



DERBY CITY COUNCIL

December 2006

# Annual Monitoring Report

# AMR

*Submission Draft*





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## **Annual Monitoring Report Executive Summary**

This is the second Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by Derby City Council under the new Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It covers the period April 2005 to March 2006 and contains information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the Policies set out in the Local Plan are being achieved.

### **Key Aspects of the Local Development Scheme:**

- The City of Derby Local Plan Review was adopted in January 2006, one month ahead of the LDS target of February.
- The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was submitted to the Secretary of State in April this year. It was examined in September and the Inspector submitted his binding report, finding the document to be sound, in November. The SCI is now on course to be formally adopted in January 2007, meeting the targets in LDS2.
- A great deal of informal consultation on the City Centre Eastern Fringes Area Action Plan has taken place. However, there is a need to review the existing programme in the light of two landmark decisions by the Planning Inspectorate earlier this year that found early submitted Core Strategies to be 'unsound'. It has become apparent that the requirements for evidence base and the generation and testing of issues and options before Preferred Options stage are significantly more demanding than initially thought. A revised timetable will be brought forward through a review of the LDS.
- Some preparatory work on the Core Strategy has taken place, but its programme will need revising as a result of the need to produce a robust evidence base. It is anticipated that work next year will focus on the evidence base and identification of issues. In the light of the emerging RSS Review, policies for the Derby Principal Urban Area, there will be a need for very close liaison with the adjoining local authorities on our respective core strategies and there may well be opportunities for joint working. In addition, there is also a strong case to consider preparing a joint DPD with adjoining local authorities for an area somewhat larger than the City's administrative boundaries. This would enable a coherent approach to the planned growth of the Derby Principal Urban Area as envisaged in the RSS Review. This issue requires further consideration between the respective local authorities and other partners and will be addressed in LDS3.
- The preparation of the Darley Abbey Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals as a formal SPD has been abandoned due to the resource implications of the statutory process. However, it is still intended to prepare non - SPD Appraisals of all Conservation Areas throughout the City.
- A substantial amount of early progress has been made on the City-wide SPD for Planning Obligations, but the amount of work needed and

staff shortages means that the programme anticipated in LDS2 will not be met. It is likely that we will consult on a draft in the spring of 2007 and adopt the SPD later that year.

### **Key findings of the Policy Progress Section:**

- Overall there is a potential supply of housing land to accommodate about 17,302 dwellings between 1991 - 2011. This is about 1,802 dwellings more than the Structure Plan Requirement. This position is not considered to justify a change in Local Plan policy. Some of the excess supply is likely to be developed beyond 2011 and will help meet the longer term needs being established through the current RSS review and the 5 year housing land supply requirement of the new PPS3.
- The policy to require a minimum housing density of 35 dwellings per hectare is successfully contributing to promoting sustainable patterns and mixes of land use.
- The proportion of affordable houses completed this year was unusually high but still well below the target of 200 per year
- The Structure Plan Sub Area vacancy assumption, based on the 1991 Census, was 4.79% for the Derby Sub Area 1991-2011. This is higher than the current rate of only 3.98% which is derived from Council Tax statistics
- The amount of contributing employment land exceeds the Structure Plan requirement by about 7 hectares. This is a lower over supply than last year, resulting mainly from either losses to other uses or from permissions lapsing. Nevertheless, it provides welcome flexibility and allows for some loss to alternative uses.
- There is a growing awareness of the loss of existing employment land to other uses, particularly housing. The continued loss of employment land requires careful consideration, and needs to be set against the healthy supply of housing land.
- There are definitional concerns relating to some of the employment land indicators which require consideration by ODPM, for example the way B1 – B8 uses are often grouped together in planning permissions. Because of these it is not possible to complete all of the employment core indicators.
- Gaps in the data collected by the Council on retail and leisure uses are recognised. There are resource implications if this is to be addressed.
- Output from the Derby Area Transport Model indicates very high levels of accessibility overall in the LTP area for the existing population within the peak period. Indicator A1 demonstrates that 100% of new residential development is located within 30 minutes public transport journey time of a hospital, GP and major centre.

- Planning permission and associated listed building consent and conservation area consent for the 'Connecting Derby' scheme (Policy T2) have now been granted and a CPO made. An Inquiry into objections to the CPO is anticipated in the spring of 2007.

In terms of the Policy monitoring aspect of this AMR, it should be noted that there are a number of mandatory core indicators prescribed by ODPM. A full return of these has not been possible in this AMR for reasons set out in the Report.



## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local planning authority to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for submission to the Secretary of State. This should contain information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which the policies set out in Local Development Documents (LDD's) are being achieved. The Report should cover the period 1 April to 31 March and be prepared by September each year and then subjected to a 1-2 month period of consultation. A final report should then be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31 December.
- 1.2 This second AMR for Derby City covers the period 1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006 and has regard to the Policies of the City of Derby Local Plan Review (CDLP Review), which was adopted on 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2006.

### Requirements of the Act

- 1.3 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (PPS12) and the ODPM publication *Annual Monitoring Reports: A Good Practice Guide* provide detailed guidance on the key monitoring tasks that Local Authorities must undertake:
- *review actual progress in terms of local development document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the local development scheme;*
  - *assess the extent to which policies in local development documents are being implemented;*
  - *where policies are not being implemented, explain why and to set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;*
  - *identify the significant effects of implementing policies in local development documents and whether they are as intended; and*
  - *set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.*

*(Section 35, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004)*

### Policy Context

- 1.4 The Adopted Local Plan Review covers the period from 1991 up to 2011 and takes account of the current strategic policy context including the wider objectives of the Council and partner organisations. There are linkages with other Strategies and Policy documents such as the Corporate Plan, the Housing Strategy, the Community Strategy, Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, Local Transport Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy and Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan. These all combine to influence the spatial character of Derby and need to be considered alongside the Local Plan Review to help understand the effects of its Policies. They can

also provide useful baseline information and targets and indicators to assist the monitoring process.

- 1.5 It is important to be mindful of changes to the Policy context. The Regional Spatial Strategy is at an advanced stage of review, progressing towards an Examination in Public scheduled for March 2007. The intention is to provide a long-term spatial strategy for the East Midlands up to 2026. It will form part of the 'Development Plan' and will, for example, determine the level of future housing development required in the City. It is envisaged that the final Regional Plan will be issued in early 2008, following which the proposed changes will need to be reflected in local development documents.
- 1.6 In establishing a set of indicators, particular regard has been given to the mandatory set of local development framework core output indicators established by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in the Good Practice Guide 'Local development Framework Monitoring' (2005) and as amended by an Update publication No. 1/2005. Whilst it is recognised by the Government that local authorities may not be able to provide an immediate return on all of these indicators, the intention is that work towards meeting this goal should be progressed. This would require greater resources to be committed to monitoring work if this is to be achieved in Derby.
- 1.7 The Good Practice Guide identifies a strong relationship between the LDD Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Process and the AMR. Indeed the AMR is expected to form the basis for monitoring the indicators identified in SA. The situation is, however, a little more complicated in Derby because the CDLP Review preceded the new planning regulations that have altered the SA process.
- 1.8 The City of Derby Local Plan Review was subjected to a sustainability appraisal process including an assessment of the sustainability of the major housing sites. However, this process did not require a set of indicators to be established. Whilst such a set of indicators does not yet exist, the needs of the Sustainability Assessment process have been borne in mind in the preparation of this Report. A number of contextual indicators have been prepared that should assist in the understanding of some of the sustainability effects of the Plan's policies. The development of these indicators has been aided by the preparation of the City Centre Eastern Fringes Area Action Plan. The final set of indicators from this document will be incorporated into the AMR.
- 1.9 The absence of a new style Sustainability Appraisal and accompanying 'baseline assessment' means that the contextual indicators are less meaningful than they might otherwise be. However, in the preparation of the Core Strategy, this baseline situation will be considered and these indicators will assist in providing an understanding of Derby's key characteristics. Whilst these contextual indicators are included in Appendix 2 of this report, they

are not given detailed consideration as it is not the objective of this AMR to assess this baseline situation. The intention is to update these indicators every few years so that any longer term trends can be identified and considered.

## Methodology

### a. Local Development Scheme

- 1.10 This part of the AMR considers the progress in meeting the targets and milestones set out in the LDS and the need for any new documents to be introduced. Indication is made of whether the preparation of each document is on, behind or ahead of target. If such preparation is behind target then an explanation is given and the need to up-date the LDS is considered.

### b. Policy Indicators

- 1.11 The monitoring of the Local Plan/LDD policies requires a set of targets and indicators to be developed in order to assess whether the Plan's objectives are being met. In Derby the approach has been as follows:
- i. Contextual indicators have been devised with the objective of understanding Derby's major economic, environmental or social 'spatial' characteristics. Examples of these are unemployment rates and house prices which can both be indirectly affected by land use changes. Changes in these characteristics will be monitored and flagged up as early as possible so that Policy can be amended appropriately.
  - ii. The following indicators form the basis of the Policy Monitoring System:
    - The starting point has been the mandatory set of '**Core**' indicators as developed by ODPM and as set out in 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' (ODPM, 2005) and as amended by the Core Output Indicators update 1/2005 published in October 2005. All local authorities are expected to monitor these indicators which are considered to provide the basis for all Policy monitoring. Of particular importance is the housing trajectory which is required by Local Planning Regulation 48(7).
    - The '**RSS**' indicators set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8).
    - A number of the '**LTP**' Indicators as set out in the Derby Joint Local Transport Plan. Only a selection of indicators have been included, largely those which also form the basis of the RSS monitoring system.

- A number of other '**Local**' indicators have been incorporated to provide greater policy coverage and to reflect local circumstances. These include the indicators set out in the First Deposit version of the CDLP Review Monitoring and Implementation Chapter and a number of new ones that have been devised through a policy scoping exercise. It has not been possible to include an indicator for every Policy in the Adopted Local Plan Review. This would be impractical for a number of reasons including resource constraints, data availability and the nature of some Policies. Some, for example, lend themselves to qualitative assessment that can be difficult to achieve with statistics. In any event, the ODPM is recommending a maximum of 50 indicators in total.

iii. Targets have been set, where possible, that reflect national and regional ambitions and where appropriate, local measures have been established. These are all set out against the relevant indicators.

1.12 The final set of indicators is laid out in the tables in the appendices. The Core, RSS, LTP and Local indicators are listed by Local Plan objective. It is not going to be immediately possible to monitor all of these indicators. There are data and process gaps that are described within the tables, but it is hoped that more indicators will be monitored over time. Since the first AMR last year, the following Core Indicators are now being monitored:

- Indicator C3 (Core Indicator 3a) – Amount of completed non-residential within Use Classes Order A, B & D complying with car parking standards set out in the LDF. Nb. this indicator is currently monitored only in terms of employment uses within B1, B2 & B8 use classes.
- Indicator A1 (Core Indicator 3b) - % of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time to a GP, Hospital, Primary & Secondary School, Employment Areas and Retail Centres.
- Indicator F3 (Core Indicator 6b) – Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the % each management type represents of the waste managed.
- Indicator I1 (Core Indicator 8) – Change in areas and populations of bio-diversity importance (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type) (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, local, regional, sub-regional or local significance.

### **c. Policy Assessment**

- 1.14 The purpose of the indicators is to measure the impact of the Plans policies against:
- The environmental, economic and social objectives which would normally be set out in the Sustainability Assessment. As the City of Derby Local Plan Review has preceded the new LDF system, there are no such objectives. These will be incorporated into the AMR once the Core Strategy LDD has reached an appropriate stage.
  - The Plans own objectives. The Plan has been through a form of Sustainability Appraisal and these objectives are based on the principle of sustainability.
- 1.15 This AMR's 'Policy Assessment' Section reports on any significant policy effects that have been identified through the use of the indicators. In doing this the complex interactions between different policy regimes and agents are borne in mind as it is unlikely that the change in the numerical value of an indicator will always be due to the effect of a Plan Policy alone.
- 1.16 It is likely that the effects of the Local Plan Reviews policies will become more apparent as time passes and as a number of years of evidence have been gathered. It may be some years before trends start to become apparent and remedial action can be recommended. The AMR will seek to identify any such trends and consider the need for policy amendment. The actions needed to bring about such changes to policies or proposals will be considered and set out when appropriate.



## **2. Local Development Scheme**

### **Introduction**

- 2.1 This section reviews progress in implementing the Council's second Local Development Scheme (LDS2) which came into effect on 11 August 2006. Detailed revisions to the LDS programme are not set out in the AMR, but an indication of likely changes is given. A detailed LDS3 will be brought forward separately in the early part of 2007.
- 2.2 Each proposed Local Development Document (LDD) identified in the LDS2 is listed below, together with a brief review of progress in meeting the milestones. Where slippage is identified, a reason for this and an indication of the revised timetable is given.

### **City Of Derby Local Plan Review**

- 2.3 The Plan was adopted in January, which was recorded in LDS2. This was one month ahead of the milestone set in the first LDS.

### **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)**

- 2.4 The SCI was submitted to the Secretary of State in April this year. It was examined in September and the Inspector submitted his binding report, finding the document to be sound, in November. The SCI is now on course to be formally adopted in January 2007, meeting targets in LDS2.

### **Development Plan Documents**

#### **Core Strategy**

- 2.5 Some preparatory work on this has been undertaken and evidence gathering is getting underway. However, there is a need to review the existing programme in the light of two landmark decisions by the Planning Inspectorate earlier this year that found early submitted Core Strategies to be 'unsound'. It has become apparent that the requirements for evidence base and the generation and testing of issues and options before Preferred Options stage are significantly more demanding than initially thought. There is also a need to ensure that the document is in conformity with the RSS Review, so proposals cannot be firmed up until that process has been completed, which will not be before the end of 2007. The precise revised timetable for the Core Strategy will be addressed in LDS3, but it is likely that the formal stages of the programme will be put back by about a year. In the light of the emerging RSS Review, policies for the Derby Principal Urban Area, there will be a need for very close liaison with the adjoining local authorities on our respective core strategies and there may well be opportunities for joint working.

## **City Centre Eastern Fringes Action Plan**

- 2.6 A great deal of work has been done on this document over the year. A second round of informal consultation was undertaken in April/May on the advice of Government Office. On 5 September, Cabinet agreed a 'Preferred Option' for formal consultation. This would have enabled the LDS2 milestone of beginning this by September to be met. However, in the light of the 'soundness' issues mentioned in the Core Strategy section, publication of the 'Preferred Option' is being held back pending more work on the Plan's evidence base and options testing. It is felt that Preferred Options consultation should not proceed until a number of crucial studies, such as transport and flood risk assessment, have been completed. These studies would have had to have been carried out at some stage in any event, so it is hoped that some of the delay can be made up later. The precise revised timetable for the Action Plan will be addressed in LDS3, but it is likely that the 'Preferred Options' stage will now take place in the spring.

## **Sites for More Sustainable Communities**

- 2.7 The programme for preparing this DPD was not amended in LDS2 and will need reviewing to ensure a suitable relationship to that of the Core Strategy. In addition, there is now a strong case to consider preparing a joint DPD with adjoining local authorities for an area somewhat larger than the City's administrative boundaries. This would enable a coherent approach to the planned growth of the Derby Principal Urban Area as envisaged in the RSS Review. This issue requires further consideration between the respective local authorities and other partners and will be addressed in LDS3.

## **Proposals Map and Inset Maps**

- 2.8 This is a separate document in its own right, continually up-dated as new plans with land use implications are brought forward. Progress in meeting the milestones set out in the LDS is the same as for the individual plans which require changes to the Proposals Map.

## **Aggregates Minerals Site Allocations**

- 2.9 This DPD is being prepared jointly with Derbyshire County Council. Informal consultation and evidence gathering is underway, although there are no LDS milestones set out in LDS2. It is envisaged that a small change to the programme will be needed in LDS3 reflecting a planned adoption date in September rather than June 2009.

## **Waste Site Allocations**

- 2.10 This DPD is also being prepared jointly with Derbyshire County Council and the early stages are underway. A very minor change to

the programme will be addressed in LDS3, but the planned adoption date of November 2009 will remain.

### **Supplementary Planning Documents**

#### **Design Guidance**

- 2.11 Some preparatory work has been undertaken, but progress has been limited following the departure of a specialist consultant who had been brought in on a temporary basis to work on it. A full time Urban Design Policy Officer has now been appointed and it is hoped that work will re-commence on it next year. The LDS3 programme will need to be amended to reflect this.

#### **Manor Kingsway Hospital Site**

- 2.11 Progress on this document has been affected by the need to carry out more informal consultation than had been originally anticipated. Informal consultation was undertaken in September and October and it is anticipated that consultation on a formal draft will take place in the early part of 2007. Adoption is now considered likely to be in late spring.

#### **Rykneild Road**

- 2.12 Informal consultation on this document took place towards the end of 2005 and consultation on a formal draft was held in November and December 2006. It is anticipated that the SPD will be adopted by next spring, some three months or so after the date envisaged in LDS2.

### **Nature Conservation Guidance**

- 2.13 The Nature Conservation Guidance was adopted in April, meeting the LDS2 target.

#### **Darley Abbey Conservation Area Guidance**

- 2.14 The preparation of the Darley Abbey Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposals as a formal SPD has been abandoned due to the resource implications of the statutory process. There is also a broader question about the suitability of these documents as SPDs, given the nature of the issues they address. However, it is still intended to prepare non - SPD Appraisals of all Conservation Areas throughout the City. Work on this will begin in early 2007.

### **Planning Obligations**

- 2.15 A substantial amount of early progress has been made on the City-wide SPD for Planning Obligations, but the amount of work needed and staff shortages means that the programme anticipated in LDS2

will not be met. It is likely that we will consult on a draft in the spring of 2007 and adopt the SPD later that year.

### **Developing the Evidence Base - Study/Research**

- 2.16 Paragraph 3.5 of LDS2 sets out a programme of study and research that the Council intends to undertake over the next few years to help develop its Evidence Base. These will form a crucial part of the evidence base for programmed DPDs, especially the Core Strategy, Sites for More Sustainable Communities and the City Centre Eastern Fringes Area Action Plan. Many of these studies are programmed for completion in LDS2 for 2006, but in practice will be completed in 2007 and 2008. There is also a need to add a number of new studies to this list, including a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and a transportation study. An assessment of urban capacity is to be undertaken as part of a project funded through the New Growth Point bid. The annual Housing and Employment Completions and Land Supply Monitoring have been carried out and the results incorporated into this AMR.

### 3. Progress Towards Targets and Indicators

The following pages summarise the progress that has been made in meeting the CDLP Review objectives:

- Indicators are grouped by CDLP Review Objectives
- All Core indicators are included, even where the data is not available.
- RSS and Local indicators are only included where data is available
- Targets cover the period of the AMR unless otherwise stated.
- Tables and charts are used to enhance the information that is provided
- Brief commentary is provided where this helps the understanding of the information that is presented.
- The Adopted City of Derby Local Plan Review housing and employment land supplies are set out for reasons of completeness.

Additional indicators will be included as and when data becomes available. It is likely that the commentary on progress will develop over time as trends become apparent.

The full set of indicators and output are set out in Appendix 1 at the end of this Report.

## Performance Indicator Progress

### Objective A

Promoting sustainable patterns and mixes of land use which reduce the need to travel and exploiting opportunities to make the fullest use of alternatives to the car. New development should be well related to the urban area and not unnecessarily extend it into the countryside, green wedges or other important areas of open land.

### Indicator A1

Core 3b: Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time to a GP, Hospital, Primary School, Secondary School, Areas of Employment and Major Retail Centres.

Target 100%

Progress 100%

- The Derby Area Transport Model has been used to provide the output for this indicator. Housing sites wholly completed in the survey year were tested.

### Indicator A2

Core 2c/RSS: Percentage of new dwelling completions completed at: (i) less than 30 dw/ha, (ii) between 30 – 50 dw/ha and (iii) greater than > 50 dw/ha

Target Minimum of 35 dw/ha

Progress See Table 1

Table 1: Dwelling Density 2005/2006	
Density	Dwelling Completions
Less than 30 dw/ha	31%
30-50 dw/ha	33%
More than 50 dw/ha	36%
Average Density	35 dw/ha

- Relates to sites of 10 or more dwellings wholly completed in 2005/06
- A number of major Greenfield sites were completed in the monitoring period. These were permitted prior to the current PPG3 being published and were consequently lower densities.

### Indicator A3

Local: Average Density (wholly completed sites)

Target 35 dw/ha

Progress 35 dw/ha

### Indicator A4

Local: Proportion of City Centre and Mixed Use Regeneration Priority sites redeveloped (part of Policy R1)

Target 50% by 2011

Progress 10.73%

### Indicator A5

Local: Number of net dwellings completed on identified housing sites in the central area

Target Minimum of 208 1991 – 2011

Progress -2

- There are 144 dwellings are under construction in the central area at April 2006.

### Objective B

**Promoting the economic, social and environmental regeneration of the urban area. In particular, the Council will seek to promote urban living and a renaissance of the City Centre. It will also seek to protect and enhance local services and create safe, accessible and attractive environments**

### Indicator B1

Local: Proportion of Regeneration Priority sites redeveloped (all Policy R1 sites).

Target 37% 1991 - 2011

Progress 18.7%

- This comprises the City Centre and Mixed Use Regeneration sites (see above) and a number of major employment sites. The delivery of the majority of Pride Park has successfully contributed towards meeting the

regeneration objective.

## Objective C

**Facilitating an integrated approach to transport which helps to achieve a more efficient, accessible and safe network. The Council will seek to ensure that development contributes to improving transport choice and accessibility to alternatives to the car. It will also seek to ensure that existing pedestrian or cycle routes are retained and, where possible, that additional links are provided into, through and out of development sites**

## Indicators C1, 2, 6 – 14

LTP W/BV178, LTP PT/BV102<sub>core</sub>, RSS/LTP CY/Pi2, RSS/RS/Pi2<sub>core</sub>, RSS/ LTP Pi3, RSS/LTP RS/Pi6, RSS/LTP Rs/Obj4, LTP CY/Pi3<sub>core</sub>, LTP CY/Pi5, LTP TM/Obj3, LTP TM/Pi1<sub>area</sub>

**Targets**                      Various

**Progress**                    These indicators originate from the Derby Joint Local Transport Plan monitoring system. Details of them can be found in the LTP1 Delivery Report. Of the 2 Core LTP Indicators:

- The number of public transport passenger journeys per year originating in the LTP area was below target. The temporary closure of the bus station appears to have had a negative effect on patronage.
- The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents is on track to meet the target of a 40% reduction by 2010.

## Indicator C3

Core 3a: Amount of completed non-residential development within use classes order A, B and D complying with car parking standards set out in the LDF.

**Target**                        100%

**Progress**                    83.3 %

- The output relates to completed employment development only. It is hoped to extend this to the other uses in the 2007 AMR.

#### Indicator C4

Local: Number of long stay car parking spaces in the City centre.

**Target** Reduction in spaces over the plan period.

**Progress** + 168 2002 -2006

#### Indicator C5

Local: Park and ride capacity

**Target** Increase in spaces over the plan period.

**Progress** No change

#### Objective D

**Promoting social inclusion, meeting housing needs and reducing poverty, ill health and the effects of disability. In particular, the Council will give weight to proposals that offer advantages to young people, children in families on low income, lone parents, disabled people, older people on low incomes, long term unemployed people and people from minority ethnic communities.**

#### Indicator D1

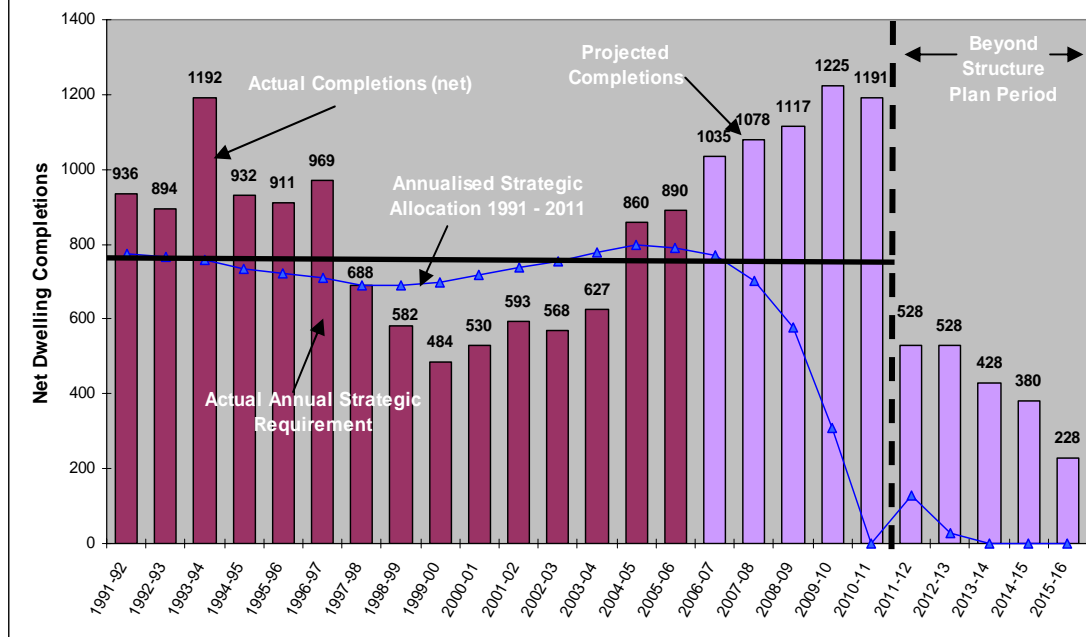
Core 2a /RSS: Housing Trajectory

**Target** Average of 775 dwellings pa 1991-2011

**Progress** See Figure 1 and Tables 2, 3 & 4

<b>Table 2: Structure Plan Requirement</b>			
Structure Plan Provision	1991 – 2011	15,500	775 pa
Net Dwellings Completed	1991 – 2006	11,656	777 pa
No. of Dwellings Required	2006 – 2011	3,844	769 pa

Figure 1: Housing Trajectory 2006



### Data used to create the Trajectory

Year	Losses (C/U & Conversions)	Demolitions	Cpts All Sites	Net Cpts All sites	Annualised strategic allocation	Actual annual requirement based on forecast completions 1991-2011	Cumulative Net Cpts
1991-92	0		936	936	775	775	936
1992-93	0		894	894	775	767	1,830
1993-94	0		1192	1192	775	759	3,022
1994-95	0		932	932	775	734	3,954
1995-96	0		911	911	775	722	4,865
1996-97	0		969	969	775	709	5,834
1997-98	0		688	688	775	690	6,522
1998-99	6		588	582	775	691	7,104
1999-00	9		493	484	775	700	7,588
2000-01	28		558	530	775	719	8,118
2001-02	13		606	593	775	738	8,711
2002-03	12		580	568	775	754	9,279
2003-04	10		637	627	775	778	9,906
2004-05	27		887	860	775	799	10,766
2005-06	27		917	890	775	789	11,656
2006-07	15		1050	1035	775	769	12,691
2007-08	15		1093	1078	775	702	13,769
2008-09	15		1132	1117	775	577	14,886
2009-10	15		1240	1225	775	307	16,111
2010-11	15		1206	1191	775	0	17,302
2011-12	15	25	568	528	128	128	528
2012-13	15	25	568	528	128	28	1056
2013-14	15	25	468	428	128	0	1484
2014-15	15	25	420	380	128	0	1864
2015-16	15	25	268	228	128	0	2092

<b>Table 3: CDLP Review Housing Land Supply Position 2006 - 2011</b>	<b>Dws</b>
Structure Plan Requirement 1991 - 2011	15,500
Dwellings Completed (net) 1991 - 2006	11,656
Dwellings under construction on large sites at 2006	867
Dwellings not yet started on large sites with planning permission	2,204
City of Derby Local Plan Review Allocations	1,910
Windfall Allowance on large sites 2006 - 2077	400
Windfall Allowance on small sites 2006 - 2011	340
Estimated losses 2006 - 2011	75
Total Supply forecast 2006 - 2011	17,302
Excess supply over Structure Plan requirement	1,802

Only development anticipated 2006 – 11 in totals

<b>Table 4: Housing Land Requirements &amp; Supply 2011 - 2016</b>	
<b><i>Provisional Strategic Requirement</i></b>	<b><i>Dws</i></b>
Requirement derived from RSS	2,960
Excess supply over Structure Plan 2011 requirement (from Table 3)	1,802
Outstanding RSS requirement	1,158
<b><i>Potential Supply</i></b>	
Dwellings with planning permission	272
City of Derby Local Plan Review allocations	1,180
Windfall allowance on large sites	500
Windfall allowance on Small Sites	340
Less estimated losses	-200
<b>Total net supply 2011 - 2016</b>	<b>2,092</b>
<b>Excess supply over RSS requirement</b>	<b>934</b>

- The broad assumptions behind the trajectory are presented in Tables 3 and 4.
- The strategic allocation for the 2011-2016 period has been derived from the RSS. The figures for Derby and Derbyshire have been split down to City/District level in accordance with the proportions in the Joint Structure Plan. The methodology is discussed in the Policy Assessment Section of this AMR.
- There were 890 net dwelling completions in the period 2005-2006, which is 30 more than the previous year.
- Completions average 777 per annum which is slightly above the annual Structure Plan requirement.
- 867 dwellings were under construction on major sites which is 70 more than in 2004/05
- Gains/losses from Conversions and changes are included in the net completions figure. An allowance for future losses has also been made.
- Anticipated demolitions have already been taken into account in the Structure Plan provision and separate monitoring indicates that the assumption made is realistic.
- Over the period 1991 – 2006 completions have fluctuated considerably with the annualised strategic requirement being exceeded in some years, such as 2005/06 and not being met in others.
- The future supply has been projected by conducting a site by site

- assessment and allowing for small and large windfall sites.
- The site assessment allows for completions on some sites with permission and in the Local Plan Review to continue beyond 2011.
- If completions take place as forecast then the Structure Plan requirement will be met in 2009/10
- The amount of housing land available exceeds the Structure Plan requirement by potentially 1,802 dwellings. These contribute towards meeting longer term needs.
- There were 307 completions on large windfall sites 2005/06 compared to an allowance of 100. A windfall site is defined as a site of 10 or more dwellings that is not allocated in the Adopted Local Plan.
- The potential oversupply, against the Structure Plan, has come about as a result of more than anticipated brownfield windfall sites being granted planning permission in the past two years. Almost 900 dwellings were granted planning permission on windfall sites alone in 2005/06.
- 516 out of the 867 dwellings under construction were windfalls.
- Table 4 indicates that dwelling needs against the derived RSS provision can be met beyond 2016.

## Indicator D2

Core 2d /RSS: Affordable housing completions

**Target** 200 dws per annum

**Progress** 166 dws in 2005/06

- The unusually high level of activity in 2004/05 has been sustained in 2005/06, probably reflecting the overall higher levels of building activity over recent times. It is still less than the target though.

## Indicator D3

Local: Affordable houses completed as a percentage of completions on sites of 25 or more dwellings

**Target** Average of 20-30% of all dwellings completed on sites of 25 dwellings or more

**Progress** 29% 2005/06

- The target of 25 – 30% is met.

## Indicator D4

Local: Percentage of 'Lifetime Homes' secured on sites of 40 or more dwellings.

Not currently monitored.

### Indicator D5

Local: Number of caravan pitches for Gypsies and Traveller on authorised and unauthorised sites.

**Target** No Target

**Progress** 26 unauthorised at January 2006 and 33 at July 2006

- Work is progressing towards preparing a Gypsy and Traveller Housing Needs Assessment to cover the Derbyshire area. This will contribute to setting pitch requirements for the City through the RSS. In the meantime, the submitted draft RSS has identified a need of 14 pitches within the City.

### Indicator D6

Core 4c: Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard

**Target** No Target

**Progress** 0

### Indicator D7

Local: Provision of Major Public Open Space

**Target** 2.4 hectares per 1,000 population

**Progress** 2.48 ha per 1000 population\*. 5.17 ha of major open space has been brought forward within the monitoring period.

- \* based on 2005 mid year population estimate

## Objective E

**Making fullest use of previously used land and buildings and improving energy efficiency.**

### Indicator E1

Core 1c /RSS: Percentage of completed employment development which is on previously developed land

**Target** No Target

**Progress** 83% 2005/06

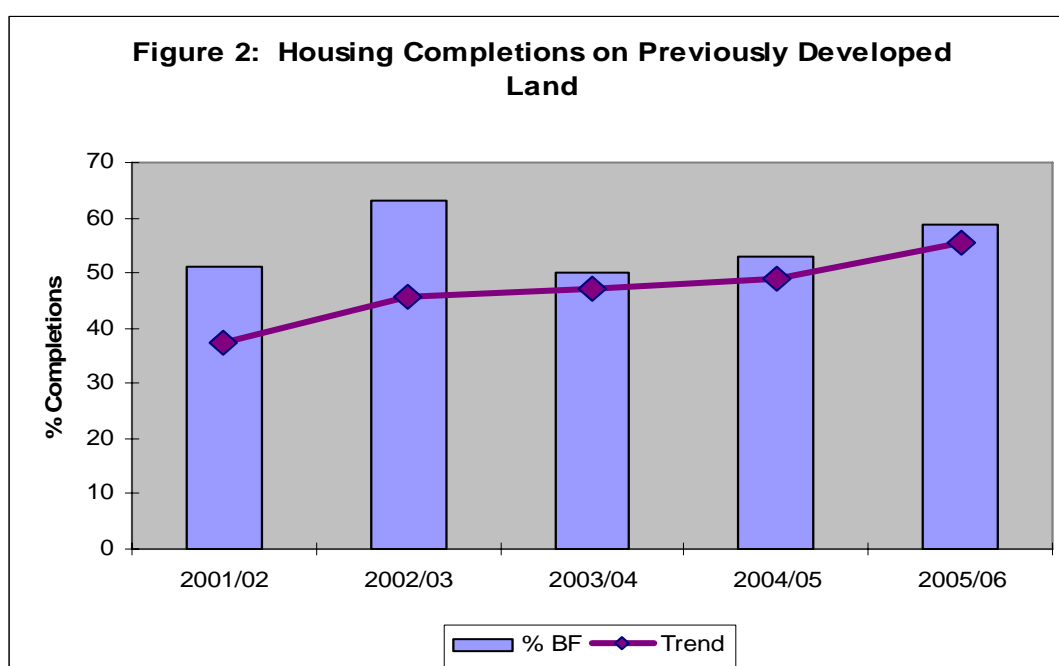
- Although below last years figure of 100%, this is still a high level of development on previously-developed land. However, this level is unlikely to be sustained throughout the plan period as there is a significant amount of greenfield land in the employment land supply.

## Indicator E2

Core 2b/BVPI 106: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

**Target** 60% by 2008

**Progress** 59% See also Figure 2



- Many schemes are flats/apartments where the units are considered complete only once the entire scheme is finished. Because of this the completion figures tend to fluctuate year on year.
- The trend line shows that the proportion of brownfield completions is steadily rising. Starting at a real low of only 22% in 2000/01, the average rate over the period 2001/2006 has risen to 55%.

## Indicator E3

Local: Dwellings know to be built to eco homes or equivalent standard

**Target** No Target

**Progress** 139 units know to be built to this standard.

- All affordable dwellings, excluding restricted floorspace units, are

required to achieve the eco homes 'pass' standard or above. There is no formal system for identifying private sector dwellings which meet this standard.

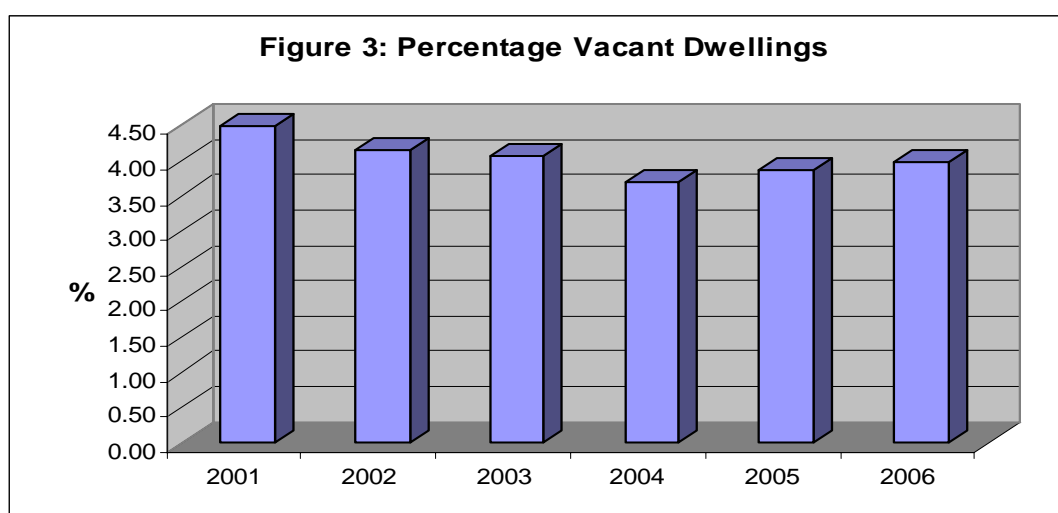
#### Indicator E4

RSS: Vacant Dwellings by Tenure (i) Local Authority (ii) Registered Social Landlord (iii) Other Public Sector (iv) Private sector and (v) Total

**Target** 4.79% 1991-2011

#### Progress

- 3.98% of the total dwelling stock was vacant in 2006
- In terms the number of vacant dwellings by tenure (i) 220, (ii) 310, (iii) 0, (iv) 3,547 and (v) 4,077
- See also Figure 3



- The Structure Plan assumption was 4.79% vacant 1991-2011 (source: 1991 Census)
- the proportion of vacant dwellings declined from 4.48% in 2001 to a low of 3.71% in 2004. Since then there has been a slight increase, but the rate has remained well below the 4.7% Structure Plan assumption (source: Council Tax data)
- The vacant dwellings fall largely within the Privately owned sector of the housing stock, vacancy rates for this sector being slightly higher on a pro-rata basis compared to vacancies in the public sector.

#### Indicator E5

Core 9: Renewable energy capacity installed by type

Not currently monitored.

## Objective F

**Reducing waste and pollution, in particular air and water pollution. In considering development proposals, the Council will have full regard to its objectives of improving the health and well being of Derby residents**

### Indicator F1

Local: Number of recycling facilities

**Target** No target

**Progress** 91 in 2006

### Indicator F2

Core 6a: Capacity of new waste management facilities by type

**Target** No Target

**Progress** 0

- There were no known waste developments in the monitoring period. There are a number of extant planning permissions that have been identified and now monitored.

### Indicator F3

Core 6b: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the % each management type represents of the waste managed

**Target** 30% recycling rate

**Progress** See Table 5 below

<b>Table 5: Household Waste by Management Type 2004/05</b>		
<b>Management Type</b>	<b>Tons</b>	<b>%</b>
Recycled	19,400.05	16.46
Reused	742.63	0.63
Composted	11,884.70	10.08
Landfilled	85,850.97	72.83
TOTAL	117878.35	100

- The Government expects us to meet our statutory combined recycling target of 30% during 2006. We will meet this during the summer.

## Objective G

**Assisting in creating a prosperous and economically vibrant city by encouraging inward investment, the establishment of new small and medium sized enterprises and the expansion or relocation of existing businesses.**

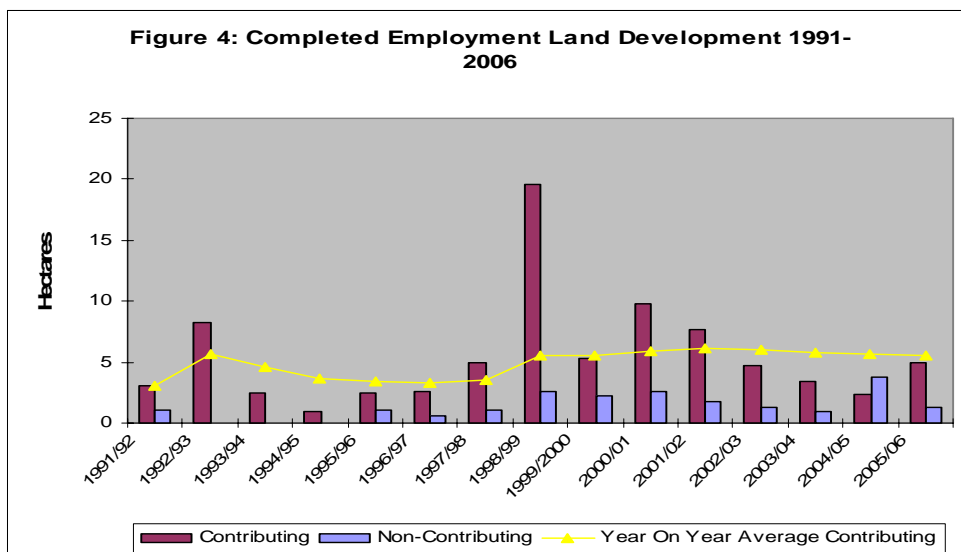
## Indicator G1

Based on Core 1a, b & d /RSS: Employment Land Supply in Hectares (i) Sites wholly completed since 1991 (ii) Land completed on applications under construction (iii) Land under construction (iv) Sites not yet started with planning permission (v) Other land allocated in the Local Plan Review and (vi) Total. All for contributing, non-contributing and total.

Note that the core indicators refer to floorspace. The existing monitoring system is not yet enabled to do this so indicator G1 is worded to reflect the data that is currently available.

**Target** (i) 315 hectares of land for B1 to B8 uses 1991-2011 (contributing only) and (ii) More than 5.9 ha contributing land completed per annum

**Progress** See Figure 4 and Table 5



<b>Table 5: Employment Land Supply Position – Adopted CDLP Review</b>	
Structure Plan Provision 1991 – 2011	315ha
Wholly Completed Contributing Sites	47.19ha
Land Completed on Contributing Sites Under Construction	35.93ha
Contributing Land Under Construction	6.79ha
Contributing Land not yet started with planning permission	55.80ha
Other Contributing land allocated in the Adopted Local Plan Review	176.31ha
<b>Total Contributing land supply</b>	<b>322.02ha</b>
Wholly Completed Non-Contributing Sites	13.86ha
Completed Land on Non-Contributing sites Under Construction	3.36ha
Non-Contributing Land Under Construction	20.32ha
Non-Contributing Land not yet started with planning permission	35.05ha
Other Non-Contributing land allocated in the Adopted Local Plan Review	7.81ha
<b>Total Non-Contributing land supply</b>	<b>62.24ha</b>
<b>Total Contributing and Non Contributing</b>	<b>402.42ha</b>

Figures – completed employment dev 1991 - 2006

Employment Land supply table

- Employment Development is defined as that which falls into use classes B1, B2 and B8.
- Contributing sites are those which were not in employment use at 1 April 1991 and are counted as contributing towards the Structure Plan employment land provision
- Non-Contributing sites are those which were in use for employment at April 1991 and do not contribute to the Structure Plan employment land provision. This could include a new building within an existing industrial estate or the redevelopment of an existing site.
- The total amount of contributing employment land exceeds the Structure Plan Provision by 7.02 ha.
- The 2005/06 period saw the completion of 4.99 hectares of contributing employment land. This is almost double the amount completed last year and close to the average of 5.9 ha completed for the 1991-2001 period.

## Indicator G2

Core 4a: Completed B1a development

Target No Target

Progress Data not available

- Not possible to distinguish the B1 use class in most circumstances

### Indicator G3

Core 1e(i)/RSS: Loss of employment land from sites either allocated or with planning permission for employment development (hectares)

**Target** No target

**Progress** 0.8 ha 2005/06 (46.17 ha 1991-2006)

- Only land contributing to the Structure Plan land requirement of 315 ha is included in this assessment.

### Indicator G4

Core 1e(ii)/RSS Loss of all employment land

**Target** No target

**Progress** No data

- Monitoring such losses has significant resource implications and it has not been possible to collect the relevant data for this AMR. Consideration will be given to collecting this data for the 2007 AMR.

### Indicator G5

Core 1f: Amount of land lost to residential development

**Target** No target

**Progress** 7.32 ha 2005/06

- Residential development has commenced on a number of sites previously in employment use including Teich Flexibles at Spondon.

### Indicator G6

Core 4a & b: Amount of gross floorspace completed for A1 & A2 uses within: (i) the City Centre Shopping Area (ii) Other centres in the shopping hierarchy and (iii) Edge of/out of centre locations. Developments of no less than 1,000 sq m.

**Target** No target

**Progress** No data

### Indicator G7

Core 4a & b /RSS Amount of gross Floorspace completed for D2 uses within (i) the Central Area (ii) other centres in the shopping hierarchy and (iii) edge of/out of centre locations. Developments of no less than 2,500 sq m.

**Target** No Target

**Progress** No data

- The collection of the data relating to core indicators 1 and 4 has significant Resource implications. Whilst efforts will be made to set up the necessary systems it is unlikely that all the necessary data will be collected to make a full return for the 2005-2006 AMR.

### Indicator G8

Local: Zone A rents in primary shopping areas

Not currently monitored.

### Indicator G9

Local: Proportion of vacant street level property in primary shopping areas, District and Neighbourhood centres

Not currently monitored.

### Indicator G10

Local: Percentage of A1 uses in District and Neighbourhood Centres

Not currently monitored.

### Indicator G11

Local: Proportion of City Centre, District and Neighbourhood Centre vacant units

Not currently monitored.

## Objective H

### **Improving the quality and design of the urban environment, making urban living more attractive, accessible, safe and secure.**

There are currently no indicators relating to this local plan objective, although some of the contextual indicators on crime pick up on the safety and security elements within it. Research has shown that there is no clear link between urban design and crime so these indicators are considered to sit better in the contextual grouping. They will be considered as part of Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports as baseline information.

Quality and design of the urban environment are qualitative matters that do not easily lend themselves to indicators. No information has been identified that could assist in fulfilling this task.

## Objective I

### **Ensuring the environmental well-being of the City, including the conservation and enhancement of its key natural and cultural resources, its heritage, local distinctiveness and community identity**

#### Indicator I1

Core 8: Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type) (ii) Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional, or local significance.

**Target** 0 net loss

**Progress** 0 known net loss

- Derbyshire Wildlife Trusts Annual Monitoring Report of changes in the area of priority habitats and County wildlife sites identifies no net loss in Derby City during the 2005/06 monitoring period.

#### Indicator I2

Local: Area of land or features identified in Policy E4 lost or irrevocably damaged by development granted permission

Not currently monitored.

### Indicator I3

Local: Inappropriate Development in Green Belt and Green Wedge

Target 0

Progress 0 applications granted planning permission in the 2004/05 period

### Indicator I4

RSS: Percentage of Grade I and II\* listed buildings as risk

Target 0

Progress 3%

### Indicator I5

Local: Percentage of Grade II listed buildings at risk

Target 0

Progress 2%

### Objective J

**Promoting lifelong learning and encouraging development that supports the educational objectives of the University, Derby College, secondary schools, primary schools and nurseries.**

### Indicator J1

Local: Land granted planning permission to meet identified educational needs

Target No target

Progress No data

- This indicator derives from the CDLP Review Monitoring and Implementation Chapter. Consideration needs to be given to defining 'educational needs' before a return can be provided.

## Objective K

### Making use of best practice in land use planning for water management and flood protection

#### Indicator K1

Core 7: Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (EA) on either flood defence grounds or water quality

Target 0

Progress (i) Flood defence grounds = 0  
(ii) Water quality = 1

- There was 1 unresolved EA objections on water quality grounds in 2005/2006. This related to the absence of a flood risk assessment (FRA). The applicant did ultimately provide relevant information which satisfied planning officers, however it did not constitute a formal FRA.

#### Indicator K2

RSS: Percentage of dwellings granted planning permission which are covered by a SUDS scheme

Not currently monitored.

#### Indicator K3

RSS: Percentage of employment units granted planning permission which are covered by a SUDS scheme

Not currently monitored.

#### Indicator K4

RSS: Number of strategic flood risk assessments undertaken

Not currently monitored. However, only one SFRA would be necessary for the City as a whole and it is intended to commission this in the next year. Smaller FRA's may be undertaken for specific development proposals as necessary.

## **Minerals Indicators:**

### **Indicator M1**

Core 5a: Production of primary land won aggregates

**Target**        No Target

**Progress**     7.875 million tonnes 2003

- This data is available for the County only (including the Peak Park). The latest information is for 2003. Data protection issues are limiting the publication of more recent data.

### **Indicator M2**

Core 5b: Production of secondary/recycled aggregates

**Target**        No target

**Progress**     No data

## 4. Policy Assessment

- 4.1 The targets and indicators are intended to provide a toolkit for assessing the performance of the Local Plan Review. The following paragraphs consider the key outputs from the indicators and related policy implications. This is set out in Local Plan Review objective order.

**Objective a** Promoting sustainable patterns and mixes of land use which reduce the need to travel and exploiting opportunities to make the fullest use of alternatives to the car. New development should be well related to the urban area and not unnecessarily extend it into the countryside, green wedges or other important areas of open land.

- 4.2 Derby City is a compact urban area and because of this accessibility levels are high. The Derby Area Transport model (DATS) has been used to confirm this fact, by testing out, as required by core indicator 3b, the accessibility of wholly completed housing sites to a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, areas of employment (major employers of 100 or more employees) and major retail centres. All sites wholly completed in the 2005/06 period were shown to be within 30 minutes of these facilities.

- 4.3 The CDLP Review sets a minimum housing density of 35 dwellings per hectare and this is successfully contributing to meeting this objective. The average density of 35 dw/ha achieved in the 2005/06 period was somewhat lower than last years 103 dw/ha, however, this was because a number of major greenfield commitments were completed in the period. These had been granted planning permission under a lower density PPG3 regime.

- 4.5 The implementation of the City Centre and Mixed Use Regeneration Priority Sites within the Central Area is being supported by the City Council and its partners, including the Urban Regeneration Company 'Derby Cityscape Ltd'. There is every expectation that a significant amount of the land area included within the allocated sites will come forward by the end of the Plan period. A Supplementary Development Document is currently being prepared for the Manor Kingsway Hospital site where development is expected to commence in about 2007/08. The implementation of this site will make a significant contribution towards meeting the 50% target for this indicator.

**Objective b.** Promoting the economic, social and environmental regeneration of the urban area. In particular, the Council will seek to promote urban living and a renaissance of the City Centre. It will also seek to protect and enhance local services and create safe, accessible and attractive environments

- 4.6 The indicator relating to all of the Regeneration Priority sites is included against this objective as their delivery, particularly the employment end use ones are regarded as the key to achieving this objective. This includes the employment sites at Pride Park, Wilmore Road (Chellaston Park), Raynesway/Acordis, Bombardier and Chaddesden Sidings. Taken together, about 18.7% of the land area in all these R1 sites had been completed by 2006. Pride Park itself is almost complete and the Council is working hard to make available its two outstanding major employment sites at Raynesway/Acordis and Wilmore Road (Chellaston Park).

**Objective c.** Facilitating an integrated approach to transport which helps to achieve a more efficient, accessible and safe network. The Council will seek to ensure that development contributes to improving transport choice and accessibility to alternatives to the car. It will also seek to ensure that existing pedestrian or cycle routes are retained and, where possible, that additional links are provided into, through and out of development sites

- 4.7 The number of people travelling by different mode and the origin and destination of their trip, is influenced by land use change as well as a combination of other complex economic and social factors. The effect of the Local Plan Policies on the indicators set out in this report is mixed up with these other factors. As such, it is difficult to draw conclusions on the performance of the CDLP Review policies in terms of meeting this objective.
- 4.8 The Local Transport Plan sets out and aims to deliver a programme of transport improvements in accord with its objectives. The Local Plan Review seeks to complement the LTP. Policy T2a 'Connecting Derby' is of particular significance to meeting the target to indicator LTP TM/Pi1<sub>Core</sub>. This Policy promotes the 'Connecting Derby' scheme and safeguards the land required for the project. This involves a new transport link between Uttoxeter New Road and Traffic Street to achieve bus priority measures. It also involves a more direct route around the City Centre, together with a number of other measures to improve access for pedestrians, cyclists and bus users. The planning application and associated listed building consent and conservation area consent applications for the scheme have now been granted and are currently being considered by Central Government. A CPO Inquiry is likely to be held around the spring of 2007. Funding for the scheme has been agreed in principle and is shared between the City Council and Central Government.
- 4.9 The 2006 Derby City Centre Parking Study carried out by Atkins identified 1979 long stay parking spaces in the City centre. This is an increase of 327 spaces over the figure identified in the 2002 study also undertaken by Atkins. The main reason for this increase appears to be a combination of a car park on St Michael's lane not being included in the 2002 study (although it existed) and two car parks at

Liversage St and St James Street converting from short stay to long stay.

- 4.10 Core Indicator 3a measures the percentage of non residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the LDF. This indicator is currently only monitored with respect to employment land, where just over 83% complied with CDLP Review parking standards. It is hoped to include additional land uses in this analysis for the 2007 AMR.

**Objective d.** Promoting social inclusion, meeting housing needs and reducing poverty, ill health and the effects of disability. In particular, the Council will give weight to proposals that offer advantages to young people, children in families on low income, lone parents, disabled people, older people on low incomes, long term unemployed people and people from minority ethnic communities.

- 4.14 The City of Derby Local Plan Review has a very significant role in contributing towards meeting housing needs in the City. The Housing Chapter identifies a number of sites for housing development and sets out policies to meet affordable and disabled people's needs. It is very important that housing supply requirements are met and housing trajectories are considered to be a suitable way of assessing if this is so.

#### *Housing Land Supply*

- 4.15 Over the period 1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006 there were 890 net dwelling completions in the City comprising 816 on large sites, 101 on small sites and 27 losses. This level of completions was the highest since 1996/97 and represented a small increase on last years performance. This level is likely to be sustained in the following 12 months as indicated by the 867 dwellings currently under construction on large sites.
- 4.16 Completions 1991-2006 are slightly above the Structure Plan annual requirement of about 775 dwellings per year. The number under construction at the time of survey suggests that this requirement will be exceeded again in 2007.
- 4.17 Significant levels of windfall permissions have assisted in increasing the stock of dwellings 'not yet started' on large sites with planning permission from 1,185 in 2004 to 2,204 in 2006. As illustrated by Table 3, this has increased the overall potential supply of housing land to 17,302 which is 1,802 dwellings more than the Structure Plan Requirement. An informed estimate has been made regarding the rate of delivery of all identified sites. As illustrated by the trajectory, on the basis of these assumptions, the Structure Plan requirement will be met in 2009 – 2010.

- 4.18 The Structure Plan and, consequentially the Local Plan Review, look ahead only to 2011. Core Output Indicator 2a(iii), however, refers to the trajectory showing 'projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant DPD period *or over a 10 year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer*'. Consideration should, therefore, be given to the need to ensure a continuing supply of housing land up to 2016. In accordance with this advice, the Housing Trajectory, shown as Figure 1 in Chapter 3, has been extended to cover this period. Paragraphs 4.19 – 4.20 explain the thinking behind this.
- 4.19 The Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8) makes provision for housing to 2021, but provides only a single figure for Derby and Derbyshire as a whole. An approach has therefore been established to calculate provisional housing figures at city/district level to 2016 and 2021 in order to provide a working basis for the development of LDFs and housing allocation LDDs. The principles are as follows:
- Deduct the 1991-2001 actual completions by district from the provision made in the adopted Derby & Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan
  - Use the remaining Structure Plan provision as the 2001-2011 provision for district LDFs. This accepts that it continues to be policy to seek to achieve by 2011 the Adopted Structure Plan's housing provision for the period 1991-2011.
  - For beyond 2011, proportion the RSS8 provision for Derby and Derbyshire to districts on the basis of existing proportions in the Structure Plan. This assumes the continuation of the housing policy stance of the adopted Derby & Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan and therefore involves making no new policy decisions beyond extending the time period over which existing policy will operate.
- 4.20 This approach has been endorsed by both the the Government Office for the East Midlands and the East Midlands Regional Assembly. It is being applied across the Derby and Derbyshire Structure Plan Area. Applying the principles to Derby, the per annum housing provision is 592 dwellings over the period 2011 - 2021. Against this benchmark, the Trajectory shows that we potentially have sufficient sources of supply to meet requirements until beyond 2016. Although anticipated completions decline significantly after 2011, this is offset by the 1,802 extra dwellings, over the Structure Plan requirement, identified up to 2011. As shown by Table 4 in Chapter 3, a potential overall oversupply of 934 dwellings is identified in total in the period 1991 – 2016.
- 4.20 The current review of RSS8 makes provision for housing to 2026 at district level, but these figures will not be finalised until late 2007 / early 2008. The draft plan, issued for public consultation in September 2006, provides for 700 dwellings per annum within Derby City. The

potential oversupply will, therefore, assist in providing for this increased rate of provision.

4.21 Taking into account all of the above factors, the potential excess of housing land above the Structure Plan requirement is not considered to justify a change in Policy at this stage. The actions recommended in the first AMR therefore remain:

- Further investigations in to the likely delivery of sites with planning permission
- Attention to the need to phase existing greenfield sites and resistance to additional greenfield windfalls
- Cross boundary liaison with neighbouring authorities regarding housing land supply in the Derby Sub Area as a whole, in relation to Structure Plan provision and emerging RSS requirements
- Careful monitoring of housing activity to identify early signals of any change in building rate.

#### *Affordable Housing*

4.23 Affordable completions represented 29% of all completions on sites of 25 or more dwellings. Whilst this figure meets the local target of achieving 25 – 30% on such sites it represents only about 18% of all completions, including sites of less than 25 units. It is unlikely that this rate of affordable completion will be sustained in future years. The high rates over the last two years reflect substantial completions on two major schemes.

#### *Public Open Space*

4.24 Indicator D7 relates to the provision of major public open space. Policy L2 of the CDLP Review identifies adequate provision as being 3.8 ha per 1000 population, made up of 2.4 ha major open space and 1.4 ha incidental. Due to difficulties in collecting information on the provision of incidental open space, only major open space provision has been monitored to date. However, it is hoped to address this issue for the next AMR. The total amount of major open space in the monitoring period was 578.87 ha, representing an average of just under 2.48 ha per 1000 population, based on 2005 mid year population estimates. This is an increase of 5.17 ha from last year, made up of new major open space in the City Park at Heatherton and as an extension to the King George V playing fields in Littleover. Average provision of major open space has increased from of the 2.46 ha per 1000 population recorded last year.

**Objective e** Making fullest use of previously used land and buildings and improving energy efficiency.

4.25 Major contributors to land take up are housing and employment development. Whilst there are national, regional and local targets for housing completions, there are no such targets for employment development. 59% of housing development in the monitoring period

was built on previously developed land. This almost meets the 60% national and local target to be achieved by 2008, although it is recognised that build rates on such land can fluctuate. This year, 83% of employment uses were built on previously developed land, a high figure, albeit lower than the 100% achieved last year. However, this level is not likely to be sustained in the longer term as there is a significant amount of greenfield land in the employment land supply.

- 4.26 Derby has remained well on target to meeting national and regional targets for housing development on previously developed land (pdl). The 2005/06 period saw 59% of completions on pdl, just below the target of 60% by 2008.
- 4.27 Whilst the trend indicates that the 60% target will be met, monitoring since 2001 has demonstrated that brownfield completion rates do vary significantly over time. This is sometimes because schemes involve flats where completions are usually only recorded once a block as a whole is complete and also relates to the timing of the implementation of Greenfield allocations. Because of these fluctuations, it can not be guaranteed that the CDLP Review target of achieving 60% in 2008 will be met. The rising trend suggests, however, that an *average* of 60% over the 2000/08 period could be achieved.
- 4.28 The efficient use of the dwelling stock makes an important contribution towards meeting this objective. Initiatives to assist in reducing housing vacancy rates fall outside of the planning arena. However, vacancy trends will continue to be monitored as past trends can assist in informing the vacancy assumptions that are made in producing housing projections. The Structure Plan vacancy assumption, based on the 1991 census, was 4.79% for the Derby Sub Area 1991-2011. This compares to the current rate for Derby of only 3.98% which is derived from Council Tax statistics.

**Objective f.** Reducing waste and pollution, in particular air and water pollution. In considering development proposals, the Council will have full regard to its objectives of improving the health and well being of Derby residents

- 4.29 Three indicators have been identified as relating to this objective, two of which are core indicators and a further local indicator.
- 4.30 In terms of core indicator 6a *'the capacity of new waste management facilities by type'*, no new facilities have been permitted in 2005/06. There are, however some outstanding planning permissions which will be monitored for future AMR's. Core indicator 6b relates to *'the amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the % each management type represents of the waste managed'*. No data was available for this last year, but has been compiled for this year. This shows that 78% of waste is being landfilled.

- 4.31 Consideration has been given to including some air quality indicators under this objective. Discussions, however, with Environmental Health Officers have resulted with the conclusion that the impact of land use change on air quality is not quantifiable as there are many other influencing factors to consider. It is clearly appreciated that air quality is an important planning consideration in determining planning applications and the 'extent of air quality management areas' is included in the set of contextual indicators.

**Objective g.** Assisting in creating a prosperous and economically vibrant city by encouraging inward investment, the establishment of new small and medium sized enterprises and the expansion or relocation of existing businesses

- 4.32 The amount of contributing employment land exceeds the Structure Plan requirement by about 7 hectares. This is a lower oversupply compared to last year, resulting mainly from either losses to other uses or to permissions lapsing.
- 4.33 Employment completion rates have varied over the Plan period. The significant levels achieved in the 1998/99 period as a result of an upsurge of activity on Pride Park influence the overall trend. Rates for 2005/06 were an improvement on the previous two years with nearly 5 ha of contributing land completed in the monitoring period. Over 70% of completed land was on Pride Park or the Wyvern Business Park. The Council is continuing to work hard to bring forward its two major employment sites at Raynesway/Acordis and Chellaston Park (Sinfen Moor).
- 4.34 0.8 ha of employment land, which contributes to the Structure Plan requirement of 315 ha, were lost to development by alternative land uses in the monitoring period. This results in a loss of some 46.17 ha since 1991. Whilst overall supply remains a little above the Structure Plan requirement, it is clearly important to monitor losses as a means of an early warning process should supply fall substantially below this.
- 4.35 The employment land database measures losses from identified sites only (ie those either allocated or with planning permission for employment development). Losses of existing sites also take place, but only losses of these to housing are currently monitored, through the housing land database. This has shown a loss of 7.32 hectares in the 2005/06 period, which is more than 6 ha more than last year. The loss of additional employment land requires careful consideration, and needs to be set against the healthy supply of housing land.
- 4.36 Decisions regarding losses would be better informed by a City wide review of all land currently allocated for industrial or commercial use in accordance with Government intentions as published in the Consultation Paper 'Supporting the delivery of new housing' (ODPM, July 2003). The City Council's Local Development Scheme identifies

a 'Quality of Employment Land Study' as being required as part of the LDF evidence base.

4.37 There are a number of core indicators relating to employment land supply and retail performance where, for many reasons, the data is not available to produce any output. The table of indicators in the appendix sets out the difficulties faced in collecting the appropriate data, and where possible, suggests potential actions to overcome the difficulties. In some case, however, there are significant constraints, for example the way B1 – B8 uses are often grouped together in employment planning permissions. The lack of data collected on retail and leisure uses is clearly recognised as are the resource implications if this is to be addressed.

4.38 The contextual indicators do provide more related information on levels and types of employment within Derby City. However, the purpose of this AMR is not to provide a 'baseline' assessment as this will be undertaken as part of future LDD Sustainability Assessments and Scoping Reports. Any significant changes, for example a net loss of businesses within a particular sector, will, however, be reported in future AMR's if there is considered to be a planning policy implication.

**Objective h.** Improving the quality and design of the urban environment, making urban living more attractive, accessible, safe and secure

4.39 Only one indicator has so far been identified in respect of this objective and unfortunately the data for this is not available. Quality and design are subjective matters that are difficult to measure. Further consideration will be given to monitoring this objective, including the use of customer surveys to gather opinions on quality, design and attractiveness.

**Objective i.** Ensuring the environmental well-being of the City, including the conservation and enhancement of its key natural and cultural resources, its heritage, local distinctiveness and community identity

4.40 The data collected on Green Wedges, Green Belts and Listed Buildings raises no policy considerations at this stage

**Objective j.** Promoting lifelong learning and encouraging development that supports the educational objectives of the University, Derby College, secondary schools, primary schools and nurseries.

4.41 The single indicator relating to this objective provides its own challenge as it requires an understanding of 'educational needs'. Further thought will be given to the 'need' definition for input into the 2007 AMR. Consideration will also be given to monitoring new educational provision.

**Objective k.** Making use of best practice in land use planning for water management and flood protection

4.42 Whilst there were a number of planning applications subject to initial EA objections on flood risk grounds, only one was granted planning permission during the 2005/06 period without the EA concerns being fully resolved. The grounds of the objection was the absence of a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) but information was submitted by the applicant that satisfied the planning officers. This did not, however, constitute a full FRA.



# **Appendix 1**

## **Policy Indicators**



**Note: All figures are for the 2005/2006 period unless otherwise stated**

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
<b>A. Promoting sustainable patterns and mixes of land use which reduce the need to travel and exploiting opportunities to make the fullest use of alternatives to the car. New development should be well related to the urban area and not unnecessarily extend it into the countryside, green wedges or other important areas of open land.</b>						
<b>A1</b>	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time to facilities	Core 3b	The Derby Area Transport Model	The Derby Area Transport model may assist in this – the potential of this will be considered for 2006 AMR	100%	100%
<b>A2</b>	Percentage of new dwelling completions (wholly completed sites) completed at: (i) < 30 dw/ha (ii) 30 – 50 dw/ha (iii) > 50 dw/ha	Core 2c/ RSS	DCC HLA System		Minimum of 35 dwellings per ha	(i) 31% (ii) 33% (iii) 36%
<b>A3</b>	Average Density (wholly completed sites)	Local	DCC HLA System		35 dw/ha	35 dw/ha
<b>A4</b>	Proportion of City Centre and Mixed Use Regeneration Priority sites redeveloped (part of Policy R1)	Local	DCC HLA and ELA systems and Officer knowledge	Target is based on the extent of land expected to come forward by 2011	50% by 2011	10.73%
<b>A5</b>	Number of net dwellings completed on identified sites in the central area	Local	DCC HLA System	There are 144 dwellings under construction in the Central Area at April 2006	>208 1991-2011	-2

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
<b>B. Promoting the economic, social and environmental regeneration of the urban area. In particular, the Council will seek to promote urban living and a renaissance of the City Centre. It will also seek to protect and enhance local services and create safe, accessible and attractive environments</b>						
<b>B1</b>	Proportion of Regeneration Priority sites redeveloped.	Local	Officer knowledge	Includes all Policy R1 sites. Target is based on the extent of land expected to come forward by 2011.	37 % by 2011	18.7%
<b>C. Facilitating an integrated approach to transport which helps to achieve a more efficient, accessible and safe network. The Council will seek to ensure that development contributes to improving transport choice and accessibility to alternatives to the car. It will also seek to ensure that existing pedestrian or cycle routes are retained and, where possible, that additional links are provided into, through and out of development sites</b>						
<b>C1</b>	Percentage of footpaths and other rights of way which were easy to use by members of the public	LTP W/BV178	LTP/BV178 - Bi-annual consultants surveys		82%	88.11%
<b>C2</b>	Public transport passenger journeys per year originating in the LTP area	LTP PT/BV102 <sub>core</sub>	LTP		Increase the number of bus passenger journeys by 4% 2004/05 – 2005/06	-1.34% 2004/06 +2.24% 2003/06
<b>C3</b>	Percentage of completed non-residential development meeting Local Plan/LDF parking standards	Core 3a	Employment Land Availability database	Output relates to completed employment development only. It is hoped to extend this to other uses in 2007	100%	N/A
<b>C4</b>	Number of long stay car parking spaces in the City Centre	Local	DCC (Highways)		Reduction in spaces 2001 - 2011	+168 2002 - 06

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
<b>C5</b>	Park and ride capacity	Local	DCC (Highways)		Increase in spaces by 2001-2011	No increase in spaces.
<b>C6</b>	Length of new cycle routes developed	RSS/LTP CY/Pi2	LTP		Complete 5 km of cycle network each year	3.15 km
<b>C7</b>	Number of casualties killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	RSS/RS/Pi2 <sub>core</sub>	LTP		40% reduction by 2010	102 – on target
<b>C8</b>	Number of pedestrians killed or seriously injured on all roads in the LTP area	RSS/ LTP Pi3	LTP		40% reduction by 2010	33 - on target
<b>C9</b>	Percentage of children in primary schools with a travel plan travelling to school by non-car modes	RSS/LTP RS/Pi6	LTP		Increase travel to primary schools by non-car modes by 2% by 2006 where a travel plan is adopted	67.02% 2005 – 06 - annualised target met
<b>C10</b>	Number of businesses within LTP area adopting travel plans	RSS/LTP Rs/Obj4	LTP		Assist 5 employers per annum to adopt travel plans	5

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
C11	Number of cyclists recorded at specific sites	LTP CY/Pi3 <sub>core</sub>		Cycle counters at specific sites plus manual counts  Inner cordon: AM peak 234, PM peak 296, 12 hour 2188 (spring and autumn combined averages)	Increase the number of cyclists recorded at specific sites by 18% from 2000 baseline to 2005/06	19.6% over 5 year period
C12	Number of cycle parking places	LTP CY/Pi5			30 additional places per annum	126 additional places
C13	Peak hour flow of vehicles across the inner cordon (average two way vehicle flow at AM and PM peaks)	LTP TM/Obj3			Stem rate of traffic growth to no greater than 2000 levels by 2005	Growth of 5.88% in combined AM and PM peak hours
C14	Peak hour flow of vehicles across the outer cordon (average two way vehicle flow at AM and PM peaks)	LTP TM/Pi1 <sub>area</sub>			Stem rate of traffic growth to at least 1% below the National Road Traffic Forecast, central growth forecast by 2006	2005 target is 1118  Achieved is 1072 am 1120 pm
<b>D. Promoting social inclusion, meeting housing needs and reducing poverty, ill health and the effects of disability. In particular, the Council will give weight to proposals that offer advantages to young people, children in families on low income, lone parents, disabled people, older people on low incomes, long term unemployed people and people from minority ethnic communities.</b>						
D1	Housing Trajectory	Core 2a/ RSS	DCC HLA system		Average of 775 dwellings pa 1991-2011	777 dw pa 1991-2006

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
D2	Affordable housing completions	Core 2d/ RSS	DCC HLA System.		200	166
D3	Affordable houses completed as a percentage of completions on sites of 25 or more dwellings	Local	DCC HLA System		Average of 20-30% of all dwellings completed on sites of 25 dwellings or more	29%
D4	% Lifetime homes secured on sites of 40 or more dwellings	Local	Not collected	This indicator requires further consideration	10% on sites of 40 or more dwellings	N/A
D5	Number of caravan pitches for Gypsies and Travellers: (i) Authorised (ii) Unauthorised	Local	ODPM returns		Target will be set following completion of a housing needs assessment	26 unauthorised at January 2006 33 unauthorised at July 2006
D6	% Eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	Core 4c	DCC Parks section		No Target	0
D7	Provision of Major Public Open Space	Local	DCC	Because of difficulties in quantifying incidental open space the basis of the measure is major public open space where data is considered to be sound.	2.4 hectares per 1,000 population	2.48 ha (based on 2005 pop estimate).

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
<b>E. Making fullest use of previously used land and buildings and improving energy efficiency.</b>						
<b>E1</b>	Percentage of completed employment development which is on previously developed land	Core 1c/ RSS	DCC ELA System	Not possible to distinguish between types of employment use. No obvious means of overcoming this because of the way planning permissions are granted.  Current system enables monitoring of land and not floorspace. Difficulties in gathering floorspace data will be considered in future reports	No Target	83% 2005/2006
<b>E2</b>	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	Core 2b/BVPI 106	DCC HLA system		60% by 2008	59%
<b>E3</b>	Dwellings known to be built to eco homes or equivalent standard	Local	Local knowledge	Relies on this matter being brought to the attention of the relevant planning officers.	No Target	139
<b>E4</b>	Vacant Dwellings by Tenure i. Local Authority ii. Registered Social Landlord iii. Other Public Sector iv. Private sector v. Total	RSS	LA HIP returns		4.79% 1991 – 2011 (All tenures)	(i) 220 (ii) 310 (iii) 0 (iv) 3547 (v) 4077 (3.98%)
<b>E5</b>	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Core 9	Not collected	Potential sources unknown. To be investigated for future AMR's.	No Target	N/A

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
<b>F. Reducing waste and pollution, in particular air and water pollution. In considering development proposals, the Council will have full regard to its objectives of improving the health and well being of Derby residents</b>						
<b>F1</b>	Number of recycling facilities	Local	LA Data		No Target	91 in 2006
<b>F2</b>	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	Core 6a	DCC Officer recollection	There is no accurate way of identifying such applications in the development control database. A manual system will be established for future AMR's.	No Target	0
<b>F3</b>	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the % each management type represents of the waste managed	Core 6b	DCC Waste Management		30% recycling rate	Re-cycled 19,400.05 (16.46%) Re-used 742.63 (0.63%) Composted 11,884.7 (10.08%) Landfill 85,850.97 (72.83%)

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
<b>G. Assisting in creating a prosperous and economically vibrant city by encouraging inward investment, the establishment of new small and medium sized enterprises and the expansion or relocation of existing businesses.</b>						
<b>G1</b>	<p>Employment Land Supply:</p> <p>(i) Sites wholly completed since 1991</p> <p>(ii) Land completed on sites under construction</p> <p>(iii) Land under construction</p> <p>(iv) Land not yet started with planning permission</p> <p>(v) Other land allocated in the Local Plan Review</p> <p>(vi) Total</p> <p>All for contributing, non-contributing and total (all figures gross)</p>	Core 1a, b & d /RSS	DCC ELA System	<p>Not possible to distinguish between types of employment use. No obvious means of overcoming this because of the way planning permissions are granted.</p> <p>Current system enables monitoring of land and not floorspace. Difficulties in gathering floorspace data will be considered in future reports.</p>	<p>(i) 315 hectares of land for B1 to B8 uses 1991-2011 (contributing only)</p> <p>(ii) &gt; 5.9 ha contributing (average for the 1991-2001 period)</p>	<p>A total of 322.02 ha B1-B8:</p> <p>Contributing:</p> <p>(i) 47.19 ha</p> <p>(ii) 35.93</p> <p>(iii) 6.79</p> <p>(iv) 55.8</p> <p>(v) 176.31</p> <p>(vi) 322.02</p> <p>Non Contributing:</p> <p>(i) 13.86 ha</p> <p>(ii) 3.36</p> <p>(iii) 20.32</p> <p>(iv) 35.05 ha</p> <p>(v) 7.81 ha</p> <p>(vi) 80.4 ha</p> <p>Total:</p> <p>(i) 61.05 ha</p> <p>(ii) 39.29</p> <p>(iii) 27.11</p> <p>(iv) 90.85</p> <p>(v) 184.12</p> <p>(vi) 402.42</p>

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
<b>G2</b>	Completed B1a development	Core 4a	Not collected	Not possible to distinguish between B1 uses in most circumstances.	No Target	N/A
<b>G3</b>	Annual loss of employment land from sites either allocated or with planning permission for employment development (hectares)	Core 1e(i)/ RSS	DCC ELA System	Current system enables monitoring of land and not floorspace. Difficulties in gathering floorspace data will be considered in future reports. There is no specific field/query set up to extract this information - Relies on officer knowledge	No Target	0.8 ha (to car showroom on Pride Park). Losses from sites contributing to the Structure plan target counted only.
<b>G4</b>	Loss of all employment land	Core 1e(ii)/RSS	Not collected	Significant Resource implications.	No Target	N/A
<b>G5</b>	Amount of land lost to residential development	Core 1f	DCC HLA System		No target	7.32 ha
<b>G6</b>	<p>Amount of gross floorspace completed for A1 &amp; A2 uses within:</p> <p>(i) The City Centre Shopping Area</p> <p>(ii) Other centres in the shopping hierarchy</p> <p>(iii) Edge of/out of centre locations</p> <p>In developments of no less than 1,000 sq m.</p>	Core 4a & b /RSS	Not collected	The threshold is consistent with the RSS indicators and necessary for resource reasons. Consideration will be given to setting up a monitoring system for future years.	No Target	N/A

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
<b>G7</b>	Amount of gross Floorspace completed for D2 uses within: (i) The Central Area (iv) Other centres in the shopping hierarchy (ii) Edge of/out of centre locations In developments of no less than 2,500 sq m.	Core 4a & b /RSS	Not collected	The threshold is necessary for resource reasons. Consideration will be given to setting up a monitoring system for future years	No Target	N/A
<b>G8</b>	Zone A rents in primary shopping areas	Local	Not collected	Sources to be investigated for future AMR's.  Likely cost implications.	Increase in real terms from 1998 levels	N/A
<b>G9</b>	Proportion of vacant street level property in primary shopping areas, district and neighbourhood centres	Local	Not collected	Requires additional survey work – to be considered for future AMR's.	No Target	N/A
<b>G10</b>	Percentage of A1 uses in District and Neighbourhood Centres	Local	Not collected	Requires additional survey work – to be considered for future AMR's.	No Target	N/A
<b>G11</b>	Proportion of City Centre, District and Neighbourhood centre vacant units	Local	Not collected	Requires additional survey work – to be considered for future AMR's	Reduction in vacancy from 2001	N/A
<b>H. Improving the quality and design of the urban environment, making urban living more attractive, accessible, safe and secure.</b>						
<b>H1</b>	No indicators have been derived to assist with monitoring this objective. No information has been identified that could help in fulfilling this task.					

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
<b>I. Ensuring the environmental well-being of the City, including the conservation and enhancement of its key natural and cultural resources, its heritage, local distinctiveness and community identity.</b>						
<b>I1</b>	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance:  (i) Change in priority habitats and species (by type) (ii) Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional, or local significance.	Core 8	DWT Monitoring Report	A new biodiversity post is being jointly funded by the County and City Councils. The intention is to use the Biological Action Recording System to provide some of the data. This will depend on partners signing up to the system.	No net loss	No known loss
<b>I2</b>	Area of land or features identified in Policy Ex3 lost or irrevocably damaged by development granted permission	Local	Not collected	This indicator requires greater consideration, particularly regarding direct/indirect effects.	No Target	N/A
<b>I3</b>	Inappropriate Development in Green Belt and Green Wedge	Local	DCC Acolaid system	This currently relies on Officer knowledge – consideration to be given to a more reliable information flow.	0	0
<b>I4</b>	Percentage of Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk	RSS	English Heritage		0	3%
<b>I5</b>	Percentage of Grade II listed buildings at risk	Local	DCC buildings at risk register		0	2%
<b>I6</b>	Listed Buildings demolished contrary to Policy	Local	Not collected		0	N/A

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
<b>J. Promoting lifelong learning and encouraging development that supports the educational objectives of the University, Derby College, secondary schools, primary schools and nurseries.</b>						
<b>J1</b>	Land granted planning permission to meet identified educational needs.	Local	Not collected	Consideration to be given to definitions before a system is established	No Target	N/A
<b>K. Making use of best practice in land use planning for water management and flood protection</b>						
<b>K1</b>	Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the EA on either (i) flood defence grounds or (ii) water quality	Core 7	EA.		0	(i) 0 (ii) 1
<b>K2</b>	Percentage of dwellings granted planning permission that are covered by a SUDs scheme.	RSS	Not collected	The implementation of SUDs is negotiated following grant of planning permission – monitoring is difficult and unlikely	No Target	N/A
<b>K3</b>	Percentage of employment units granted planning permission which are covered by a SUDs scheme.	RSS	Not collected	As above	No Target	N/A
<b>K4</b>	Number of strategic flood risk assessments undertaken	RSS	Not collected		No Target	N/A
<b>M. Minerals Core Indicators</b>						
<b>M1</b>	Production of primary land won aggregates	Core 5a	County Council	This data is available for the County only (including the Peak Park). The latest information is for 2003 – data protection issues are limiting the provision of more recent data.	No Target	7.875 million tonnes 2003.

Ref No	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Source	Future Actions/ Comments	Target	Actual
M2	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	Core 5b	Not collected	Liaison with the County Council has confirmed that this data is not collected at the County level. Regional information is available from ODPM for 2003.	No Target	N/A



# **Appendix 2**

## **Contextual Indicators**



## Contextual Data

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
<b>Population Characteristics</b>					
Population	Total Population	233,700	Count	2005	RG MYE, ONS
	Population Change	500	Count	2003-2005	RG MYE, ONS
		771	Count	1991-2005	RG MYE, ONS
Births		3,100	Count	2003-2004	RG MYE, ONS
Deaths		2,300	Count	2003-2004	RG MYE, ONS
Migration & Other Changes		800	Count	2003-2004	RG MYE, ONS
Ethnicity	White	87.4	%	2001	Census
	Mixed	1.8	%	2001	Census
	Asian or Asian British	8.4	%	2001	Census
	Black or Black British	1.8	%	2001	Census
	Chinese	0.4	%	2001	Census
	Other	0.3	%	2001	Census
	All <sup>1</sup>	221,710	Count	2001	Census
<b>Household Characteristics and Housing</b>					
Number of Households		92,403	Count	2001	Census
Average Household Size		2.4	Count	2001	Census
Dwelling Stock	Local Authority	14,061	Count	2006	HIP Strategy
	Other Social Rented	6,838	Count	2006	HIP Strategy
	Private Sector	81,446	Count	2006	HIP Strategy

<sup>1</sup> This does not include an adjustment for the Census undercount in Derby which was about 7,800 persons.

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
Vacancy Rate		4	%	2004	HIP Strategy
Average House Price	Flat/Maisonette	105,013	Price	2004/2005	Land Registry
	Terrace	98,383	Price	2004/2005	Land Registry
	Semi detached	119,758	Price	2004/2005	Land Registry
	Detached	207,627	Price	2004/2005	Land Registry
<b>Economy and Education</b>					
Working Age People		143,700	Count	2005	Nomis - LFS
Economic activity rates		104,000	Count	2005	Nomis - LFS
Employment By Sector	Manufacturing	19.9	%	March 2004	Nomis - LFS
	Construction	3.7	%	March 2004	Nomis - LFS
	Service	75.7	%	March 2004	Nomis - LFS
	Distribution	22.4	%	March 2004	Nomis - LFS
	Transport & Communications	4	%	March 2004	Nomis - LFS
	Banking & Finance	17.4	%	March 2004	Nomis - LFS
	Public Administration	27.7	%	March 2004	Nomis - LFS
	Other Services	4.2	%	March 2004	Nomis - LFS
VAT Registered Businesses	Agriculture; fishing	20 (5)	Count (net change)	2003	Nomis
	Mining; energy/water	10 (-10)	Count (net change)	2003	Nomis
	Manufacturing	505 (-15)	Count (net change)	2003	Nomis
	Construction	520 (20)	Count (net change)	2003	Nomis

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
	Wholesale & retail	1,270 (30)	Count (net change)	2003	Nomis
	Hotels & restaurants	410 (20)	Count (net change)	2003	Nomis
	Transport & Comms	180 (0)	Count (net change)	2003	Nomis
	Finance	35 (-5)	Count (net change)	2003	Nomis
	Real Estate	1,230 (60)	Count (net change)	2003	Nomis
	Public admin; other	255 (5)	Count (net change)	2003	Nomis
	Education; health	80 (0)	Count (net change)	2003	Nomis
	All	4,515 (110)	Count (net change)	2003	Nomis
Income	No data available				
<b>Social/Health</b>					
Deprivation	Average most deprived Authority	69	Rank	2003	ODPM, IMD
	SOA's in 20% most deprived	44	Count	2003	ODPM, IMD
	Population in 20% Most Deprived		Count	2003	ODPM, IMD
Unemployment	Average Unemployment	2.9	%	2004/2005	Nomis
Crime			Total Count	2004/2005	Local Authority
	Violent crime	6721	Count		
	Vehicle crime	3531	Count		
	Domestic burglaries	1805	Count		
	Shoplifting	1654	Count		
	Other theft	4625	Count		
	Criminal damage	5933	Count		

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
	Total Crime	30273	Count		
Health	Teenage conceptions	47.9	Rate (per 1,000 population)	2000/2001	ONS VS Conceptions 2000, Census 2001
	Life expectancy (Males)	74.9	Age	1997-2001	ONS
	Life expectancy (Females)	79.8	Age	1997-2001	ONS
	Limiting Long Term Illness	163.3	Rate (per 1,000 population)	2001	Census
<b>Transport/Spatial Connectivity</b>					
Residents aged 16-74 in employment by mode of transport to work	Bus	9	%	2001	Census
	Train	1	%	2001	Census
	Cycle	4	%	2001	Census
	Foot	12	%	2001	Census
	Motorbike etc	1	%	2001	Census
	Car/van/taxi (inc as a passenger)	65	%	2001	Census
Distance Travelled to work by residents aged 16-74 in employment	Less than 2 km	28	%	2001	Census
	Less than 10 km and more than 2 km	50	%	2001	Census
	More than 10 km	22	%	2001	Census
Car Availability	Proportion of people with no access to a car	30.6	%	2001	Census
Access to a Hospital	Proportion of households without access to a car within 30 minutes of a hospital by public transport in the Local Transport Plan (LTP) Area.	93	%	2001	Derby Area Transport Study (DATs)

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
Access to a GP	Proportion of households without access to a car within 15 minutes of a GP by public transport in the LTP Area	100	%	2001	DATs
Access to a major centre	Proportion of households without a car within 30 minutes of a major centre by public transport in the LTP Area	100	%	2001	DATs
Built Character					
Extent of BF Land (NLUD Categories)	a	68.57 ha	Count	2004	NLUD
	b	18.38 ha			
	c	13.01 ha			
	d	89.75 ha			
	e	7.68 ha			
Natural Environment					
Extent of Open Space	Green Belt	245 ha	Count	2006	DCC
	Green Wedges	1,385 ha	Count	2006	DCC



## Glossary

This glossary provides definitions of the uncommon words, terms and abbreviations used in this Report.

CDLP Review	- City of Derby Local Plan Review
Core Indicators	- Local Development Framework Monitoring indicators prescribed by ODPM (see the Good Practice Guide 'LDF Monitoring, ODPM 2005).
RSS Indicators	- Regional Spatial Strategy Monitoring Indicators.
LTP Indicators	- Local Transport Plan Monitoring Indicators.
Local Indicators	- Indicators derived to monitor aspects of the Local Plan not covered by the Core, RSS and LTP indicators.
Contextual Indicators	- Provide baseline social, economic and environmental 'spatial' information.
Dwelling Density	- As Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 'Housing' definition.
Net Dwellings	- Total number of dwelling completions minus losses through changes of use and conversion.
Large Windfall Sites	- Sites of 10 or more dwellings with Planning Permission that are not allocated in the Local Plan Review.
Large Site Windfall Allowance	- 100 dwellings per year excluding year 1.
Small Windfall Sites	- Sites granted planning permission of less than 10 dwellings.
Small Windfall Sites Allowance	- 68 dwellings per year.
Contributing Employment Land	- Those sites not in employment use at 1 April 1991 and are considered as contributing towards the Structure Plan employment land provision.
Non-Contributing Employment Land	- Those sites in employment use at 1 April 1991 and do not contribute towards the Structure Plan employment land provision.
Derby Sub Area	- Derby City and parts of Erewash, Amber Valley and South Derbyshire Districts as established in the Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan.
HLA	- Housing Land Availability
ELA	- Employment Land Availability

- Dw - Dwelling
- Ha - Hectare