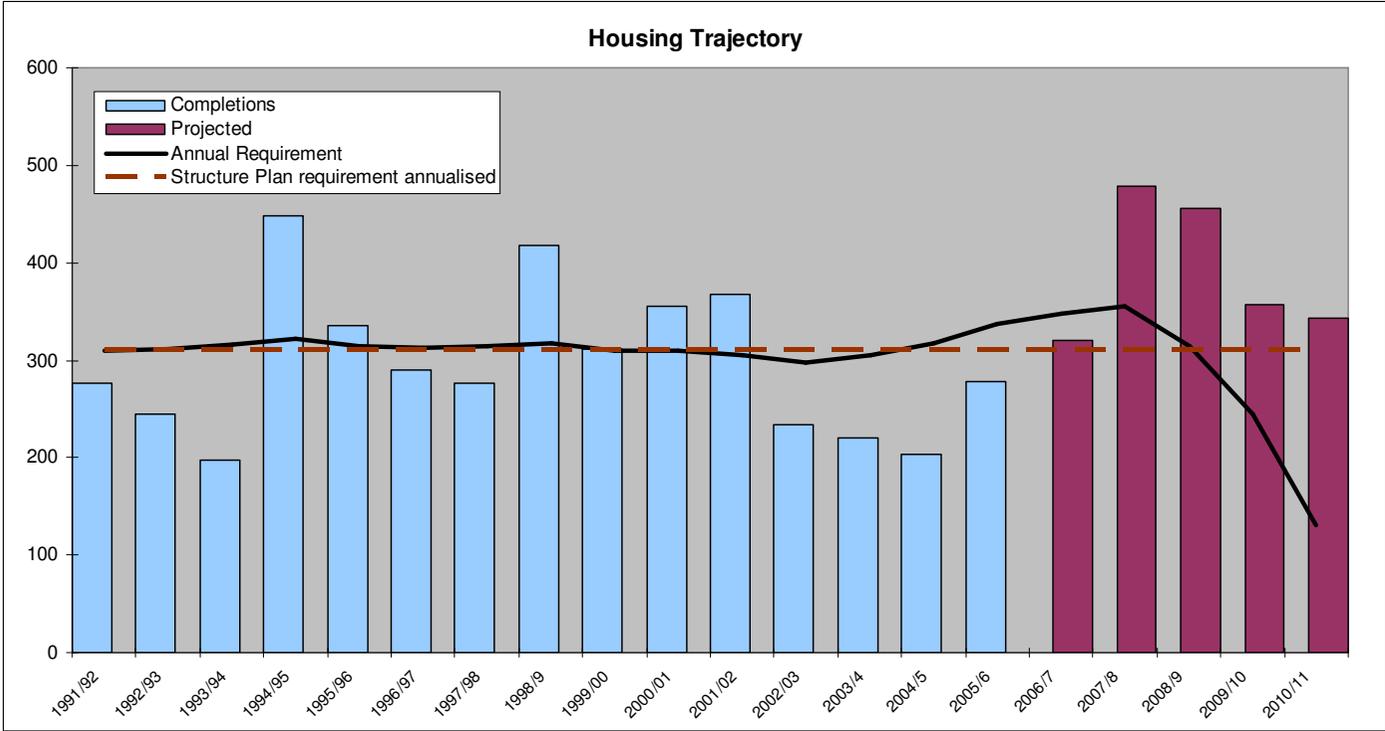
Ref	Indicator	Target	Policy ref	Performance	Comment or Action Required
H5	Amount of land occupied by woodland. (Links to the Better Place to Live part of the Sustainable Community Strategy)	A net gain of woodland on sites larger than 2ha.	ENV 8 ENV 9	Woodland covers 1,600 ha of Bolsover district, and there has been no recent change in sites >2ha. No change from last year.	Encourage actual and net gains for large woodlands. Retain indicator and target.

Appendix 3: Housing Trajectory 1995 - 2006

	COMPLETIONS															PROJECTIONS					
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/9	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	
Actual net completions	277	244	198	448	335	290	276	418	312	356	367	234	220	204	278						4457
Projected annual completions (site based)																321	478	456	357	343	1955
Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	310	312	316	322	315	313	315	318	310	309	305	298	306	318	337	349	356	315	244	131	6412
Structure Plan allocation annualised over 20 years	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	6200
Accumulated	277	521	719	1167	1502	1792	2068	2486	2798	3154	3521	3755	3975	4179	4457	4457	4457	4457	4457	4457	

Appendix three (Cont'd)

Housing Trajectory - April 2006



Appendix 4: Adopted Local Plan Allocations – Progress at 31st March 2006 (UCS Table 4)

UCS Ref	Allocation Name	Land Type	Local Plan Area (hec gross)	Local Plan net Dwg Target *	UCS Site Area (hec gross)	Potential Dwg Nos at 30/hec (net)	Progress at 31 st March 2006			
							CPT	U/C	NYS	Status
55	Westlea Cottages, Clowne	Green	0.6	16	0.32	10	-	-	-	Planning permission
524	Main Street, Carr Vale	Green	2.0	50	1.78	48	-	-	-	No planning permission
594	Land off Mansfield Road, Doe Lea	Green	1.3	20	1.35	41	-	-	-	No planning permission
595	Land at East/North Street, Doe Lea	Brown	4.4	75-110	4.61	190	-	-	-	Planning permission pending
833	Land off Adin Avenue, Shuttlewood ^f	Green	2.1	50	2.02	-	1	0	3	Planning permission for 3 dwellings only
851	Land off Church Road, Stanfree	Green	1.4	37	1.53	-	14	6	6	Under Construction & substantially built
Chesterfield Sub Area			11.8	248-283		289	15	6	9	
269	Land adjacent to Model Village, Creswell	Green	5.5	135	5.3	-	0	0	180 ^s	Outline planning permission
302	Skinner Street, Creswell	Green	5.4	135	6.51	156	-	-	-	No planning permission
Creswell/Whitwell Sub Area			10.9	270		156	0	0	180	
-	Terrace Lane, Pleasley	Brown	2.27	56	-	-	68	-	-	Built
148	Acreage Lane/Field Drive, Shirebrook	Brown	0.8	20	0.76	-	13	0	6	Under Construction & substantially built
186	Land off Long Lane, Shirebrook	Brown	0.5	10	0.53	16	-	-	-	No planning permission
135	South Shirebrook Scheme, East	Green	46.55	733	24.11	-	0	0	428	Planning permission implemented but dwgs NYS
136	South Shirebrook Scheme, West	Green			25.38	-	0	0	744	Planning permission implemented but dwgs NYS
Shirebrook Sub Area			50.12	819		16	81	0	1178	
645	Park Lane, Pinxton	Brown	2.3	48	2.15	-	61			Built
690	North of Church Street West, Pinxton	Green	0.8	20	0.81	24	-	-	-	No planning permission
786	Cragg Lane, Newton	Green	6.2	130	6.67	130	5	0	13	Outline planning permissions in part ^g
810	Primrose Hill, Blackwell	Green	2.0	45	1.83	-	7	0	45	Full planning permission and partially implemented
-	Birchwood Lane, South Normanton	Green	5.6	150	-	-	143	-	-	Built
-	Storth Lane, Broadmeadows	Green	0.5	13	-	-	15	-	-	Built
Alfreton Sub Area			17.4	406		154	231	0	58	

Totals	43.67	1,743-1,778		615	327	6	1425	
					1758			

Source: RLA database 2006

* Figures based on previous edition of PPG 3 Housing (March 1992) dwellings calculated at 25 per hectare

Cragg Lane has a valid outline permission for roads and drainage over much of the site area, however, this cannot be implemented due to later implemented permissions and a new application must be submitted.

⁵ Site has outline permission with no indication of dwelling numbers. Applicant can theoretically submit details for up to 50 dwellings per hectare (Figure shown is net).

[£] Adin Avenue is constrained to a maximum of 10 dwellings by the HSE. 3 dwellings have been approved on a smaller area of the allocation.

Potential Capacity for site 595 taken from planning permission pending.

Potential dwellings on sites 135 and 136 derived from density figures for first reserved matters applications on site (still pending).

CPT = completed; U/C = under construction; NYS = Not yet started.

Table 3 also highlights a difference in area between the local plan allocations and the sites surveyed for the UCS. This is due partly to advances in digital mapping and measurement and partly to the fact the UCS considered gross development areas. Where identical sites are referred to, the site areas as indicated in this report will be taken forward to feed into the evidence base to inform Development Plan Document preparation and any other documents published subsequently. This amounts to a tidying-up exercise that in real terms will have no effect on past trend information. The amended site areas will not affect committed sites with planning permission. Only allocated sites, committed sites with outline permission (where dwelling numbers have not been specified) and future windfall sites identified by the UCS will be affected, since a minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare (net) will need to be achieved to satisfy PPG 3.

APPENDIX 5

Bolsover District - Residential Land Availability figures for 31/03/2006

Parish	Completions				U/C				Number available *				Outstanding LP Allocations		TOTAL AVAILABLE #
	05/06	Green	Brown	Brown %	05/06	Green	Brown	Brown %	05/06	Green	Brown	Brown %	as allocated in LP	if developed at 30 dw/ha	05/06
Ault Hucknall	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	100	2	2	0	0	130	171	173
Barlborough	1	0	1	100	1	0	1	100	28	7	21	75	0	0	28
Blackwell**	3	0	3	100	1	0	1	100	76	58	18	24	106	127	203
Clowne^	9	0	9	100	8	8	0	0	130	84	46	35	0	0	130
Elmton with Creswell	71	20	51	72	18	1	17	94	229	128	101	44	135	162	391
Glapwell	5	0	5	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	0	0	3
Old Bolsover	41	25	16	39	10	6	4	40	122	16	106	87	92	111	233
Pinxton	27	3	24	89	1	0	1	100	43	6	37	86	20	24	67
Pleasley	18	2	16	89	13	2	11	85	16	6	10	62	0	0	16
Scarcliffe	8	6	2	25	7	4	3	43	102	2	100	98	0	0	102
Shirebrook	42	17	25	59	17	15	2	12	986	922	64	6	10	15	1001
South Normanton	20	3	17	85	16	0	16	100	109	16	93	85	0	0	109
Tibshelf	30	23	7	23	1	0	1	100	26	6	20	77	0	0	26
Whitwell	2	1	1	50	1	0	1	100	17	3	14	82	0	0	17
TOTAL	278	101	177	64	98	36	62	63	1889	1256	633	34	493	610	2499
CUMULATIVE	5880	cumulative total for 1987 - 2006													
	4405	cumulative total for 1991 - 2006													

* Totals for outline permissions where total not stated taken as developed at 30 dw/p/ha

Totals assuming outstanding LP allocations developed at 30 dw/p/ha

** Cragg Lane site assumed to have valid permission for further 13 dwellings and LP allocation of 127 dwellings.

^Totals assume Clune Street site has been implemented. Legal advice is being sought on the validity of the permission.

SHIREBROOK SUB-AREA					
B04	Portland Dr./Vernon St. Shirebrook	15.30	1.56	0.00	4.64
B23	South Shirebrook	54.35	31.35	0.52	21.49
B31	Langwith Colliery	1.89	0.57	0.00	1.32
	Total	71.54	33.48	0.52	27.45
ALFRETON SUB-AREA					
B22	Meadow Lane, Alfreton	0.61	0.65	0.00	0.00
B06	Sawpit Lane, Tibshelf	11.20	4.55	0.00	0.00
B07	Berristow Lane, S. Normanton	40.16	17.17	0.00	2.47
B08	Brookhill, Pinxton	40.40	6.85	0.00	2.88
B09	Clover Nook, S. Normanton	38.40	12.27	0.00	1.43
B035	Carter Lane East, South Normanton	3.40	1.27	0.00	3.35
	Total	134.17	42.76	0.00	10.13
	OVERALL TOTAL	293.78	134.46	3.06	63.32

65	60.93	-4
50	52.89	2
200.00	197.78	(2)

Not included in Industrial Land Availability

Address	Original Site Area	Area Developed 2000-2006	Area Developed 2005-2006	Total Area Available
Wincobank Farm	26.75	11.13	3.02	12.60
Pinxton Castle	31.90	0.00	0.00	31.90