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Date: 21 September 2016

Dear Councillor,

Environmental and Development Services Committee

A Meeting of the **Environmental and Development Services Committee** will be held in the **Council Chamber**, on **Thursday, 29 September 2016** at **18:00**. You are requested to attend.

Yours faithfully,

Chief Executive

To:- **Conservative Group**
Councillor Watson (Chairman), Councillor Muller (Vice-Chairman) and Councillors Mrs Brown, Coe, Ford, Mrs Hall, Mrs Patten, Roberts and Stanton.

Labour Group
Councillors Chahal, Shepherd, Taylor and Tilley.

AGENDA

Open to Public and Press

1	Apologies and to note any substitutes appointed for the Meeting.	
2	To receive the Open Minutes of the Meeting held on 18th August 2016 Environmental and Development Services 18th August 2016 Open Minutes	**4 - 6**
3	To note any declarations of interest arising from any items on the Agenda	
4	To receive any questions by members of the public pursuant to Council Procedure Rule No.10.	
5	To receive any questions by Members of the Council pursuant to Council procedure Rule No. 11.	
6	Reports of Overview and Scrutiny Committee	
7	ADOPTION OF MODEL CONDITIONS AND GUIDANCE FOR DOG BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE ANIMAL BOARDING ACT 1963	**7 - 40**
8	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS - LICENSING DEPARTMENT	**41 - 42**
9	SOUTH DERBYSHIRE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2016-2021	**43 - 113**
10	RIVER MEASE DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTION SCHEME 2 and Appendices	**114 - 130**
11	PLANNING POSITION STATEMENT REPORT AND APPENDIX 1	**131 - 140**
12	DRAFT LOCAL PLAN PART 2 CONSULTATION RESPONSES	**141 - 143**

13	LOCAL PLAN PART TWO - REGULATION 19 CONSULTATION	**144 - 146**
14	COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME REPORT	**147 - 152**

Exclusion of the Public and Press:

15 The Chairman may therefore move:-

That in accordance with Section 100 (A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended) the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the Meeting as it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that there would be disclosed exempt information as defined in the paragraph of Part I of the Schedule 12A of the Act indicated in the header to each report on the Agenda.

16 To receive the Exempt Minutes of the Meeting held on 18th August 2016

Environmental and Development Services Committee 18th August 2016 Exempt Minutes

17 To receive any Exempt questions by Members of the Council pursuant to Council procedure Rule No. 11.

18 SOUTH DERBYSHIRE BUILDING CONTROL SERVICE

ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE

18th August 2016

PRESENT:-

Conservative Group

Councillor Watson (Chairman), Atkin (substituting for Councillor Mrs. Brown), Ford, Harrison (substituting for Councillor Mrs Hall), Mrs Patten, Mrs Plenderleith (substituting for Councillor Muller), Smith (substituting for Councillor Roberts) and Stanton

Labour Group

Councillors Chahal, Shepherd, Taylor and Tilley

In attendance

Councillor Mrs Farrington (Conservative Group)

EDS/17 **APOLOGIES**

Apologies for absence from the meeting was received from Councillor Mrs Brown, Mrs Hall, Muller and Roberts (Conservative Group)

EDS/18 **MINUTES**

The Open Minutes of the Meeting held on 2nd June 2016 were noted, approved as a true record and signed by the Chairman.

EDS/19 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

The Committee was informed that no declarations of interest had been received.

EDS/20 **QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 10**

The Committee was informed that no questions from Members of the Public had been received.

EDS/21 **QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 11**

The Committee was informed that no questions from Members of the Council had been received.

EDS/22 **REPORTS OF THE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

The Committee was informed that there were no Overview & Scrutiny Committee reports for it to consider.

MATTERS DELEGATED TO COMMITTEE

EDS/23 **CORPORATE PLAN 2016-21: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT (1 APRIL – 30 JUNE 2016)**

The Director of Community and Planning Services and the Director of Housing and Environmental Services jointly presented the report to inform Members of the progress made during the first quarter of 2016/17, highlighting action being taken to address those areas not currently on target.

Councillor Stanton queried the noise complaints in terms of the private and social housing figures, responded to by the Director of Housing and Environmental Services.

Councillor Taylor referred to the planning appeal details, querying the action being taken and the cost impact on the Council. The Director of Community and Planning Services confirmed that assessments were made of the likelihood of appeals and their impact, along with consideration as to whether legal advice, further training and/or the commission of consultants could reduce such impacts. The Director also stated that details of the total costs were currently unavailable. Councillor Shepherd repeated his previous requests for costs details, querying the delay. The Director undertook to investigate the matter further.

RESOLVED:

Members noted progress against the performance targets.

EDS/24 **UPDATE TO PRIVATE HIRE LICENSING POLICY**

The Senior Licensing Officer presented the report to Committee, outlining the changes made to the policy submitted for approval.

Councillor Atkin queried the signage requirements, a matter explained by the Senior Licensing Officer. The Chairman suggested that to add clarity, it should be made clear in the policy that the signage must be displayed externally.

Councillor Shepherd raised the matter of delays with DBS renewal checks. The Senior Licensing Officer clarified the position in terms of some areas being more in backlog than others, but that the proposal to make it mandatory for all drivers to be signed up for the DBS online checking service would greatly reduce any such delays.

RESOLVED:

Members approved the proposed changes to the Private Hire Licensing Policy, to come into effect on 1st October 2016.

EDS/25 **WORK PROGRAMME 2016/17**

RESOLVED:

That the Committee considered and approved the updated work programme for 2016/17.

EDS/26 **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AS AMENDED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985**

RESOLVED:-

That, in accordance with Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended), the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the Meeting as it would be likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that there would be disclosed exempt information as defined in the paragraphs of Part 1 of the Schedule 12A of the Act indicated in brackets after each item.

MINUTES

The Exempt Minutes of the Meeting held on the on 2nd June 2016 were received.

EXEMPT QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE NO 11

The Committee were informed that no exempt questions from Members of the Council had been received.

The meeting terminated at 6.20pm.

COUNCILLOR P WATSON

CHAIRMAN

REPORT TO:	**ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE**	**AGENDA ITEM: 7**
DATE OF MEETING:	**29th SEPTEMBER 2016**	**CATEGORY: DELEGATED/ RECOMMENDED**
REPORT FROM:	**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**	**OPEN/EXEMPT PARAGRAPH NO:**
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	**EMMA McHUGH 01283 595 716 emma.mchugh@south-derbys.gov.uk**	**DOC:**
SUBJECT:	**ADOPTION OF MODEL CONDITIONS AND GUIDANCE FOR DOG BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE ANIMAL BOARDING ACT 1963**	**REF:**
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	**ALL**	**TERMS OF REFERENCE:**

1. Recommendations

1.1 That Members approve the conditions and guidance contained in Appendix 1 of this report relating to dog boarding establishments, to come into effect upon adoption by Council.

2. Purpose of Report

2.1 To provide Members with the outcome of a consultation with interested parties.

2.2 To provide Members with the necessary information to be able to give full consideration to the recommendation contained in paragraph 1.1 of this report.

3. Detail

3.1 The boarding of dogs is a regulated activity by virtue of the Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963 (the 'Act'). The Council is responsible for issuing licences to the proprietors of businesses falling within the definition of an animal boarding establishment, and ensuring compliance with the Act.

3.2 The Act permits the Council to adopt conditions it deems necessary, or expedient in the particular case, as specified in section (3)(a) to (e) of the Act, namely:

(a) that animals will at all times be kept in accommodation suitable as respects construction, size of quarters, number of occupants, exercising facilities, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness;

(b) that animals will be adequately supplied with suitable food, drink and bedding material, adequately exercised, and (so far as necessary) visited at suitable intervals;

(c) that all reasonable precautions will be taken to prevent and control the spread among animals of infectious or contagious diseases, including the provision of adequate isolation facilities;

(d) that appropriate steps will be taken for the protection of the animals in case of fire or other emergency;

(e) that a register be kept containing a description of any animals received into the establishment, date of arrival and departure, and the name and address of the owner, such register to be available for inspection at all times by an officer of the local authority, veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner authorised under section 2(1) of this Act.

3.3 The Council currently licences a total of 17 establishments for the boarding of dogs in kennels. All current licences are controlled by conditions based on the 1995 Chartered Institute of Environmental Health's (CIEH) set of model conditions for kennels.

Proposed Conditions

3.4 The proposed conditions are the model conditions produced by the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) and are the basic minimum standards considered necessary to ensure animal health and welfare are maintained in boarding establishments.

3.5 The conditions also include guidance to assist existing licence holders and applicants in complying with the conditions. A copy of the draft conditions and guidance can be found at **Appendix 1.**

Consultation

3.6 Officers conducted a consultation exercise on these proposals with all existing licence holders and members of the public via the Council's website.

3.7 No responses were received during the consultation period. Therefore no changes have been made to the draft conditions.

4. Financial Implications

4.1 There are no financial implications to the Council.

4.2 Recommendation 1.1 will have no financial implications on existing licence holders.

5. Corporate Implications

5.1 These proposals will provide a clear framework for anyone wishing to start their own business which will contribute directly to the corporate vision to make South Derbyshire a better place to live, work, and visit, and to the theme of sustainable growth and opportunity.

5.2 These proposals will also demonstrate to members of the public that South Derbyshire District Council takes the safety and welfare of animals seriously, which contributes to the theme of safety and security.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

LICENCE CONDITIONS AND GUIDANCE

FOR

DOG BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

ANIMAL WELFARE ACT 2006

Adopted: #

DRAFT

Dog Boarding Establishment Conditions and Guidance

ENVIRONMENT: PROVIDING THE DOG(S) WITH A SUITABLE PLACE TO LIVE/STAY

1. Kennel Construction and Principles of Design

The correct design and construction of kennels is vital to prevent escape, minimise disease spread and stress to the dogs, and to make maintenance and hygiene management straightforward, and achievable by kennel proprietors.

Contact with urine / faeces from other animals should be avoided.

The design and layout of kennels should allow dogs to be able to control their visual access to surroundings and dogs in other kennels. It should also minimise the number of dogs that staff disturb when removing any individual dog and should also ensure the safety of staff when passing other dogs.

Dogs should have somewhere to go to avoid things that frighten them.

Kennels should provide a comfortable, dry, draught free, clean and quiet place to rest.

Dog unit design usually falls into two categories:

> **Outdoor** – dog units with indoor sleeping accommodation and individual, at least partially covered, outdoor runs directly adjoined to, and exclusive to, that dog unit.
> **Indoor** – kennel units with indoor sleeping accommodation and indoor runs directly adjoined to, and exclusive to, that dog unit.
>
> NOTE: On occasion the run may be separate to the sleeping accommodation. In such instances, the run is designated to, and for the exclusive use of the occupant/s of a particular sleeping accommodation.

A safe and secure reception area for handing over dogs should be available.

1.1 For disease control there must be no possibility of dogs within the kennel establishment (other than those from the same household), or other animals outside the kennels, coming into direct contact with each other.

1.2 New builds and extensions must comply with the recommendations for new builds in Annex B.

1.3 The interior and exterior of the buildings should be kept in good decorative order and repair. Outer paths, gardens, exercise areas and general surroundings should be kept in a good, clean, presentable condition.

2. Physical Construction and Integrity

General

The kennels should be safe, secure and free from hazards, and minimise the risk of injury to a dog, or escape of a dog.

2.1 The kennels must be structurally sound, and maintenance and repair of the whole establishment must be carried out regularly.

DRAFT

2.2 The kennels must be constructed of materials that are robust, safe and durable, and be well maintained in good order and repair.

2.3 Materials and paints/substances used in construction or maintenance must not expose dogs to any harmful chemicals.

2.4 The kennels must be built in compliance with good building practice, on a concrete base with a damp proof membrane. Where Building Regulations apply, these must be adhered to.

2.5 There must not be any sharp edges, projections, rough edges or other hazards which present risk of injury to a dog.

2.6 Windows must be escape-proof at all times.

2.7 Doors must have secure latches or other closing devices.

2.8 All wire mesh/fencing must be strong and rigid and kept in good repair to provide an escape and dig proof structure.

2.9 Timber, if used in existing buildings, must be of good quality, well-kept and any damaged areas sealed or over-clad. Wood must be smooth and treated and properly maintained to render it impervious. It is recommended that wood should not be used in exposed construction of walls, floors, partitions, door frames or doors in the dog kennelling area.

2.10 All exterior wood must be properly treated and of good quality.

2.11 Any storage areas must be dry and free from vermin.

2.12 Fixed electrical installations and all portable electrical appliances must be installed and maintained in accordance with current legislation.

Drainage

Drainage needs to be effective to ensure there is no standing water in the kennels, as this can be a reservoir for infectious agents.

2.13 The establishment must be connected to mains drainage or an approved, localised sewage disposal system.

2.14 Waste water must not run off into adjacent pens.

2.15 Adequate drainage must prevent pooling of liquids. A minimum gradient of 1:80 is advised to allow water to run off.

2.16 Any drain covers in areas where dogs have access must be designed and located to prevent toes/claws from being caught.

2.17 Drainage channels must be provided so that urine is not allowed to pass over walk areas in corridors and communal access areas. There must be no access to the drainage channels by the dogs housed in the dog units.

Secure Area

An enclosed secure area, for example a safety corridor, is essential to ensure that if a dog manages to slip out from its individual dog unit, it is still kept safely inside the kennels.

2.18 There must be an escape-proof area beyond the kennel unit to ensure that dogs are unable to escape from the premises.

2.19 For kennels where there are facing units accessed by an indoor corridor, the corridor must be at least 1.2 m wide. There must be facility for a dog to be able to hide to avoid visual contact with other dogs. Compliance can be achieved in various ways such as the use of indoor kennels or partitions.

2.20 There must be a securable door from which the secure area of the kennels can be viewed from the outside and this must be kept closed when not in use.

2.21 The door from the dog unit to the secure area must be escape-proof, securable, strong enough to resist impact and scratching, and to prevent injury. It must not be propped open.

2.22 The floor must be finished to produce a smooth, non-slip, impervious surface which is easy to clean and disinfect. Holes or gaps between tiles or paving slabs are not acceptable.

2.23 External doors/gates must be lockable and staff must have easy access to keys in case of emergency.

2.24 Sufficient lighting must be provided in the secure area to illuminate it all year round. Where practicable this should be natural light during the day.

2.25 The secure area must not be used as an exercise area.

Roofing

2.26 There must be a safe, secure, waterproof roof which should cover all of the sleeping accommodation and at least 50% of the attached individual run. For the run, roof materials used must be capable of filtering UV light and providing adequate shade.

3. Dog Units

A boarded dog is accommodated in a ‘unit’ comprising enclosed sleeping accommodation and an adjoining or designated individual run exclusive to that dog unit.

3.1 Dogs from different households must not share dog units.

Lighting

Lighting enables observation of the dogs and illumination for cleaning and working in the kennels.

3.2 There must be sufficient light in the kennel unit during the day to work and observe the dogs. Where practicable this must be natural light, but artificial light must be available.

3.3 Lights must be turned off to provide a period of darkness overnight.

Ventilation and Humidity

Fresh air is essential for the maintenance of good health and well-being as well as limiting the spread of infectious disease. Proper ventilation removes heat, dampness, odour,

airborne microbes and pollutant gases such as ammonia. High humidity should be avoided as it prolongs the survival of infectious agents.

3.4 Ventilation must be appropriate all year round (both cool in hot weather and avoiding cold draughts in winter). Localised draughts in the sleeping accommodation must be avoided.

Interior Surfaces

For disease prevention, dog units need to be easy to clean and disinfect.

3.5 All interior surfaces to which dogs have access must be durable, smooth and impervious, capable of being cleaned and disinfected, and be kept in good decorative order and repair.

3.6 Where concrete or other building blocks or bricks are used, they must be sealed to be smooth and impervious.

3.7 Surfaces which are peeling, scratched, chipped or in disrepair must be repaired or resealed to an acceptable standard, or replaced.

3.8 Ceilings must be capable of being easily cleaned and disinfected.

3.9 Junctions between sections must be coved or sealed.

3.10 Floors must be finished to produce a smooth, non-slip, solid surface and all surfaces must be capable of being easily cleaned and disinfected. (There must be no open gaps if using concrete slabs or tiling). In new constructions, floors must be laid to a minimum fall of 1 in 80, leading to a shallow drainage channel, or effectively covered deep drainage channel.

Accessing the Dog Units

Each unit needs to be easily accessible and provide a means of identification for each dog.

3.11 Each unit must be designed to allow staff to access and clean all parts of the dog unit safely.

3.12 Each unit must be clearly marked (e.g. numbered) and a system in place which ensures that relevant information about the dog in that unit is readily available e.g. feeding or information on medicinal treatments.

3.13 Each unit must have a securable, full height door for access.

3.14 Kennel doors must be strong enough to resist impact, scratching and chewing. They must be fitted to ensure they can be effectively secured.

3.15 Where metal bars and/or mesh and/or frames are used, they must be of suitable gauge (approximately British Standard 14 gauge) with spacing adequate to prevent dogs escaping or becoming entrapped. Where metal edging is used, this must not present a risk of injury to the dog.

3.16 Gaps or apertures must be small enough to prevent a dog's head passing through, or entrapment of any limb or body parts. To protect against this any such gaps must prevent the passage of a 50mm sphere, or smaller if appropriate. Galvanised Weld Mesh must be a minimum of 2 mm (British Standard 14 gauge) in thickness.

3.17 Large apertures in order to unlock a door must be avoided.

3.18 Door openings must be constructed such that the passage of water/waste is not impeded, or allowed to gather due to inaccessibility.

3.19 Doors must open inwards in order to protect the health and safety of attending staff.

4. Sleeping Accommodation

Dogs need sleeping accommodation which must be separate from the run and provide somewhere for the dog to hide. The floor should be insulated to prevent extremes of temperature.

A sleeping platform can improve barrenness, improve comfort and give a vantage point to small dogs.

4.1 The following principles must be achieved in order to give dogs a suitable and appropriate comfortable space, and for ease of cleaning and management. A dog must be able to sit and stand at full height, stretch and wag its tail without touching the sides. The floor area must be a minimum of twice that required for a dog to lay out flat i.e. at least twice the area taken up by the dog and also be a minimum of at least 1.9sqm/20sq feet. For two or more dogs sharing, the total area must be at least the sum of that required for each dog.

4.2 Kennels must have a minimum head room height of 1.8m (6 ft.) to facilitate adequate space for kennel staff to clean and handle the dogs.

4.3 Partition walls between the sleeping accommodation of adjacent dog units must be of solid construction to a height sufficient to prevent direct nose to nose contact.

Temperature in Sleeping Accommodation

In kennels, dogs need an adequate ambient temperature and additional heating/cooling facilities if this cannot be guaranteed in times of excessively cold/hot weather. Breed, body condition, medical condition, coat and age can affect an individual's ability to maintain its body temperature.

4.4 There must be a means of measuring, monitoring and recording temperature (maximum and minimum temperatures) representative of the temperature in the dog sleeping accommodation.

4.5 Insulation and temperature regulation in the kennels must aim to keep the ambient temperature in the dog sleeping accommodation above an absolute minimum of 10°C and below a maximum of 26°C.

4.6 There must be a documented policy in place for dealing with extremes of temperature and weather conditions (both hot and cold). There must be documented evidence that this is being implemented i.e. any deviations from the temperature cited in 4.5.

4.7 Dogs must be monitored to check if they are too hot or too cold. If an individual dog is showing signs of heat or cold intolerance then steps must be taken to ensure the welfare of the dog.

4.8 The dog must be able to remove itself from a direct source of heat e.g. lamp.

4.9 Heaters must not be sited in a manner or location where they present a risk of burning or electrocution to dogs or humans, or a risk of fire. Open flame appliances must not be used. All heating equipment must be installed and maintained in a safe condition.

4.10 Any electrical sockets in the sleeping accommodation must be waterproof and protected against damage e.g. out of reach or the use of safety cages.

Bedding

Bedding is important to help animals regulate their body temperature, to give traction and to keep animals comfortable. Old or infirm dogs can have difficulty rising if surfaces are slippery, and old, very young or infirm animals may have difficulty regulating their body temperature.

4.11 There must be a clean resting place to provide comfort and warmth which is situated out of draughts. A raised bed may aid in the avoidance of draughts.

4.12 A dog must not be left without bedding, unless instructed otherwise by the dog's owner. Soft bedding materials must be provided and adapted if necessary for old, young or infirm dogs to help regulate their body temperature. If a dog chews or destroys its bedding, it must be replaced with an alternative.

4.13 Bedding must be made of a material that is easy to wash/disinfect, or is disposable.

4.14 Bedding must be changed between dogs. Dog units and bedding must be cleaned and disinfected on being vacated.

4.15 All beds and bedding areas must be kept clean and dry.

5. Designated Run (in addition to and not including sleeping accommodation)

The attached run is an integral part of the individual dog unit.

A dog should have free access, at least during working hours, between the sleeping accommodation and attached run so that it can easily and safely access all parts of its unit.

Size of attached/designated run: This should be at least 2.42 sq m (26 sq feet) for dogs up to 60cm at the shoulder or 3.34 (36 sq feet) for larger dogs.

Access to different areas

5.1 Any part of the run to which the dog has access must be easily cleanable and maintained in good repair. Any replacement wood must be clad with a smooth impervious material.

5.2 The floor must be finished to produce a smooth, impervious, slip-resistant surface and all surfaces must be capable of being easily cleaned and disinfected. There must not be any open gaps if using concrete slabs or tiling.

5.3 Where dogs have access to mesh, the diameter of the wire must not be less than 2mm (British Standard 14 gauge welded mesh). Mesh size must not exceed 50 mm in any direction.

5.4 The run must not be used as the primary sleeping / bedding area.

5.5 The attached run must be roofed to a minimum of half the area, sufficient to give the dog protection against the weather. The roofing material must be translucent material capable of filtering UV light and providing shade.

5.6 The solid partition between individual attached runs must be sufficiently high to prevent direct nose to nose contact.

5.7 Where a dog poses a health and welfare risk to other dogs, he or she should be kept in a dog unit with full height solid partition walls (these can be temporary).

6. Outdoor exercise and exercise areas (separate from dog units)

Outdoor areas can provide opportunities for dogs to exercise, explore, investigate and interact with staff. Enrichment equipment and toys should be used as they can encourage activity and exploration of the area. Outdoor areas cannot have strict temperature regulation but need to protect dogs from extremes of weather.

Outdoor exercise areas for common use can be beneficial in terms of exercise/change of environment but increase the risk of disease spread, in particular worms, and the potential for injury.

There is a potential for injury if dogs from different households are allowed to exercise in the exercise area at the same time. In principle this should be avoided. However, if on occasion dogs which normally mix well socially are boarded at the same time and owners wish them to be able to exercise together in this area, then it is essential that informed consent for named dogs is sought.

All areas should be provided with an impervious, cleanable surface at least at the entrances (concrete, laid to a suitable fall to prevent ponding and promote drainage).

6.1 Dogs must be monitored whilst in outdoor exercise areas.

6.2 Exercise areas must not be used by more than one dog at any one time unless they are from the same household or prior written consent has been obtained from owners, in accordance with the documented Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). The owner must stipulate what mixing is to take place i.e. whether it is mixing with dogs selected by the proprietor or with named dogs only.

6.3 Exercise areas must be cleared of all potential hazards between dogs. Faeces must be picked up between dogs/occupancy and at least daily to prevent the roundworm *Toxocara canis* and other parasites from being established.

6.4 Dogs must not be restricted to such an area when climatic conditions may cause them distress. They must have constant access to fresh, clean water and shade and shelter so that they can seek protection from the weather.

6.5 Informed written consent from owners must be obtained to enable a dog to be walked outside the kennel facility.

6.6 An outdoor exercise area must be safe. For example, dogs should not be exercised on grass which has been treated with a chemical dangerous to dogs. Where artificial turf is used, it must be maintained in good repair to avoid ingestion hazards.

6.7 Exercise areas for common use, if used, must be suitably drained. Surface ponding of water must not occur and land drainage should be provided where necessary if normal site drainage proves inadequate.

6.8 Equipment such as tunnels, platforms and toys must be safe and maintained in a safe and clean condition.

7. Fire and other emergencies

Appropriate steps need to be taken to prevent fire and to protect dogs and staff in case of fire and other emergencies.

7.1 A Fire Safety Risk Assessment and implementation of all necessary control measures must be in place.

7.2 There must be a written emergency plan (acceptable to the local authority) which must be on display and known to staff, including a contingency plan should the premises be uninhabitable. This must include an evacuation plan for the dogs. An emergency telephone list must include fire, police and vets.

7.3 Firefighting equipment must be provided and maintained in good working order. Records of maintenance and inspection must be kept and made available for inspection.

7.4 Fire exits must be clearly marked and access left unrestricted.

7.5 The premises must comply with current legislation with regards to electricity, gas and other services (if connected).

7.6 There must be a residual current circuit breaker system installed on the electrical supply to each block of kennels.

7.7 There must be adequate means of raising an alarm in the event of a fire or other emergency. A model Emergency and Evacuation Plan is attached at Annex A.

DIET: PROVIDING THE DOG(S) WITH AN APPROPRIATE DIET

Fresh clean water and a suitable diet are basic nutritional requirements for physical health.

8. Drinking

Water is essential for all dogs. It is especially important for those fed on dry food.

8.1 Fresh water suitable for human consumption must be available at all times. Clean water must be provided daily in a clean container and changed or refreshed as often as necessary.

8.2 Water bowls must be non-porous and easy to clean/disinfect or disposable. They must be cleaned at least once daily.

9. Eating

All dogs require a well-balanced diet to stay fit and healthy.

Dogs have dietary needs that can vary, dependent on a number of factors (i.e. breed, age, health status, activity, weight). Dogs should be fed a balanced diet that meets their nutritional requirements.

Diet and frequency of feeding should be discussed and agreed with a dog's owner. Puppies, or dogs with specific needs, may need more frequent feeding.

Steps should be taken to minimise the risk of cross-contamination such as when handling raw foods, the use of sealed containers and washing hands after handling food stuffs.

9.1 There must be exclusive facilities (animal kitchens), hygienically constructed and maintained, for the storage and preparation of food for the dogs.

9.2 Refrigeration facilities must be provided.

9.3 A sink with an adequate supply of hot and cold water (suitable for human consumption) must be provided for the washing of food equipment and eating and drinking vessels. The sink must be connected to a suitable drainage system.

9.4 A separate hand wash basin with an adequate supply of hot and cold water, soap and hygienic hand drying facilities, and connected to a suitable drainage system must be provided for staff to wash their hands.

9.5 Clean, safe containers must be provided for the storage of foods and must be insect and rodent proof.

9.6 Dogs must be fed a balanced diet of a quantity and frequency suitable for their age, health status, reproductive status and lifestyle. This should be at least once per day. The type of food, specific diet or prescription diet is usually by agreement with the owner.

9.7 Food must be unspoilt, palatable, and free from contamination.

9.8 Food must not be left for excessive periods to prevent it being spoiled and attracting flies. Unconsumed wet or fresh food must be removed from the dog unit before it deteriorates, and before the next feed time. Dry food can be fed as indicated by the manufacturer.

9.9 One feeding bowl must be provided per dog.

9.10 Food bowls must be non-porous and easy to clean and disinfect, or disposable.

9.11 Food intake must be monitored daily and any problems recorded.

9.12 Dogs must not remain inappetent (not eating) for longer than 24 hours without seeking veterinary advice. If there are specific concerns veterinary advice must be sought earlier.

9.13 Dietary requirements, agreed with the owner, must be followed. If there are concerns about an individual dog's diet, veterinary advice must be sought.

9.14 Dogs displaying significant weight loss/gain during their stay must be evaluated by a vet and treated as such.

BEHAVIOUR: ENSURING DOGS CAN EXHIBIT NORMAL BEHAVIOUR

Good welfare depends on meeting both the mental and behavioural needs of dogs. How a dog behaves can indicate how successfully an individual is coping in its environment.

10. General points on dog behaviour

Changes in behaviour are often the first signs of illness or injury, so staff need to be familiar with and able to recognise common behaviours associated with stress, fear, pain and

anxiety, and behaviour changes, including a decrease in overall activity. Any change should be noted and followed up.

Exercise is important, not just for physical fitness but to alleviate boredom and allow dogs to exhibit normal behaviours.

Time away from the kennel can also provide opportunities for toileting, particularly for those dogs which only urinate or defecate on particular substrates, or away from their home enclosure.

Encouraging dogs to play can be a good way of keeping them active and is to be actively encouraged. The provision of suitable toys and feeding enrichment can provide an outlet for natural behaviours including chewing, playing, investigating and exploring. Changing toys regularly can reduce boredom.

Owners should be encouraged to provide toys for their dog. Toys provided by the owner should be the correct size and type for the individual dog and its behaviour. Toys should be kept within that dog's unit and used solely for that dog and returned to the owner at the end of the dog's stay.

10.1 The behaviour of individual dogs must be monitored on a daily basis and changes in behaviour and/or behaviours indicative of stress, fear, pain and anxiety must be recorded and acted upon. Those struggling to cope must be given extra consideration as per long stay dogs.

10.2 Any equipment used to walk dogs must protect the dog's welfare and must be correctly fitted and used. Items must be removed when the dog is returned to the kennel and kept in an easily accessible location. Items specific to a particular dog must be identified as such.

10.3 All dogs must receive toys and / or feeding enrichment unless veterinary advice suggests otherwise. The kennel must obtain the owner's written consent and discuss the provision of toys with the owner. Toys must be checked daily to ensure they remain safe.

10.4 Dogs need to be exercised on a daily basis away from the kennel unit. This can be on lead or off lead in a secure exercise area. Dogs which cannot be exercised must be provided with alternative forms of mental stimulation. This can include positive interaction with people and additional forms of toy and food enrichment.

11. Noise

Dog hearing is more sensitive than human hearing and thus noise levels uncomfortable for humans are likely to be very uncomfortable for dogs. Excessive noise contributes to adverse behavioural and physiological response. Dogs may be adversely affected by the sound of other barking dogs.

The kennel environment should be as calm and quiet as possible with noise producing equipment located as far away from animals as possible.

Soothing background music can be beneficial and may be provided but loud music may be stressful and should be avoided.

11.1 Procedures, management and the kennel construction must contribute towards avoiding exposure to excessive / continuous noise.

11.2 Dogs likely to be or showing signs of being nervous or stressed must be located in a suitable part of the kennels, bearing in mind their individual disposition. This could include:

- Elderly dogs
- Nervous dogs
- Dogs on some medications

Where a dog is showing signs of being nervous or stressed, steps must be taken to address this.

11.3 Dogs may be adversely affected by the sound of other barking dogs. This is particularly the case for puppies below the age of seven months, which can be susceptible to developing undesirable behaviour if stressed, frightened or anxious. Puppies under 7 months of age, must be located in the quietest part of the kennel establishment.

12. Long stay dogs

Occasionally dogs stay in a boarding kennels for extended periods (e.g. over 3 weeks). These dogs require special consideration such as additional environmental enrichment, regular health checks and extra attention from staff.

12.1 A written Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) must be in place explaining how to ensure the health and welfare of long stay dogs.

COMPANY: PROVIDING A DOG WITH THE COMPANY HE/SHE NEEDS

It is important from a welfare perspective to ensure that any need that a dog has to be housed, with or apart from, other animals, is met. Dogs are sociable animals and most need and enjoy company. For many dogs, one of the greatest stressors upon arrival into a kennel environment is the separation from their familiar social group.

13. Canine company and interactions

It is the responsibility of the establishment to ensure that all dogs remain safe from physical injury, the stress of inappropriate interactions and disease. It is often difficult to practically and safely introduce unfamiliar dogs to one another within a boarding environment. Equally, not all dogs may benefit/tolerate interaction with other dogs. Therefore, in a boarding environment interaction with dogs from different households should be avoided.

It is advised that a documented procedure to deal with in-season bitches is in place.

13.1 Only dogs from the same household may share a dog unit.

13.2 Dogs which share a dog unit must have sufficient space and adequate resources.

13.3 Dogs from different units must not share exercise runs or an exercise area at the same time unless prior consent is given.

13.4 Where possible dogs must be able to avoid seeing other dogs if they choose to. This facility should be included in the design for any new builds.

13.5 Where a dog may pose a risk to other dogs, he/she must be kept in a dog unit with solid partitions.

14. Human company and interactions

Most dogs enjoy and benefit from human company. Dogs socialised to humans can find human company and positive contact such as grooming, exercise, playing and petting (as appropriate for the individual animal and as advised by the owner) rewarding. They may show signs of stress when this interaction is decreased or absent. Other dogs will prefer minimal contact.

Kennel staff should find out from the owner how the dog normally reacts to human contact and other animals and endeavour to provide an appropriate level of contact. Each dog should be monitored. Those dogs that do not want human contact need particular attention to environmental enrichment.

A dog should not be forced to interact with a person/people unless necessary. A hiding place should be provided for a dog to avoid people should it wish.

The layout of kennels should minimise the number of dogs that staff disturb when removing any one individual, and should also ensure the safety of staff when passing other dogs or with a dog on a leash. For example, in existing builds, staff can minimise disturbance by choosing a route that passes the fewest dogs or placing reactive dogs where few dogs need to go past.

Suitable dog handling equipment (e.g. muzzles, grasper, gauntlets) should be available for use if necessary. Staff need to be adequately trained for its appropriate and safe use.

14.1 All staff must have the competence to handle dogs correctly and be able to identify dogs that are anxious or fearful about contact. Dogs must be always be handled humanely and appropriately to suit the requirements of the individual dog.

14.2 All dog handling equipment must be suitably maintained.

14.3 A protocol must be in place for dealing with difficult dogs, to include members of staff appropriately trained in the use of dog handling equipment.

14.4 Dogs must receive daily beneficial human interactions appropriate to the individual dog.

15. Multi-dog units

Dogs from the same family which normally live together may prefer to share a dog unit. Proprietors have a responsibility to monitor units where more than one dog is housed. Even though these dogs originate from the same household, dogs sharing a home may not necessarily get on, especially when confined. Therefore proprietors must monitor dogs to ensure that they are not experiencing fear/stress/distress/aggression from another dog. Only dogs from the same household can share a unit.

15.1 For any multi-dog unit (only appropriate for dogs from the same household) written authorisation must be obtained and dogs must be monitored. Consent from the owner must also include authority for separating dogs, should problems arise (e.g. dogs fighting or appearing ‘stressed’). Agreeing to a kennel’s Terms and Conditions will satisfy this.

15.2 There must be multiples of all resources (food and water bowls and sleeping areas), equal or greater than the number of dogs in the unit, to ensure that some dogs cannot monopolise resources and prevent the others from accessing them. Dogs must be carefully monitored, especially at feeding time.

15.3 There must be sufficient space for multiple dogs in the dog unit.

15.4 A separate bed must be provided for each dog.

16. Handling dogs

16.1 All handling must be safe and minimise fear, stress, pain and distress and dogs must never be punished so that they are frightened or exhibit aversive behaviour.

16.2 All staff must have the competence to handle dogs correctly.

16.3 Harsh, potentially painful or frightening equipment must not be used by kennel staff e.g. electric shock collars, spray collars, pinch/prong collars, choke/check chains. If such equipment is present when the dog arrives, these must be removed once the dog is in its kennel unit. Alternative handling equipment must be used throughout the kennel stay.

16.4 When removing individual dogs from dog units, staff must try to minimise disturbance to dogs in neighbouring dog units, e.g. staff must choose the exit that passes the fewest dogs.

HEALTH AND WELFARE: PROTECTING THE DOG(S) FROM PAIN, SUFFERING, INJURY AND DISEASE

17. Keeping records

In order to keep dogs healthy, the proprietor needs to have an organised system for registering all dogs at the kennels.

It is useful to know if dogs are insured, should problems occur.

The Control of Dogs Order 1992 requires that all dogs, whilst in a public area, must wear a collar and tag stating the name and address of the owner. It is recommended that all dogs boarded at the establishment should wear a collar and tag identifying the name and telephone number of the owner, or have the collar and tag secured immediately outside the kennel unit.

Under The Microchipping of Dogs (England) Regulations 2015, all dogs over the age of 8 weeks in England must be fitted with a microchip, unless a veterinary surgeon has certified (on an approved form) that a dog should not be microchipped for reasons of the animals health.

17.1 A register must be kept of all dogs boarded and available to key members of staff and to local authority inspectors if requested. Information must include:

- Date of arrival and departure.
- Name, age, sex, description of dog/breed and microchip number.
- Number of dogs sharing from same household.
- Name, address, phone number and email of owner (including emergency contact details).
- Name, address, email and phone number of emergency local contact (who may be able to take the dog if necessary).
- Dog's veterinary surgeon and details of dog's insurance.
- Neuter status.
- Dog's diet and relevant requirements.
- Dog's relevant medical/behavioural history, including treatment for parasites and restrictions on exercise.
- Dog's body condition score / weight.
- Consent forms e.g. veterinary treatment, consent to share or separate dogs if needed, consent regarding toys / interaction preferences, record of baskets

left at the kennels (Check vet consent forms i.e. own vet or designated vet if not in area).
- Record of date of most recent vaccination.
- Record of any international travel the dog has had.
- Any medical treatment the dog is receiving must be recorded and made visible to prevent mis-dosing.

17.2 If records are kept electronically they must be backed up. All records are to be kept for a minimum of 24 months in a manner that allows an authorised officer easy access.

17.3 If a dog on the Index of Exempted Breeds to be boarded the owners must produce a copy of the dog's licence and insurance certificate in order to admit the dog. The exemption certificate must be produced and be complied with throughout the dogs' stay in kennels. Dogs must not participate in any communal activities. Inspectors have authority to demand paperwork relating to boarders. The paperwork must be produced on demand and be appropriate and correct.

17.4 Dog units must be numbered and referenced with the records kept.

18. Monitoring dogs

In order to keep dogs healthy and to avoid suffering the proprietor needs to have an organised system for monitoring all dogs at the kennels.

It is recommended that in addition to regular daytime checks an evening round be carried out to check on all dogs, heating etc. An evening visit may be appropriate but needs to be balanced against the possibility of disturbing the dogs and causing noise nuisance.

It is recommended that dogs that are boarded for longer than 2 weeks are assessed at least every 2 weeks e.g. by body condition score and / or weight and the information recorded. This should be more frequent if there is cause for concern.

18.1 All dogs must be observed regularly throughout the day. Dogs must be checked daily for signs of illness, injury, stress, fear, anxiety and pain, and/or abnormal behaviour for that dog and to ensure that their needs are being met. Any signs of ill health or unusual behaviour must be recorded and advice sought without delay.

18.2 The kennel proprietor or responsible person must visit the dogs at regular intervals (of no more than 4 hours apart during the working day e.g. starting at 8.00 am, until 6.00pm), or as necessary for the individual health, safety and welfare of each dog.

18.3 Presence or absence of faeces and urine must be monitored daily. Any abnormalities in excreta must be recorded or acted upon as appropriate.

19. Disease control

Dogs are vulnerable to a range of serious infectious diseases, therefore disease control and rapid response to any signs of illness is critical. Infectious agents are spread in various ways such as direct contact, contact with infected surfaces/objects and aerosol spread.

The potential for infectious disease problems escalates where many dogs are kept together and a dog's immune system can also be affected by stress.

Disease spread can be minimised by:
- Using materials and design which are easy to clean and keeping them well maintained.

- Preventing contact between unfamiliar dogs.
- Ensuring excellent hygiene protocols within the kennels.
- Proper construction and hygiene management of the outdoor exercise areas (if used).
- Ensuring management protocols to minimise stress.
- Minimising and supervising movement of non-kennel staff through the kennels.
- Preventive treatments such as worming and vaccination.

Injury can be minimised by:

- Ensuring correct construction.
- Managing dog handling.
- Observing interactions between dogs from the same household sharing a unit.
- Ensuring dogs from different households do not share an outdoor exercise area at the same time.
- Managing risks during dog walking if it occurs.

19.1 Documented Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) must be in place and followed to prevent spread of disease, and staff trained in these procedures.

19.2 Dogs must not share a dog unit with another dog unless it is from the same household.

19.3 Dogs must not be allowed to roam in the secure area (safety corridor).

19.4 All dog units, corridors, common areas, kitchens etc. must be kept clean and free from accumulations of dirt and dust and must be kept in such a manner as to be conducive to maintenance of disease control and dog comfort.

19.5 Generally, dogs must remain in their assigned unit and must not be moved to other units (rotation) or to a holding unit, except for moving to an isolation facility or in the interest of the dog's welfare.

19.6 Facilities must be provided for the proper reception, containment and disposal of all waste in compliance with relevant waste legislation. Particular care should be taken to segregate waste arising from the treatment and handling of dogs with infectious diseases.

19.7 Isolation facilities must be available.

19.8 When there is any cause for concern regarding the health status of a particular dog, the dog must be isolated and the disease control SOP activated.

19.9 Any other activity undertaken by the proprietor, such as work with rescue dogs, stray dogs, or the breeding of dogs must be kept completely separate, and extra precautions taken to prevent the spread of disease, including separate facilities away from boarded dogs.

20. Cleaning Regimes

Cleaning regimes need to be implemented and checked. Proper cleaning and disinfection helps to reduce the spread of infectious disease to both animals and people. Cleaning regimes may include daily, weekly and monthly activities as appropriate.

Cleaning and Disinfectant Products

20.1 Products must be suitable to use and effective against the pathogens (especially canine parvovirus) for which the dogs are at risk and under the conditions present in the environment in which they are used.

20.2 Cleaning agents and disinfectants must be non-toxic to dogs if and when used appropriately.

20.3 The compatibility of different bactericides, fungicides and virucides (if used together and/or with a detergent) must also be taken into account.

20.4 Manufacturers' recommended guidelines for use, correct dilutions and contact time for use in cleaning and disinfection procedures must be followed. Standing water must not be allowed to accumulate in areas around the dog units due to the possibility of pathogens residing in these moist environments.

Cleaning and disinfecting routines for units when dogs are resident

Dogs need clean, comfortable dry bedding. Bedding should not be a source of infection.

Dogs can ingest infective agents from dirty dishes. Clean and disinfected dishes reduce the risk of disease. It cannot be guaranteed that the same dog will get the same dish each time, hence the importance of disinfection (or disposal after single use).

On a daily basis (and more often if necessary) the unit needs to be spot cleaned, any obvious food or waste removed, and all excreta and soiled material removed from all areas used by dogs.

20.5 There must be cleaning and disinfection routines in place for day-to-day management of the dogs and for ensuring a dog unit and all equipment is cleaned and disinfected effectively before a new dog comes in.

20.6 Beds and bedding material must be checked daily and be maintained in a clean, dry and parasite-free condition.

20.7 Drinking and feeding vessels must be changed/ cleaned and disinfected at least once a day, or disposed of.

20.8 Food and water dishes need to be cleaned and disinfected. This must not be at the same time, and preferably not in the same place, as other soiled items e.g. toys.

20.9 Grooming equipment must be kept clean and in a good state of repair and serviced according to manufacturer's guidelines. If provided by the owner, it must only be used on that dog and must be sent home with the dog.

20.10 Any equipment that has been used on an infectious or suspected infectious animal must be cleaned and disinfected after use.

20.11 Toys must be cleaned and disinfected between use for different dogs, disposed of, or returned to the dog's owner (if they came in with the dog).

20.12 Each kennel must be thoroughly cleansed, disinfected and dried between dogs. All fittings and bedding must also be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected at that time.

20.13 Kennels of long stay dogs will require periodical thorough cleaning, disinfection and drying.

Handling Dogs

Hand washing facilities should be readily available in appropriate locations and easily accessible.

Frequent hand washing should take place.

20.14 A suitable range of muzzles of varying sizes and a suitable dog catching device must be kept on site. Staff must be trained and competent in the safe and effective use of such items.

21. Vaccination, Fleas, Worms and other Parasites

Vaccination is a vital part of disease control and kennels should understand the potential consequences of dogs that have not been adequately vaccinated in terms of the risk to those particular dogs, other dogs and their own insurance.

If owners have treated their dogs for worms and fleas before entry to the kennel, the proprietor must note when this occurred and what products were used.

Vaccination against kennel cough (infectious tracheobronchitis) should be recommended.

21.1 There must be a documented policy for dogs coming to the kennels having protection against appropriate diseases (Occasionally there will be veterinary advice on a specific dog regarding vaccination and its health status and this should be taken into account).

21.2 An up-to-date veterinary vaccination record must be seen to ensure that dogs boarded have current vaccinations against canine parvovirus, canine distemper, infectious canine hepatitis (adenovirus) and, leptospirosis. The date of the most recent vaccination must be recorded preferably with a valid until date. Certification from a veterinary surgeon of a recent protective titre test may be accepted in individual cases as evidence of protection against adenovirus, distemper and parvovirus. The certificate must state that it is valid for the period of stay at the kennels. It is the decision of the kennel proprietor whether to accept such a certificate.

21.3 Primary vaccination courses must be completed at least 2 weeks before boarding.

21.4 Homoeopathic vaccination is not acceptable as it will not protect against infectious diseases.

21.5 If there is evidence of external parasites (fleas, ticks, lice) the dog must be treated with an appropriate and licensed insecticide. Treatment must be discussed with a veterinary surgeon before administering. Consent from the owner will be required.

22. Isolation Arrangements

All establishments need to have a means of providing appropriate isolation that will allow for the care of sick dogs which develop signs of infectious diseases, to minimise the risk to other dogs. How this is physically provided (ranging from being able to shut off an end unit of the kennels and using a separate door, to having a separate building) may vary. In many kennels the dog is taken straight to the vet.

22.1 All establishments must provide appropriate isolation to allow for the care of sick dogs that develop signs of infectious diseases.

22.2 If the isolation facilities are provided by the attending veterinary practice, a letter must be provided by the practice stating that they are prepared to provide such facilities. If not, the stated isolation protocols must be followed.

22.3 The isolation area must provide separate, self-contained facilities for the isolation of suspected infected dogs and must have a separate entrance to the rest of the dog units.

22.4 Protective clothing and footwear must be worn when handling dogs in the isolation facility, and sanitation protocols adhered to, to avoid the transmission of disease. Whilst in use, the clothing should be kept in the isolation unit and not be removed other than for cleaning and disinfection.

22.5 Protective garments must be changed and laundered with an appropriate disinfectant or disposed of immediately after handling a dog with a suspected infectious disease.

22.6 Hands must be washed and disinfected between handling dogs.

22.7 Separate feeding and water bowls, bedding and cleaning utensils must be stored in the isolation unit ready for immediate use. The use of different coloured cleaning utensils to the rest of the kennels may help with this.

22.8 Any dogs in the isolation facility must be checked regularly and unless a separate person is caring for them, they should be visited after the other dogs.

22.9 A documented Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is required for barrier nursing.

22.10 Should a dog need to be removed from its unit it must wear a collar and tag.

22.11 In emergency cases, such as admission of unvaccinated dogs because of owner hospitalisation, there must be provision to be able to place these animals in isolation.

23. Veterinary Treatment and Healthcare

Access to veterinary care is vital for any dog, and is a legal requirement.

23.1 If medication is necessary, it must **only** be used for the dog for which it is intended and written instructions for use must be followed.

23.2 A veterinary practice must be appointed for the establishment. The name, address and telephone contact number, including out of hours provision, of the veterinary surgeon used by the establishment must be displayed in a prominent place, close to the telephone and accessible to all members of staff.

23.3 Where dogs require wiping of eyes, grooming or other cleaning regimes, these must be carried out frequently enough to keep the dog clean and comfortable providing it is safe to do so.

23.4 When a dog is suspected of being ill or injured (staff should be trained to recognise when a dog requires veterinary care), a veterinary surgeon (and where possible, this should be the dog's own vet) must be contacted for advice immediately. Any instructions for treatment given by a veterinary surgeon must be recorded and strictly followed with further advice sought if there is ongoing concern.

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23.5 Medicines must be stored safely and securely in a locked cupboard, at the correct temperature and used in accordance with the veterinary surgeon's instructions. Any unused medications must be returned to the owner or prescribing vet.

23.6 Procedures must be in place in case of death or escape and all staff must be made fully aware of these procedures. Arrangements for the storage of cadavers must be in place until the owner can be contacted e.g. prior written agreement with the attending vet. Contact with the owner must be made as soon as possible.

24. Holding Kennels

Routine use of holding units is not recommended as they are an additional source of cross infection to dogs.

24.1 Holding kennels may be provided for temporarily kennelling a dog for not more than 12 hours. Holding kennels, if provided, must comply with conditions as required for main kennels. Holding kennels must be a minimum area to allow the dog to exhibit normal traits i.e. dog must be able to sit and stand at full height, stretch, lie flat and wag its tail without touching the sides.

24.2 Dogs must be provided with a bed, food and water.

25. Transportation of Animals

Transportation can increase risk for dogs, both of disease (from unclean vehicles or carriers) or of escape. A vehicle should be viewed as an extension of the premises and therefore the same principles of hygiene, care and disease control apply. If the journey is long, appropriate resources must be provided.

25.1 Any relevant transport legislation must be complied with to protect welfare, prevent injury or unnecessary suffering.

25.2 Dogs must be comfortable and suitably restrained whilst in transit.

25.3 All vehicles and equipment must be kept clean and disinfected after each collection or delivery.

25.4 Dogs must not be left unattended in vehicles.

25.5 External temperature can pose a risk to a dog's welfare; therefore vehicles must have adequate ventilation and temperature control.

GENERAL LICENSING PROVISIONS

26.1 A copy of the licence shall be displayed prominently in the boarding establishment.

26.2 All proprietors of boarding establishments shall have appropriate insurances in place.

Staff Training

26.3 All staff who handle and care for dogs must be adequately trained in the work they are expected to carry out and competent in day to day boarding kennel management and in ensuring the dogs' welfare as well as their safe handling.

26.4 Staff must also be trained in emergency procedures to follow and all other aspects of the licence conditions which are pertinent to their work.

26.5 Written policies and procedures setting out how the kennel will ensure all aspects of the welfare of dogs in their care as well as their staff should be provided.

26.6 Where staff are employed, whether permanent or temporary, a written training policy should be provided. The licence holder must be able to demonstrate that relevant training has been carried out (via appropriate training records) on all aspects of the care of all ages of dogs and updated regularly. The following are regarded as essential topics to be covered in the training programme relating to the care of dogs: Animal Health and Welfare; Behaviour; Cleanliness and Hygiene; Feeding and Food Preparation; Disease Prevention and Control; Recognition of Sick Animals; Dog Handling; Health and Safety; Emergency Procedures; Relevant Legislation.

Supervision/responsibility

26.7 The kennel proprietor or a responsible person over the age of 18 years should always be present to exercise supervision and deal with any emergencies whenever dogs are boarded at the premises.

26.8 The kennel proprietor or responsible person over 18 years of age should live on site or a key-holder must live within a reasonable travelling time from the kennels. An emergency contact number must be clearly displayed at the entrance to the kennels.

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Annex A
Emergency Evacuation Plan

Introduction

The sample emergency evacuation plan detailed below focuses on what to do in the event of a fire. It is important to bear in mind that other emergencies can occur. Therefore, consideration should be given to developing plans for the following situations:

- General evacuation plan
- Flooding
- Lack of heat
- Lack of water

Fire Emergency Evacuation Plan

Prior to formulating an Emergency and Evacuation Plan (EEP) carry out a Fire Risk Assessment (FRA) to identify any potential fire risk hazards within your establishment.

Emergency situations and the requirement to evacuate from the establishment can arise from a number of situations like; Fire, Flooding, Damage to building, Power failure and disease.

Being prepared and planning a simple but well understood procedure to be carried out in the event of an emergency is essential to offer maximum protection for you, your staff and the animals in your care. This need not be a lengthy document but should be readily available for viewing by all staff with a plan of the site giving exit points, location of telephone, emergency equipment (fire extinguishers and storage of leads/baskets/cages) RVP (rendezvous point) and designated holding area for animals. The emergency contact details of a supervisor or the proprietor and the establishment's Veterinary Surgeon should also be displayed.

Fire Risk Assessment

1. Identify potential fire risk hazards in the workplace

2. Decide who might be in danger (staff, visitor, animal) in each area

3. Evaluate the risks arising from hazards and what can be done

4. Record your findings

5. Keep assessment under review

In the event of a fire breaking out within your establishment, remember that your safety and those of your staff is of prime importance and no risks should be taken which may compromise any person's safety. No task in tackling the fire or evacuating animals should be undertaken unless it is safe to do so.

Upon Discovery of Fire

- Leave fire area immediately
- Close all doors behind you
- Alert occupants of building by sounding alarm (if present) or yell "Fire"
- Telephone Fire and Rescue Services dialling 999 from a safe location
- Evacuate animals when it is safe to do so to the designated holding area
- Use exit to leave building

Upon Hearing of a Fire Condition

- If safe, staff can assist with evacuating animals/occupants
- Leave building via nearest safe exit
- Close doors behind you
- Remain Calm
- Proceed to the designated RVP area

Fire and Evacuation Action Plan

Planning Your Escape	You only have a short time to get out so prepare a plan of escape in advance rather than waiting until there is a fire or evacuation of the establishment. Think of another way out in case the normal route is blocked. Know where door and window keys are kept. Know where spare leads/baskets/cages are stored. Know where the RVP/Holding areas are.
If you discover a Fire	Leave fire area immediately. Close all doors behind you. Sound the alarm and call 999 from any phone. Stay calm, speak clearly and listen to the operator. Where safe to do so, assist others to evacuate and remove animals to the safe holding area. If there is a fire elsewhere in the establishment, stay where you are and await instructions or if you have to move remember to check doors with the back of your hand before opening. If it feels warm, do not open it and go another way. If there is a lot of smoke, crawl along floor where the air will be cleaner. If in doubt – Get out, Stay out and get the Fire & Rescue Services Out.
Contacts in an Emergency	**(enter details here)** • Proprietors name and Telephone Number(s) • Supervisors Name and Telephone Number(s) • Establishments Veterinary Surgeons Name(s) and Telephone Number(s) • Telephone at (enter location) • Emergency equipment at (enter location) • RVP at (enter location) • Animal Holding area at (enter location) • Fire Extinguishers located at (enter location) • Keys kept at (enter location)
RVP = Rendezvous Point	

The onus is on the boarding establishment to ensure adequate fire prevention precautions are in place.

It is recommended that plans and details for large boarding establishments are lodged with the police and fire authorities. Fire prevention advice may be sought from the Fire Prevention Officer based at your local fire and rescue service. This officer can give advice on fire drills, fire escapes, equipment and should be consulted when new build are constructed or existing buildings modified.

Smoke detectors are recommended and you must make sure that fire detection and fighting

equipment are easily accessible and regularly tested. Exit routes should be kept clear. Staff should be familiar with the fire evacuation procedure by the use of fire drills and how to use the fire extinguishers. All fire safety requirements are set out in the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

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Annex B
Guidance for New Builds

When planning a new build boarding establishment, initial planning needs to consider the number, period of time and types of dogs to be accommodated.

Advice must be sought from the Local Authority, Fire Protection Officer and where possible a recognised animal behaviourist. Building regulations must be followed at all times.

As knowledge and material change, recommendations for better construction and care can change. For anyone undertaking a new build boarding establishment, the following advice and recommendations must be followed. When replacing (or adding to) parts of an existing facility, new build advice must be followed.

Throughout the planning of new establishments all aspects should ensure excellent animal welfare, good staff working conditions and a good customer experience.

Size of kennel unit

Dog units must have a minimum height of 1.8m and there should be full height solid partitions between kennel units to prevent nose to nose contact.

The minimum size of dog units below are recommended sizes and it is expected that many new boarding establishments will be significantly larger than this. The recommended sizes are derived from the space allowance requirements for dogs kept for the purposes of boarding, seizure, scientific purposes, rescue and quarantine and ensure that as a minimum they are consistent with the January 2017 Home Office Code of Practice for the Housing and Care of Animals Bred, Supplied or Used for Scientific Purposes.

For dogs below 20kg, the minimum recommended sleeping area must be at least 2.0m^2 and exercise area, 2.5m^2.

For dogs greater than 20kg, the minimum recommended sleeping area must be at least 2.0m^2 and exercise area, 6.0m^2.

Structure

All areas of new animal units must be built on a concrete base with insulation and a damp proof membrane. Floors should ensure no pooling of liquids can occur so that cleaning and drying are easily facilitated. A minimum gradient of 1:80 is recommended.

Particular importance should be taken with the safety of the structure to ensure their use are able to withstand scrubbing, disinfecting, hosing pressure washing and steam cleaning. It must also be nonporous and chew/scratch resistant.

Wood should be avoided in new build structures. Where concrete/bricks are used these should be smooth, sealed and impervious. Moulded plastic, reinforced plastic coated glass, pre-formed plastic surfaced board are also suitable materials.

There must be no apertures that can trap dog body parts. This is essential around door handles, locks and windows. Any apertures greater than 50mm should be protected from the interior of the kennel either by metal plates or wire mesh to ensure that dogs are safe within the boarding environment.

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Kennel Design

The design and layout of kennels must allow dogs to control their visual access to their surroundings and dogs in other kennels. This means having the ability to both avoid and enable visual contact with other dogs and their surroundings.

Planning should ensure ability to remove dogs from kennels with minimal disturbance to other dogs and the safety of staff.

New kennels must be positioned so that individual units are not exposed to excessive light, sun or darkness during the day.

Dogs are particularly sensitive to noise. The use of sound minimising material and sound proofing should be considered. Noise control should also consider the maximum number of dogs per block and facility to have different areas for varying age groups.

From the planning stage the flow of liquids through the buildings as a whole must be considered, including the location of drains and level of fall. Drainage channels should be positioned close to doors so that urine does not pass over walk ways.

The ventilation system should be designed to minimise draughts and noise disturbances. New build structure should include automatic systems to ensure heating/cooling and ventilation is appropriate.

Outdoor exercise area

Of the dog unit

The outdoor area must contain sufficient shelter to give the dog protection against the weather whilst still providing security and allowing sufficient ventilation and daylight.

Some of the roofing material should be translucent and filter UV radiation and provide adequate shade.

There should be a secure safety area to which all exercise areas open to ensure any escaped dogs are contained and as a safe place for staff to retreat to.

Communal exercise area

Communal exercise areas must be suitably drained to ensure pooling of water does not occur. Land drainage needs to be provided where necessary if normal site drainage is not sufficient.

Entrances must be reinforced, concreted or paved to ensure a hazard free, cleanable entry and exit route.

Isolation

The ability to separate dogs is important. This can be to isolate during a disease outbreak, for behavioural reasons or due to varying age groups requiring alternate environments.

Each establishment should have isolation facilities that are physically isolated from other dogs.

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Annex C
Behaviour/Environmental Enrichment

1. Monitoring of behavioural signs

Individual dogs respond in different ways when they are feeling anxious, frightened, stressed or in pain. It isn't therefore possible to provide a definitive list of signs but some of the signs which might be seen include:

- emergence of fearful behaviour e.g. cowering, hiding, aggression
- yawning
- lip-licking
- snout licking
- avoidance of eye contact
- over-grooming or self-mutilation
- performance of repetitive behaviour e.g. pacing, spinning, circling, bouncing
- shivering
- trembling
- paw-lifting
- weight loss
- loose faeces
- consumption of faeces (coprophagy)
- prolonged periods of vocalisation e.g. barking, howling, whining
- kennel chewing

Spending time and becoming familiar with each and every dog is highly recommended as that will make it easier for people to recognise when a dog is finding it difficult to cope in kennels.

2. Environmental enrichment

Environmental enrichment applies to various ways of providing dogs with control and choice over their physical and social environment and increasing species-typical behaviour to improve their well-being. However, it is often limited to the provision of toys and feeding devices. Although these are important, there are other methods which can be used. This section provides information about a variety of methods of enrichment which can be used in a kennelled environment.

Providing contact with people

Dogs are sociable animals and most need, enjoy and value company. Many will miss the companionship of their owner(s) whilst being boarded and being away from their family group can be one of the most stressful aspects when kennelled. It is therefore important that, where appropriate for the individual dog, individual circumstances, and it is safe to do so, company with people is provided.

Time with people can be increased through activities such as grooming, exercise, playing and petting. Some owners may also be agreeable to short periods of reward-based training. Dogs which are fearful or anxious may not want to be groomed or played with but can still benefit from having someone close by so spending a period of time sitting outside the kennel talking or feeding treats may help.

Providing contact with other dogs

Dogs have a natural desire for contact with one another and many value and enjoy each other's company. However, providing contact with other dogs in a boarding environment is normally restricted due to health and safety concerns for individual dogs. Where dogs are

from the same family keeping them apart from one another may cause distress and so where there are adequate resources e.g. size of kennel, sleeping area, food and water bowls, consent from the owner and the dogs are able to be monitored, it is recommended that they are housed together.

Providing toys

Toys can help increase play and reduce boredom but interest can often quickly reduce. To maintain novelty and interest, different toys should be offered on a regular basis and, if possible, should involve staff; dogs find toys especially exciting when they are part of, or the focus of, a game. They should also be presented appropriately, be safe, a suitable size and provided as part of a consistent routine, wherever possible.

Most dogs find chewing toys and bones rewarding and relaxing and many seem to prefer chewable toys. Providing a chewable toy is recommended. If little interest is shown, in one particular item, there is a wide range of manufactured chew toys and bones on the market, so trying others may help.

Whenever new devices or toys are provided, it is important to ensure that they don't cause stress to the animal and they should be monitored closely when first introduced.

It is often feared that providing toys or chews to dogs leads to possessive behaviour but research has shown that not to be the case for the majority of dogs. Fear most often causes possessive behaviour due to the dog having been punished previously for not giving up objects. This can be avoided by using distractions such as taking the dog for a walk, or giving it another toy or food treat when removing the chew toy. Dogs can also be trained to leave objects on command in return for treats.

Where dogs are housed in the same unit, it is advised, for safety reasons, not to leave dogs alone with toys.

Providing feeding devices

A variety of feeding devices are available but probably the most widely used are commercially available rubber cone-shaped toys. Research using this specific type of toy has shown that dogs often find them rewarding and relaxing and can prevent or reduce signs of compromised welfare. Research has also shown that when dogs that interact regularly with them have them removed, a significant increase in stress hormones is experienced and many also show an increase in behaviour indicative of poor welfare. It is therefore very important that the provision of these specific types of toy is predictable e.g. that they are provided each and every day and around the same time. The correct size and type of feeding device must also be chosen.

Feeding devices do not have to be bought however and alternative feeding devices are fairly easy to prepare and, depending on what is chosen, can also provide opportunities for other behaviour:

- Paper bags rolled down to contain food
- Scrunched up pieces of paper
- Cardboard tubes with the ends flattened or folded down to make it more challenging
- Frozen cubes of diluted broth
- Biscuits frozen in ice cubes
- Rope/chew toys (natural fibres only) soaked in gravy and then frozen
- Fresh, crunchy fruits and vegetables, such as carrots, wedges of cored apples and cucumbers.

Similar to toys, there are concerns about the provision of feeding devices leading to possessive behaviour and the advice provided about toys is also relevant here.

Where dogs are housed in the same unit, it is advised, for safety reasons, to separate dogs before providing with feeding devices.

Kennel furniture – Platforms

Kennels can be barren environments offering little opportunity for dogs to carry out natural behaviours or provide little choice within their environment. Platforms can help with this by increasing complexity and available three-dimensional space. This can provide a dog with somewhere to hide or a vantage point from which to carry out lookout behaviours that can be particularly important for smaller dogs, which may not otherwise be able to see out of the kennel without standing on their hind legs. Platforms also offer protection from a cold or wet floor, providing a more comfortable and warmer area to rest.

Although staff may have concerns about the safety issues of platforms e.g. when entering the kennel, the dog could be at their head height, this can be avoided. For example, if the platform is in the sleeping area, staff could remove the dog from the exercise area and vice versa. Alternatively, the dog could be trained to jump off the platform so that situations of potential conflict are avoided. In some cases, a platform may be unsuitable, for example, for an elderly dog or one with reduced mobility and in such situations alternatives ways for the dog to hide, be comfortable etc. should be provided.

Furniture in outdoor exercise areas

Enrichment does not have to be confined to the kennel environment but can also be incorporated into exercise areas or paddocks. Platforms are beneficial in outdoor areas providing opportunities for exploratory as well as vigilance behaviours. Whilst tunnels and pipes offer the same behavioural opportunities, they are also areas in which to seek shade. Paddocks provide sufficient space to include boxes which when filled with sand allow dogs to dig. Natural furniture can also be considered such as the use of safe and non-toxic plants, bushes and shrubs for dogs to push through and explore as well as trees which dogs can investigate and mark.

Putting enrichment into practice

Every dog is an individual and will vary in what they find valuable so it is important that different methods of enrichment are tried to identify what it is that each dog likes and gains from. As well as the different types of enrichment listed above, odours and sounds can also be beneficial to dogs and can be cheap and easy to introduce. For example, diffused odours such as lavender and camomile have been found to be beneficial for kennelled dog welfare as well as classical music played at conversational level.

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Annex D
Disease, Vaccination and Disinfection

Infectious diseases can spread in many ways and adequate precautions should be taken to prevent and control the spread of infectious and contagious diseases and parasites among dogs.

Some infectious diseases are zoonotic i.e. they can be spread from animals to humans and so appropriate cleaning and good hygiene is essential to ensure there is no spread of disease among dogs and visitors. For example, urine should be carefully handled as the human form of leptospirosis is Weil's disease. Infections by zoonotic diseases can affect any age group but immuno-compromised people, the young or elderly are particularly at risk and as such not be in contact with potentially infectious dogs.

It is important that kennel proprietors and their staff are trained to recognise signs of ill-health so that they can seek veterinary attention accordingly. These may include, but is not limited to, vomiting, diarrhoea, coughing, loss of appetite, ocular/nasal discharges, lethargy, excessive drinking. If there is any concern about the health of a particular dog, veterinary advice should be sought.

The diseases listed below are potentially fatal. Vaccination is available in the UK and is a requirement prior to boarding.

Canine parvovirus: causes severe vomiting and diarrhoea and is easily spread on hands, clothing, shoes, leads and from the environment. This virus can remain in the environment for a long time and can be very resistant to cleaning. The source is from the faeces of an infected dog. (Additionally, other infectious diseases affecting the gastrointestinal tract including Giardia, Coronavirus, Salmonella and Camplyobacter can also be spread via contact with infected faeces).

Canine Distemper (morbillivirus): this causes a wide range of clinical signs including fever, nasal discharge, thickened pads, depression, diarrhoea, and neurological signs. This is spread by sneezing droplets but the virus can persist in the environment in appropriate conditions and this is therefore a source of contamination.

Canine Adenovirus (infectious canine hepatitis): causes gastrointestinal and hepatic disease. The virus is spread by close contact with body fluids from infected dogs, however, due to its ability to persist in the environment, this is also a source of infection.

Leptospirosis: this is a bacterial infection which causes serious liver and kidney disease in dogs. It is spread by contact with infected urine and vaccination does not always prevent the shedding of the leptospires (infectious agents) from the urine. Foxes can also spread the disease. Careful handling of urine is therefore essential.

Vaccination against Kennel Cough (infectious tracheobronchitis) is also available and recommended:

Kennel Cough: This is a complex of respiratory pathogens, the most common being Bordetella bronchiseptica, causing harsh, retching coughing. This can be particularly problematic in the kennel environment, as such staff should be aware of clinical signs. Vaccination is aimed at decreasing the shedding of the disease by infected dogs and reducing clinical signs. The disease is spread by contact with infected sneeze and cough droplets.

Biosecurity, Cleaning and Husbandry

Whilst vaccination is available and an important part of disease management, good husbandry is also essential. This includes not only managing the dogs in terms of avoiding contact and minimising stress, but also cleaning routines and recognising how the behaviour of staff can impact the transfer of disease.

Cleaning products should have bactericidal, virucidal and parvocidal activity for removal of infectious organisms. i.e. they must have the ability to kill bacteria, fungi and viruses. Surfactant components are needed to clean the residual dirt from the environment prior to disinfection. It might be a combination of products is needed but it is essential they are compatible for use together.

Bleach is commonly thought of as a disinfectant. It is not as effective at killing bacteria, fungi and viruses as more commonly used commercial disinfectants. It may cause toxic effects to animals and staff as well as degrading the structure of the building. If can also be corrosive due to is oxidative effects. Although it can have disinfection properties at certain concentrations generally due to the risks involved it is not a suitable disinfectant for use in animal premises.

All chemicals and substances must be safe and appropriate for the environment they are being used in. It is important that instructions, both in terms of dilution and contact time with the surface they are meant to be affecting, are strictly adhered to.

Cleaning regimes should be in place for daily, weekly and monthly cleaning. For example:

Daily: remove all soiled material and wash contamination away using detergent if necessary. Dry after cleaning. Remove soiled bedding and replace with clean. Hose down and dry exercise areas where impervious material is used. Dispose of faeces according to waste regulations.

Weekly: remove all furniture from kennels, hose down using disinfectant and allow to dry before returning furniture.

Notes

Standing water is a source of infection of certain diseases such as Giardia. Thorough drying of surfaces is essential after cleaning.

Disinfectant will not be effective against solid organic material. It is therefore essential that cleaning take places *prior* to disinfection.

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Annex E
Body Condition Score Sheets

Available at www.wsava.org/guidelines/global-nutrition-guidelines

REPORT TO:	**ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE**	**AGENDA ITEM: 8**
DATE OF MEETING:	**29th SEPTEMBER 2016**	**CATEGORY: DELEGATED/ RECOMMENDED**
REPORT FROM:	**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**	**OPEN/EXEMPT PARAGRAPH NO:**
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	**EMMA McHUGH 01283 595 716 emma.mchugh@south-derbys.gov.uk**	**DOC:**
SUBJECT:	**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – LICENSING DEPARTMENT**	**REF:**
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	**ALL**	**TERMS OF REFERENCE:**

1. Recommendations

1.1 That Members note the performance of the Licensing Department in relation to the Key Performance Indicators

2. Purpose of Report

2.1 To provide Members with an update on the Licensing Department and the Key Performance Indicators

3. Detail

3.1 As part of the audit of the Licensing Department held in 2014, service standards were put in place with regards to target times for the processing of complete applications and dealing with any complaints received by the Department.

3.4 The Licensing Department will provide a quarterly update as to the Department's performance against the service standards. The results for the previous two quarters are:

Private Hire Licensing

Type of Licence Application	May to July 2016
Private Hire Vehicles (5 days)	99%
Private Hire Drivers (10 days)	88%
Private Hire Operators (5 days)	100%

Licensing Act 2003

Type of Licence Application	February to April 2016
Personal licence (10 days).	100%
Grant of premises licence (15 days after grant)	100%
Variation of designated (15 days after grant)	100%
Transfer of premises licence holder (15 days after grant)	100%
Variation of premises licence (15 days after grant)	100%
Minor variation of premises licence (15 days after grant)	100%
Temporary event notice (1 day)	100%

Enforcement

Type of Application	February to April 2016
Acknowledgement of complaint within 2 days	100%
Letter detailing works required within 10 days	100%
Notify complainant of outcome of investigation within 10 days	100%

4. Financial Implications

4.1 There are no financial implications to the Council.

5. Corporate Implications

5.1 The service standards demonstrate that we support local businesses whilst protecting local residents which contribute directly to the corporate vision to make South Derbyshire a better place to live, work, and visit, and to the theme of sustainable growth and opportunity and safety and security.

REPORT TO:	**ENVIRONMENTAL & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**	**AGENDA ITEM: 9**
DATE OF MEETING:	**29 SEPTEMBER 2016**	**CATEGORY: DELEGATED**
REPORT FROM:	**FRANK MCARDLE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**	**OPEN**
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	**MIKE ROYLANCE 01283 595725 mike.roylance@south-derbys.gov.uk**	**DOC:**
		REF:
SUBJECT:	**SOUTH DERBYSHIRE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2016-2021**	
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	**ALL**	**TERMS OF REFERENCE: EDS03, EDS10 & EDS11**

1.0 Recommendations

1.1 That Members approve the new South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-2021.

2.0 Purpose of Report

2.1 To seek Member's support for the new Economic Development Strategy for the District.

3.0 Detail

Background

3.1 In 2013 Members approved the South Derbyshire Economic Development Statement which carried forward the vision and objectives set out in the earlier South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy (2008-2012). In November 2015 Members determined that a new Economic Development Strategy should be prepared, reflecting recent changes in economic development structures and policies and local economic conditions.

3.2 A programme of research, consultation and analysis has subsequently been undertaken. This has included a questionnaire-based telephone survey of one hundred businesses in South Derbyshire which was independently conducted, in partnership with Groundwork. A broad cross section of respondent businesses was achieved, with a mix of geographical location, size and sector. Further responses were received via the option to complete the Business Survey online. In parallel a review of relevant policy documents was undertaken, together with an analysis of existing studies and socio-economic data.

3.3 The findings of the desk research and Business Survey were combined to create an Issues Paper outlining the emergent issues for the new strategy. These were presented to Members and used as the basis for workshops with businesses and partner organisations. The Issues Paper was also made available for public comment

via the website. The aim was to test the findings, to identify any issues that had been overlooked and to consider actions that would address the challenges. This work was then used to update the Strategy.

The Role of the Strategy

3.4 The function of the Economic Development Strategy is to set out an understanding of the economic challenges and opportunities currently facing South Derbyshire and to put forward a vision for the further development of the District's economy. The Strategy will also contribute to the development of other key policies, including the Local Plan.

3.5 Whilst the production of the Strategy has been led by the District Council, it sets out a common understanding and vision that has emerged from research and consultation with all interested parties.

Implementation

3.6 South Derbyshire District Council is involved in a range of economic development activities that directly contribute to the development of the local economy and workforce of the District. These include the following:

- Attracting inward investment
- Providing sites and premises for employment
- Attracting visitors
- Supporting business development
- Providing visitor information
- Implementing economic development initiatives
- Undertaking research, feasibility studies and project development, and providing support to partnerships

3.7 The actions of the Economic Development Strategy are expressed as Ambitions. This reflects the fact that the majority are dependent upon the joint commitment of the public, private and voluntary/community sector organisations operating in South Derbyshire. In some instances, they will also be dependent on securing external funding.

3.8 As such, the key delivery vehicle for the Economic Development Strategy will be through the South Derbyshire Partnership and in particular the Sustainable Development Group.

Vision, Objectives & Ambitions

3.9 The proposed new Economic Development Strategy can be found at Appendix A. The Vision, Objectives and Ambitions for the Strategy are as follows:

A more prosperous, better connected, increasingly resilient and competitive economy will make South Derbyshire a better place to live, work and visit at the heart of The National Forest.

BUSINESS	**Business support, access to finance & innovation**
1.	To attract new **inward investment**, plus reinvestment by existing businesses
2.	To provide **business support,** advice and signposting including to financial, exporting, innovation and other assistance
3.	To promote the development of the area's **key sectors**, such as manufacturing and tourism
SKILLS	**Recruitment, employment & skills**
4.	To work with businesses to meet their **workforce needs**, raising skills levels and productivity
5.	To address **employability** barriers, such as work-readiness, and the accessibility of work and training
6.	To equip young people with the skills and resources to realise their potential, promoting entrepreneurship and matching their **aspirations** with knowledge of the local economy
INFRASTRUCTURE	**Infrastructure for economic growth**
7.	To provide a range of **employment sites** and premises, and pursue associated infrastructure improvements
8.	To seek improvements to access and **connectivity** – both transport links, sustainable travel modes and services, and superfast broadband and mobile telephone coverage
9.	To support vibrant **town centres** as commercial, community and service centres

4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 There are no specific financial implications arising from this report.

5.0 Corporate Implications

5.1 The Economic Development Strategy will contribute directly to the Corporate Plan's vision to 'make South Derbyshire a better place to live, work and visit' and in particular to the theme of 'Progress - Encouraging inward investment and tourism opportunities: To further build on our significant achievements we will continue to help grow and diversify our strong economy to show that South Derbyshire is well and truly open for business. This includes harnessing the potential of The National Forest.

We will maximise opportunities for the future by encouraging the formation of new enterprises as well as the continued growth of existing businesses, visitor spend and inward investment (the injection of money from an external source into the District)'.

6.0 Community Implications

6.1 The Economic Development Strategy will contribute directly to the South Derbyshire Partnership's Sustainable Community Strategy vision of 'a dynamic South Derbyshire, able to seize opportunities to develop successful communities, whilst respecting and enhancing the varied character of our fast growing district'. 'Sustainable Development' is highlighted as a key theme, with the aim of achieving 'sustainable existing and new communities that meet the population's needs and aspirations'.

7.0 Conclusions

7.1 The previous Economic Development Strategy and Statement set the vision and direction for a successful period of economic growth in South Derbyshire, with increasing numbers of jobs and low levels of unemployment. The new Strategy aims to takes this forward over the period 2016-21.

7.2 In the coming years, South Derbyshire's economy will face a number of unique challenges, including maintaining the success of the manufacturing sector, accommodating high levels of population growth and, maximising the potential of The National Forest. South Derbyshire will also share some economic development challenges common to many areas, such as changing shopping habits that will continue to impact upon town centre vitality, or shortcomings in connectivity in more rural areas.

8.0 Background Papers

8.1 South Derbyshire Economic Development Statement 2013
South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2008-2012

Appendices

Appendix A: South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-2021

APPENDIX A

20/9/16

South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-2021

South Derbyshire
Economic Development Strategy 2016-2020

Contents

	Page
Foreword	3
Executive Summary	4
Introduction	6
Recent Events	8
Overview	11
Way Forward	15
Vision, Objectives and Ambitions	21

Appendices

1. Strategy Development	26
2. South Derbyshire Wards	27
3. Structural Changes	28
4. Policy Context	30
5. Statistical Overview	42
6. Key Sectors	53
7. Strengths and Weaknesses	58
8. Strategy Implementation	65

Acknowledgements

The Economic Development team at South Derbyshire District Council would like to thank all those who have participated in the development of this Strategy.

Further Information

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Foreword

South Derbyshire District Council's Corporate Plan 2016-2021 sets out a Vision to make the District a better place to live, work and visit. 'Progress' is one of its four key themes and central to this is the continued support and development of the local economy.

The South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy will directly contribute to the achievement of the Progress objectives. These focus on economic development, inward investment, The National Forest, tourism and town centre growth.

In order to further build on our significant achievements, the Council will continue to help grow and diversify our strong local economy to keep South Derbyshire well and truly open for business. This includes harnessing the potential of The National Forest.

We will maximise opportunities for the future by encouraging the formation of new enterprises as well as the continued growth of existing businesses, helping to increase visitor spend, and attracting inward investment.

Cllr Bob Wheeler
Leader, South Derbyshire District Council

Executive Summary

The Economic Development Strategy aims to set out an understanding of the economic challenges and opportunities currently facing South Derbyshire and to put forward a vision for the further development of the District.

Whilst production of the Strategy has been led by the District Council, it sets out a common understanding and vision that has emerged from research and consultation with all interested parties.

South Derbyshire has experienced a period of strong growth, with increasing numbers of jobs and low levels of unemployment. In the coming years, the area's economy will face a number of unique challenges:

- Maintaining the success of the **manufacturing sector** – South Derbyshire has one of the highest concentrations of employment in manufacturing in the UK, with products exported around the world; In contrast to most other areas of the country, the District has retained a major manufacturing sector. The challenge will be to provide the conditions for growth, address constraints, enhance productivity, and maintain the sector's success in an increasingly challenging global marketplace. This will avoid a dependence on public and service sector employment, predominantly located in larger centres in neighbouring areas.

- Accommodating high levels of **population growth** – South Derbyshire has had one of the fastest growing populations in the country over the last decade; This will continue, with extensive areas of new housing planned. The challenge will be to facilitate the provision of many more jobs, and a range of employment opportunities that are accessible locally to a rapidly growing workforce. This will avoid worklessness or higher levels of commuting and associated congestion.

- Maximising the potential of **The National Forest** – South Derbyshire is at the heart of The National Forest, a unique national initiative to create a new forest in one of the least wooded areas of the country. Millions of trees are being planted, creating an attractive environment and quality of life. The challenge will be to use the Forest as a basis to grow business sectors such as tourism, forestry and low carbon, particularly where they will support businesses in the countryside. This will avoid a decline in jobs and services in rural areas.

- South Derbyshire will also share some **economic development challenges** common to many areas, including: Changing shopping habits will continue to impact upon town centre vitality; Persistent pockets of deprivation and small numbers not currently engaged in the labour market; Shortcomings in connectivity in both urban and rural areas; and, Raising aspirations and work-readiness amongst some young people.

The Economic Development Strategy will aim to address these challenges and opportunities through the following Vision, Objectives and Ambitions.

Vision: A more prosperous, better connected, increasingly resilient and competitive economy will make South Derbyshire a better place to live, work and visit at the heart of The National Forest.

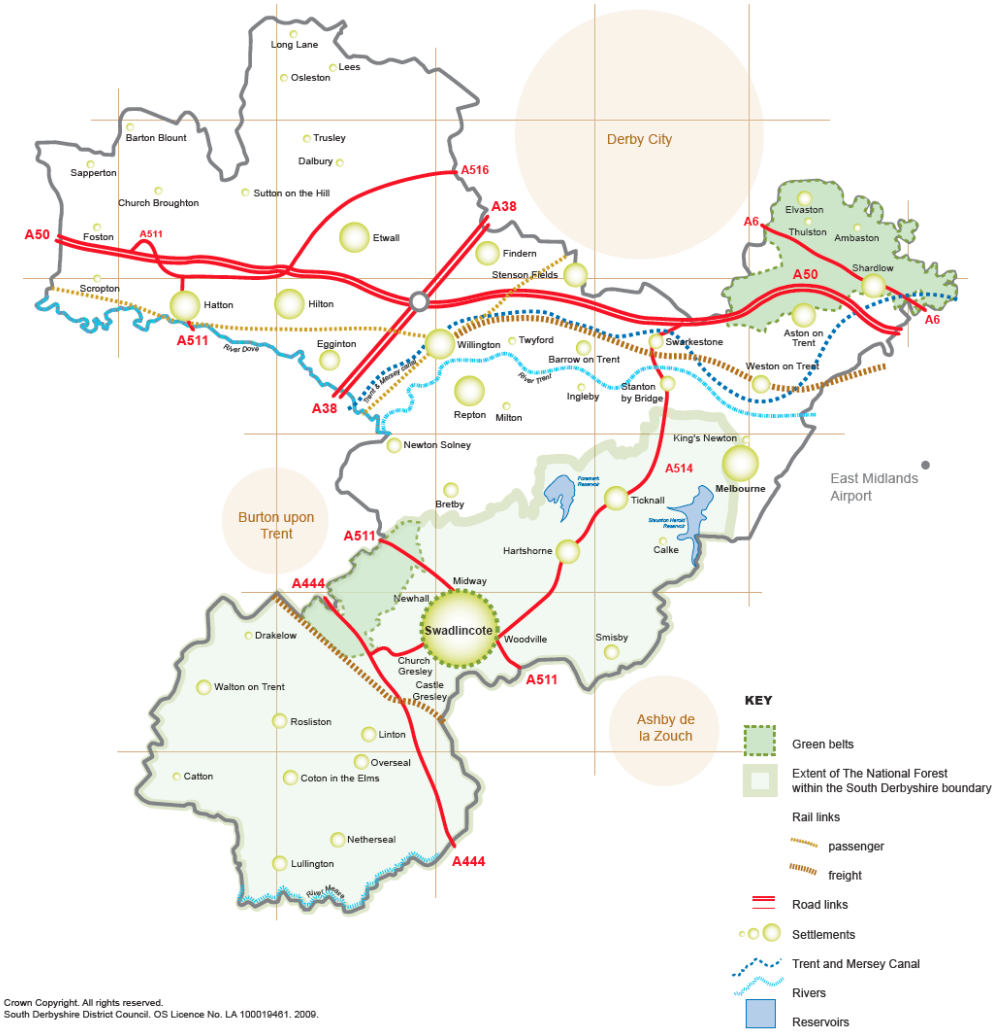
BUSINESS	**Business support, access to finance & innovation**
1.	To attract new **inward investment**, plus reinvestment by existing businesses
2.	To provide **business support,** advice and signposting including to financial, exporting, innovation and other assistance
3.	To promote the development of the area's **key sectors**, such as manufacturing and tourism
SKILLS	**Recruitment, employment & skills**
4.	To work with businesses to meet their **workforce needs**, raising skills levels and productivity
5.	To address **employability** barriers, such as work-readiness, and the accessibility of work and training
6.	To equip young people with the skills and resources to realise their potential, promoting entrepreneurship and matching their **aspirations** with knowledge of the local economy
INFRASTRUCTURE	**Infrastructure for economic growth**
7.	To provide a range of **employment sites** and premises, and pursue associated infrastructure improvements
8.	To seek improvements to access and **connectivity** – both transport links, sustainable travel modes and services, and superfast broadband and mobile telephone coverage
9.	To support vibrant **town centres** as commercial, community and service centres

The actions of the Economic Development Strategy are expressed as Ambitions. This reflects the fact that the majority are dependent upon the joint commitment of the public, private and voluntary/community sector organisations operating in South Derbyshire. In some instances, they will also be dependent on securing external funding.

Whilst some of the actions envisaged are core activities of the District Council, the majority will be undertaken in partnership with other organisations. As such, the key delivery vehicle for the Economic Development Strategy will be through the South Derbyshire Partnership and in particular the Sustainable Development Group.

Introduction

South Derbyshire, located in the centre of England, includes the rolling countryside to be found in the valleys of the Rivers Trent and Dove - with historic settlements, including Melbourne, Ticknall and Repton – and the market town of Swadlincote. In the north of the District, Shardlow on the Trent & Mersey Canal is one of only two inland canal ports to survive largely intact. The map below shows the position of the District in the sub-region.



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The District is also at the heart of The National Forest where, in twenty-five years, almost 8.5 million trees have already been planted. As Britain's boldest environmental project, this is a 'forest in the making' where part of the nation's future heritage is being created - providing an extensive green link between the ancient forests of Charnwood and Needwood. The dramatically changing landscape is bringing economic, environmental and social benefits through the creation of woodland sites and attractions for local people and visitors alike. Around one third of The National Forest is within South Derbyshire District.

As such, South Derbyshire is a largely rural district, covering an area of approximately 34,000 hectares (340 sq km) with a population of 99,300 (ONS Mid 2015 Estimate). To the north, the District adjoins the city of Derby and to the north

west stretches towards Ashbourne and the Peak District. The town of Burton upon Trent in East Staffordshire lies immediately to the west where the Rivers Trent and Dove create the county boundary. On its eastern side South Derbyshire extends from the River Derwent to the east of Derby, south along the Trent and then adjoins Leicestershire, bordering Donington Racetrack and East Midlands Airport. The southern boundary is shared with the counties of Leicestershire and Staffordshire.

South Derbyshire is steeped in history with stately homes scattered across its hills and valleys. The jewel in the crown is Calke Abbey, the second largest country house in Derbyshire after Chatsworth; Calke is hidden from public view as befitted the home of a reclusive family and offers a fascinating mixture of finery and faded splendour.

The main population and employment centre of the District is Swadlincote (approx. 40,000), with other sizeable settlements being the attractive Georgian town of Melbourne and the villages of Hilton, Hatton, Repton and Willington. For many years Swadlincote was important for mining and pottery manufacture due to its location on the South Derbyshire Coalfield. However, in the latter part of the 20th Century these industries declined dramatically. Today, South Derbyshire boasts a range of new industries and has the fastest growing population in the county and one of the fastest growing populations nationally.

In recent years significant new housing development has taken place in both Swadlincote and Hilton. These settlements are continuing to expand, together with new home construction at Drakelow and on the edge of Derby City. The main concentration of businesses may be found in Swadlincote which has a number of established business parks including Tetron Point. Other focuses include Melbourne, Hilton, Hatton and Shardlow. Additional employment land has recently been allocated adjacent to the business parks at Dove Valley Park (Foston) and Infinity Park (Sinfin), close to the A50.

The Trent Valley provides a natural transport corridor across the District giving good access to the regional and national road and rail network. There is a passenger rail station at Willington on the Birmingham-Derby line and a network of freight lines that once served coal-fired power stations in the area. The A50 passes through the District providing an east-west link between the M6 and the M1/M42.

The economy of the north of the District is very much inter-linked with that of the city of Derby, whilst Swadlincote and the southern parishes relate much more closely to the adjacent settlements of Burton, Moira and Ashby.

Recent Events

South Derbyshire emerged from the economic downturn relatively quickly and has gone on to experience positive growth over the last few years. Reinvestment by the District's major employers, continued inward investment and a dynamic small business sector have been key features of the recovery. This has been aided by a range of economic development activities led by organisations in the public and voluntary/community sectors, including the growth of The National Forest.

Economic development events in South Derbyshire over the last few years have included the following:

Business

- Continued development of South Derbyshire's major international companies including the introduction of the Toyota Auris hybrid model at Burnaston, expansion of the range manufactured at JCB Power Systems at Foston to include a 6 cylinder engine, and construction of a new coffee production facility at the Nestlé plant in Hatton.
- Expansion of tree coverage within The National Forest to 20% (originally 6%); accompanied by a growth in visitor accommodation and facilities.
- The growth of Swadlincote's larger businesses including Dellner (rail components), Keystone (construction products), and Brunel Healthcare (vitamins and minerals).
- Expansion of the accredited Swadlincote Tourist Information Centre's activities, including the popular "What's On" guide.
- Growth of The National Forest & Beyond destination marketing campaign – The National Forest attracted a record 7.8 million visitors in 2014, generating £373.8m of visitor spend and supporting some 4,842 jobs.
- £500,000 investment in Sharpe's Pottery Museum, including a new café extension, outdoor play area, 'Story of The National Forest' gallery and repairs to the historic kiln.
- A number of significant investments into the Melbourne area, including The One Off design agency and DG Light Haulage.
- Introduction of the South Derbyshire Business Advice Service providing free impartial one-to-one advice and 'Thinking of Starting a Business?' workshops for prospective entrepreneurs.
- Development of a town centre markets and events programme in Swadlincote including the introduction of a farmers' market and a Christmas market, plus individual events such as the 2020VISION photography exhibition, pancake races and Diamond Jubilee lunch, together with support for others' events such as the Festival of Transport, International Food & Drink Festival and Scarecrow Hunt.
- Development of the Tractivity inward investment system to provide an online property database, and gather information for the Vacant Commercial Property Bulletin and Investment Gazette.
- Introduction of business breakfasts and events to raise awareness of advice and support, and workshops to develop the skills of owners/managers.
- Introduction of the annual Business Awards including a gala awards evening.
- Award of Assisted Area status for three wards in South Derbyshire for the period 2014-2020 (Etwall, Stenson and Willington & Findern).

- Inward investment successes including Nampak Plastics at Dove Valley Park, Advance Lighting at Hilton Business Park and Clipper Logistics at Tetron Point Business Park.
- Delivery of a programme of support for independent retailers including advice and training, together with promotion of the town centre businesses and markets, including introduction of reusable Swadlincote 'shop local' bags.
- Creation of the 75 mile National Forest Way long distance footpath from the National Memorial Arboretum in Staffordshire to Beacon Hill Country Park in Leicestershire, plus numerous other footpaths and cycleways.
- Public and private investment in new and improved visitor attractions and activities, including at Rosliston Forestry Centre, Mercia Marina, Swadlincote Golf Centre, Swadlincote Ski & Snowboard Centre, Calke Abbey, Trent Adventure and the Apex indoor climbing centre.
- Award of 'Portas' Our Town First funding to Swadlincote town centre, enabling a range of retailer support activities to be undertaken.

Skills

- Renaming of Burton College and the establishment of Burton & South Derbyshire College's Swadlincote campus and Construction Academy.
- The loss of several long-standing employers during the economic downturn, though with the availability of their former premises facilitating the attraction of new businesses.
- Introduction of Jobs & Careers Fairs enabling jobseekers to meet prospective employers and have-a-go at new skills with training providers, whilst school children can learn about careers and businesses in the area.
- Delivery of employability activities to assist unemployed residents into work, in partnership with local community organisations, through the Work Club and ALICE projects.
- Creation of the South Derbyshire Young Enterprise challenge, aiming to raise aspirations and aid student's future transition from education into independent living and employment - developing life skills through working as a team to set up and run a small enterprise from a market stall.
- Delivery of the Raising Aspirations project working intensively with secondary school pupils at risk of failing to reach their potential through, for example, mentoring, positive role models, work placements, aspirational employer visits and raising awareness of employment and training opportunities.

Infrastructure

- Implementation of £2.3 million of town centre public realm improvement works in Swadlincote, including the redesign of The Delph public square and historic West Street together with a number of the adjoining pedestrian links.
- Delivery of a £250,000 environmental improvement programme to key arterial routes and town centre gateways in Swadlincote, including tree planting and business frontage improvement grants.
- Large scale private investment in Swadlincote town centre including 'The Pipeworks', a 110,000 sqft retail and leisure scheme, the rebuilding of an expanded Sainsbury's superstore and a number of residential projects.
- Consistently high levels of house building focused upon the southern periphery of Derby, at Hilton and in Swadlincote, including a new neighbourhood centre at Castleton Park.

- Construction of William's Yard in Melbourne, a small mixed use scheme of shops and offices successfully integrated into the Georgian town centre.
- Completion of the Business Navigator scheme which provided business security and resource efficiency advice to companies to help them reduce their overheads and environmental impact.
- Continued investment in the fabric of Swadlincote town centre's historic buildings, including the reinstatement of traditional shop fronts.
- Creation of The National Forest Walking Festival attracting visitors to enjoy a package of walks led by local community groups and promoting the history, ecology and attractions of the area.

Overview

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

The Appendices contain an in-depth review of current issues in South Derbyshire based upon research, survey work, consultation and analysis of data sources. A very brief overview of the findings may be found below.

STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
• Manufacturing sector, including skills base and supply chain • Central location in country/in road network/to markets/to workforce catchment • Available employment land • Presence of multi-national businesses • Tourism assets eg Calke Abbey • High levels of economic growth/ activity	• Swadlincote town centre; Proximity of larger centres • Connectivity – transport/ broadband • Out-commuting and congestion • Work-readiness • Accessibility of jobs and training • Persistent pockets of deprivation; Groups outside the labour market • Range of employment within the District
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
• The National Forest, canals • Proximity to Airports/Donington Racetrack/Infinity Park Enterprise Zone • Growing sectors including logistics and tourism	• Population growth/jobs needed • Infrastructure limitations; Limited investment • Dependence on one employer • Workforce skills/skill shortages in some specific roles • Climate change issues and impacts

South Derbyshire has experienced a period of strong growth in recent years, with increasing numbers of jobs and low levels of unemployment. Following the global economic downturn of 2008-13 and the UK's decision in 2016 to leave the European Union, future economic predictions are difficult to make with any certainty.

If national trends are followed, employment growth will be primarily led by the wholesale & retail trade, professional scientific & technical, and administration & support services sectors, with numbers of manufacturing jobs falling. However the District has not always followed general trends in the past.

Due to its location, the District will be heavily influenced by the fortunes of neighbouring settlements, in particular Ashby, Burton and Derby. It will also be impacted by the plans of major employers in the wider area such as East Midlands Airport and Rolls Royce.

Whilst the future is uncertain, it will undoubtedly be a period of continuing growth, transition and change in South Derbyshire with the creation of extensive new areas of housing, employment and forest. As a result, South Derbyshire's economy will face a number of unique challenges in the coming years.

Manufacturing

Maintaining the success of the manufacturing sector – South Derbyshire has one of the highest concentrations of employment in manufacturing in the UK, with products exported around the world; In contrast to most other areas of the country, the District has retained a major manufacturing sector. The challenge will be to provide the conditions for growth, address constraints, enhance productivity and maintain the sector's success in an increasingly challenging global marketplace. This will avoid a dependence on public and service sector employment, predominantly located in larger centres in neighbouring areas.

There are some 250 businesses in the District engaged in manufacturing. These range from micro businesses to some of the largest companies in the world. They include particular concentrations in transport equipment manufacturing, associated with the planes, trains and automobiles industries of the Midlands, food & drink with links to the brewing industry in Burton upon Trent and construction products with origins in minerals extraction. Labour productivity in South & West Derbyshire is the second highest in the East Midlands, though slightly below the national average.

In the context of a changing economy, there will be a need to assist the transition process. New businesses in growing industries will need to be established and existing businesses assisted in diversifying into new products and technologies. This will require re-skilling amongst some existing employees and a more general raising of skills levels amongst the local workforce to reflect the growing demands of employers and the need to raise productivity.

Population Growth

Accommodating high levels of population growth – South Derbyshire has had one of the fastest growing populations in the country over the last decade; This will continue, with extensive areas of new housing planned. The challenge will be to facilitate the provision of many more jobs, and a range of employment opportunities that are accessible locally to a rapidly growing workforce. This will avoid worklessness or higher levels of commuting and associated congestion.

The population of the District grew by some 13,000 between 2001-2011 (+15.9%, England +7.9%) making South Derbyshire the fifth fastest growing area outside the South East. Following the Census in 2011 the population is estimated to have grown by a further 1,000 per annum between 2011-15 to reach 99,300 (Nomis, 2016).

In the coming years South Derbyshire will accommodate not only its own growth but much of that of the City of Derby. Over the period 2011-2028 the adopted South Derbyshire Local Plan (Part One) will see at least 12,618 dwellings constructed in the District, focused on Swadlincote/Drakelow and the fringes of Derby City.

The outlook suggests that by 2030 the District's population will reach over 110,000 - driven primarily by migration. Some new residents will already have employment whilst other will be seeking opportunities in a fast growing area. Clearly this raises concerns about changing commuting patterns and increased usage of private vehicles in an area that already has a high number of car users and limited public transport services or sustainable travel options.

In order to meet job demands locally there will be a need for employment growth within existing businesses, together with the attraction of new inward investment and reinvestment by existing foreign direct investors. This will require the availability of attractive premises and employment sites that can compete with other localities.

There will also be a need to pursue a greater range of employment opportunities, such as a growth in the 'knowledge economy' (managerial and professional roles), which would also help to create a stronger, more diversified local economy. Some communities may need assistance in terms of, for example improving skills and travel options, to ensure that the benefits of job creation are felt locally - with good road links businesses in the District can access a large workforce catchment extending into neighbouring areas.

The National Forest

Maximising the potential of The National Forest – South Derbyshire is at the heart of The National Forest, a unique national initiative to create a new forest in one of the least wooded areas of the country. Millions of trees are being planted, creating an attractive environment and quality of life. The challenge will be to use the Forest as a basis to grow new enterprises (or diversify existing businesses) in sectors such as tourism, forestry and low carbon, particularly where they will support businesses in the countryside. This will avoid a decline in jobs and services in rural areas.

The National Forest is the key economic development initiative impacting upon South Derbyshire and one of the country's most ambitious environmental projects. It is transforming 500 square kilometres of the Midlands including parts of Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Staffordshire. The area encompasses a variety of landscapes including the ancient forests of Needwood and Charnwood and parts of the industrialised Midlands Coalfield and Trent Valley. The aim of the National Forest Company is to create a mosaic of land uses and activities, framed by 33% woodland cover, that will enhance the environment and economy of the area and improve the quality of life for residents.

The Forest area encompasses about half of South Derbyshire District but the impact is felt throughout. The Forest is also a driver for physical change in the southern part of the District and the former South Derbyshire Coalfield. The Forest has helped to address the physical legacy of past industries - reclaiming land, creating an attractive environment and changing perceptions of the area. To date woodland cover has increased from 6% to 20% of the area, and visitor facilities, both new and improved, and public access to the countryside has grown rapidly.

The Forest is creating opportunities for the growth and development of small and medium-sized businesses, facilitating farm diversification and supporting new sources of income and employment in rural areas. As the Forest develops, the potential for new business and employment creation will be felt most directly in the visitor and woodland economies. Opportunities in the woodland economy range from nurseries, timber production and forestry contracting through to the processing of wood products and the use of wood fuel for heat and power generation. Meanwhile tourism and leisure opportunities are developing far quicker than anticipated, including attractions, overnight accommodation (of all types), heritage and wildlife sites, events and festivals, and food and drink outlets, together with the benefits for

the sustainability of rural services and vitality of town centres arising from visitor usage.

There are opportunities to exploit the economic development potential of the Forest further, for instance, as a catalyst for the development of new businesses in environmental technologies or to use the increasing attractiveness and awareness of the Forest as an attactor for inward investment.

Economic Development Challenges

South Derbyshire will also share some economic development challenges common to many areas, including: Changing shopping habits will continue to impact upon town centre vitality; Persistent pockets of deprivation and small numbers not currently engaged in the labour market; Shortcomings in connectivity in both urban and rural areas; and, Raising aspirations and work-readiness amongst some young people.

Deprivation levels in the District have fallen in recent years according to the Indices of Deprivation. However District-level indicators mask some persistent issues that have been hidden by a more wealthy and skilled incoming population, often commuting to work outside of South Derbyshire. Some long-standing areas and groups remain disadvantaged but are now less visible, with pockets of deprivation persisting in both urban and rural areas of the District. Unemployment is low but there are significant numbers of residents with a disability or illness (or acting as a carer) preventing them from seeking paid employment, though levels are notably below the national average.

The Indices of Deprivation reveals that within the Swadlincote urban area, there are several neighbourhoods experiencing significant levels of deprivation relating to employment, education & skills, and low incomes affecting children. In some cases, deprivation levels in these areas have relatively worsened in recent years. A number of rural parts of the District have significant levels of deprivation in terms of barriers to housing & services. This reflects typically higher house prices and greater distances to services such as shops, schools and GP surgeries.

Way Forward

The way forward will be to build on South Derbyshire's assets and strengths whilst addressing its weaknesses and future challenges. These may be grouped in terms of business, skills and infrastructure.

Business

In order to cater for a growing population, redress high levels of out-commuting and replace employment that is being lost in declining sectors, the District will need to attract inward investment (and reinvestment by existing investors). South Derbyshire has a successful track record as a destination for relocating businesses to build upon. This will also help to diversify the local economy and add to its robustness.

South Derbyshire has a range of advantages including its central location, road and rail links, land availability and proximity to airports. There is scope to develop this further through the promotion of The National Forest brand and 'lifestyle' as a unique selling point and means of attracting more businesses that can offer higher skilled employment in the knowledge economy. There is also scope to actively target growth sectors, to attract supply chain companies connected with existing major businesses and to pursue tourism development, associated with East Midlands Airport and The National Forest.

A number of key business sectors have been identified in South Derbyshire based upon their current importance and/or future potential – Transport equipment manufacturing, Construction, Food & drink, the Visitor economy and Transport & logistics. In each instance the area boasts a particular competitive advantage.

Transport equipment manufacturers are able to build on the presence of an extensive base of workforce skills and supply chain businesses. Construction companies benefit from immediate access to raw materials, building product manufacturers and a Construction Academy training future employees. Food & drink operators profit from the District's numerous agricultural businesses and proximity to the brewing industry in Burton upon Trent with its associated processing expertise. Visitor economy enterprises are supported by the rapid development of The National Forest as a major tourist destination with a joint marketing campaign. Transport & logistics operators are drawn by the District's central location in the country, with lower operating costs and business parks adjacent to the national road network and close to East Midlands Airport.

The South Derbyshire key sectors relate closely to the Local Enterprise Partnership's priority sectors and may be promoted as drivers of the local economy and the basis for the creation of support structures and development of supply chains. Sectors operate at different scales ranging from a grouping of tourism operators across The National Forest through to transport equipment manufacturers collaborating across the Midlands.

South Derbyshire's local economy is undergoing transition, with general trading conditions becoming increasingly uncertain, dynamic and competitive. This gives rise to a need to support modernisation, diversification and growth amongst indigenous businesses and explore means of supporting the formation of new businesses. Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) will continue to fulfil a vital role in the local

economy and in future job creation. Meanwhile, supporting their efforts to increase productivity will enhance the competitiveness of companies' products and services in domestic and international markets.

Small business survival and growth is based upon sustaining competitive advantage. This can be assisted through the sharing of ideas and good practice and pursuit of innovation. An innovation may just be new to the business concerned or be a totally new product, process or service. Innovation and the sharing of good practice can be encouraged through, for example, the provision of business advice, exploitation of ICT, development of businesses/management skills, access to specialist advice and the establishment of links with Higher Education institutions and centres of excellence.

Small businesses may lack the time or the in-house expertise to take advantage of opportunities or address challenges. Business support services can provide expert advice and signpost specialist assistance on subjects ranging from innovation and exporting to financial assistance and resource efficiency. Businesses also benefit from a fair and consistent approach to business regulation, for example, in health & safety.

Business continuity is of increasing importance for enterprises of all sizes, with climate change issues and impacts a growing concern. The UK's climate change risk assessment highlights a number of issues specific to the East Midlands including: Increases in the frequency of flooding, affecting the operation of businesses and critical infrastructure; Summer overheating potentially contributing to heat-related health problems; and, Reductions in water availability, particularly during the Summer, leading to more frequent water use restrictions. Businesses will also need to adapt to national policy making aiming to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and promote low carbon and renewable energy options.

Promotion of healthy and sustainable workplaces will become increasingly important with an ageing workforce. A healthy workplace can reduce accidents, sickness absence, staff turnover and costs whilst enhancing productivity and reputation, aiding recruitment. Improving workforce health and wellbeing can deliver significant benefits to the economy as a whole and particularly to small businesses where productivity is critical to survival.

The District has a key role to play in contributing to the realisation of the vision for The National Forest, as described in The National Forest Strategy 2014-2024, thereby maximising the benefits for the whole of South Derbyshire. The Forest provides a unique opportunity to support the development of new and diversification of existing rural enterprises, in a range of businesses from visitor accommodation to food & drink outlets, and from forestry contracting to wood fuel.

The National Forest can be a catalyst for a new nationally-recognised visitor destination if the growth in visitor spend can be maintained. The key will be to increase overnight stays and support the growth of the smaller visitor businesses that predominate in the sector. Meanwhile, East Midlands Airport offers great potential for in-bound and business tourism.

Skills

With a changing economy both locally and nationally, higher levels of workforce skills are expected to be fundamental to future economic prosperity, productivity and growth. Action is required to promote a culture of lifelong learning amongst individuals and a commitment to workforce development amongst employers. Central to this will be the development of vocational skills amongst both young people, for example through apprenticeships, and amongst adults in terms of up-skilling and retraining where skills have become out-dated. Training provision should be aligned with current skills shortages and the future needs of industries that are growing locally.

South Derbyshire's resident population has slightly above average levels of higher occupations but slightly below average higher qualifications. There are several neighbourhoods in the Swadlincote urban area that are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally in terms of education, skills and training.

Whilst levels of economic activity are high in South Derbyshire, exclusion from the workforce may arise from a combination of barriers, such as low levels of literacy or numeracy, poor health, or limited access to transport or childcare. Some three quarters of working-age benefit claimants in the District have an illness or disability, or are caring for someone with those conditions - though levels are below national averages.

The aim is to establish pathways back into employment. For those closer to the labour market this may be assistance with CV/interview preparation, confidence building or work experience. For others more intensive assistance is required that can provide a stepping stone into unsupported employment, through for example, the provision of training in community venues, the promotion of volunteering, and supported work within social enterprises. Increasingly basic literacy, numeracy and IT skills will be an essential requirement for even low paid employment.

Accessibility to both training and employment opportunities is a key issue in a semi-rural District. Resident's dependence on access to a private vehicle for travel to work is much higher than the national average. Public transport routes and services are limited, whilst businesses often prefer sites close to the main road network which are typically away from centres of population. Further, many companies operate shift patterns and weekend working that require travel outside of peak hours.

Accessibility issues encompass the needs of residents, workers, businesses and visitors and demand a range of improvements. Enhancing links between centres of population and employment growth would ensure that local residents benefited from inward investment attracted to the District. However, in many cases new public transport services are unlikely to be commercially viable, at least in the short term, and will require public or private subsidy.

The prospects of the District's young people have been a major concern in recent years, with a number of the area's secondary schools experiencing challenging times. From an economic development perspective, the key issues concern careers advice and work readiness.

At times, there is an apparent mismatch between the career choices and course selections of young people and the qualified employees sought by local businesses. This can result in disillusionment amongst young people and the frustration of persistent skills shortages for employers. The aim is to equip young people with the skills and resources to realise their potential, matching their aspirations with knowledge of the local economy and growing sectors. Traditional attitudes to training and employment amongst pupils or parents may no longer reflect local economic circumstances. Encouraging a cultural change that raises expectations where necessary and links these to the area's future employment opportunities will enhance the long term prospects of young people.

Employers frequently cite a lack of work readiness or employability skills amongst school leavers, leading to a reluctance to take on and train young people. This can encompass reliability and motivation, literacy and numeracy, as well as initiative and team working. These can be addressed by informing expectations and enhancing understanding of the workplace through for example company visits, industry projects with employers and work experience placements. Promoting entrepreneurship can be a valuable approach, encouraging an awareness of business skills and multi-disciplinary teams and roles, together with associated career options, that will be valuable regardless of whether pupils subsequently decide to become self-employed.

Infrastructure

New employment land will be required to provide for a growing workforce and changing business demands. The District will need to ensure that it can offer a range of sites and premises to businesses, from high quality office parks through to small industrial starter units, in both urban and rural areas, together with the associated infrastructure.

Larger inward investors are attracted to the business parks along the A38 and A50 corridors, whilst the industrial estates in the urban areas often appeal to a more local relocation demand with employers keen to retain their skilled workforce. It will be crucial that both of these needs continue to be met through an adequate supply of available employment land. The local economy is changing and new business sectors will have different land use demands to those of the past. Further there will be a need to provide for both heavy industries and high quality office-based uses that may not be compatible.

New and existing business locations require good infrastructure provision, from road and rail, to utilities and broadband. Pursuing the co-ordinated provision of infrastructure will be a key factor in the attraction of inward investment. Whilst South Derbyshire is well connected to the national road network, links to Swadlincote itself are congested and infrastructure investment is required to open up brownfield land for new employment uses in a number of locations. In the north of the District growth is associated with the future expansion of Derby, including extensive new residential and employment land. In the south the development of The National Forest is radically changing the appearance and perceptions of the area, and attracting new housing and businesses.

Public intervention may be required if market failure is to be overcome with respect to some specific sites (eg for land reclamation or access improvements) and types of

premises (eg smaller units) and to improve the appearance of the area. The development of some forms of provision such as managed workspace or enterprise centres are rarely viable as purely commercial projects. Meanwhile, appropriate smaller scale commercial development in rural areas can facilitate local employment creation.

A number of major infrastructure schemes are proposed including: a new River Trent crossing and bypass of the village of Walton-on-Trent opening up the former power station site at Drakelow for mixed uses; the Swadlincote-Woodville Regeneration Route, mitigating congestion at the 'Clock Island', creating a new arterial route and opening up adjacent development land in the Woodville Regeneration Area; and, the South Derby Integrated Transport Link opening up the Infinity Park Extension employment land and a number of housing sites to the south of the city. In addition, there are numerous smaller and pinchpoint schemes that would improve the local highway network.

Transport will undoubtedly be a key issue with increasing traffic volumes on the District's roads. There will be a need to improve public and sustainable transport systems/services and promote their usage, and to encourage movement of freight by rail or waterway wherever possible. Movement of goods is predominantly by road despite the fact that the District is well-served by rail infrastructure that could be adapted or upgraded to enable improved freight services.

Infrastructure improvements would help to reduce congestion and business constraints. They could also promote greater cycling, walking and car sharing for both commuting and leisure trips. Similarly, visitors to The National Forest would benefit from recreational walking and cycling opportunities, enhanced bus services to attractions, or the greater usage of rail links such as The National Forest Line (formerly 'Ivanhoe Line').

Connectivity is vital to modern business activity and with local improvements the District could maximise the potential of existing strengths such as its national road links and proximity to airports. Equally important are communication links and in particular mobile telephone and superfast broadband coverage. High broadband speeds are vital to businesses of all types and whilst improvements are being made though initiatives such as Digital Derbyshire, there is a need to pursue further enhancements.

South Derbyshire boasts a range of physical assets which can contribute to its future economic development, not least the attractive countryside based upon the valleys of the Rivers Trent and Dove. This is being complemented by The National Forest and its potential as a catalyst for a range of wood-related and tourism businesses. These new industries have the potential to redress the decline of employment in predominantly rural sectors such as agriculture, mining and power generation. Usage by visitors can also enhance the viability of rural services, such as Post Offices. As the Forest develops there will be increasing scope for new initiatives, for example in alternative sources of power generation, creative industries and sustainable construction.

The District also has numerous heritage assets such as Catton Hall, many relating to the area's past industries and offering scope for further tourism development, such as the Trent & Mersey Canal, Shardlow Inland Port and potentially the reinstatement

of the Derby & Sandiacre Canal. Particular emphasis is placed on maximising the heritage potential of South Derbyshire's towns and rural centres.

Melbourne has a thriving Georgian centre with a range of independent retail and food & drink outlets that offer great potential for the attraction of additional visitors. The surrounding countryside is particularly attractive with the reservoirs at Foremark and Staunton Harold and a cluster of visitor accommodation and attractions including Calke Abbey and Melbourne Hall.

The appearance and vitality of town centres is fundamental to perceptions of the District and to the creation of a focus for community life. Swadlincote town centre is overshadowed by larger centres in close proximity. However, a number of significant investments in retail and leisure provision in recent years, ongoing improvements to heritage buildings, together with a rapidly growing and more prosperous local population and visitors drawn to The National Forest, offer potential for further improvement that will meet the needs and desires of the local community.

The Swadlincote Town Centre Vision was updated in 2012 and together with the public realm masterplan provides the basis for the collaboration of public and private sectors in the pursuit of an enhanced town centre. There is scope for significant retail, leisure, office and residential provision with substantial sites available within and adjacent to the town centre. Similarly, there is potential to recapture spending – in retail, leisure and food & drink - that is currently 'leaking' to neighbouring centres, through support for the town centre and its businesses.

Vision, Objectives and Ambitions

The Strategy's vision for economic development in South Derbyshire is as follows:

A more prosperous, better connected, increasingly resilient and competitive economy will make South Derbyshire a better place to live, work and visit at the heart of The National Forest.

The Economic Development Strategy will aim to address the identified challenges and opportunities through the following Objectives and Ambitions.

BUSINESS	**Business support, access to finance & innovation**
1.	To attract new **inward investment**, plus reinvestment by existing businesses
2.	To provide **business support,** advice and signposting including to financial, exporting, innovation and other assistance
3.	To promote the development of the area's **key sectors**, such as manufacturing and tourism
SKILLS	**Recruitment, employment & skills**
4.	To work with businesses to meet their **workforce needs**, raising skills levels and productivity
5.	To address **employability** barriers, such as work-readiness, and the accessibility of work and training
6.	To equip young people with the skills and resources to realise their potential, promoting entrepreneurship and matching their **aspirations** with knowledge of the local economy
INFRASTRUCTURE	**Infrastructure for economic growth**
7.	To provide a range of **employment sites** and premises, and pursue associated infrastructure improvements
8.	To seek improvements to access and **connectivity** – both transport links, sustainable transport modes and services, and superfast broadband and mobile telephone coverage
9.	To support vibrant **town centres** as commercial, community and service centres

The actions of the Economic Development Strategy are expressed as Ambitions. This reflects the fact that the majority are dependent upon the joint commitment of the public, private and voluntary/community organisations operating in South Derbyshire. In some instances, they will also be dependent on securing external funding.

BUSINESS Ambitions:	Indicative Actions	Key Partners Include
To attract new **inward investment**, plus reinvestment by existing businesses	Undertake **investor marketing** to raise the profile of South Derbyshire as a location for business, promoting available commercial land and buildings (eg vacant property bulletins, investor prospectus, attendance at trade shows, site guides)	DEP, Property Owners, Developers
	Operate an **investor support service** to assist potential investors, including maintaining an online commercial property database to promote vacant properties to expanding indigenous businesses and new businesses looking to relocate	DEP, Property Owners, Developers
	Work with partner agencies to attract **foreign direct investors** to the area and provide aftercare to investors once they have arrived	DEP, UKTI, Property Owners, Developers
To provide **business support,** advice and signposting to financial, exporting, innovation and other assistance	Provide an impartial **business advice service** that is free for businesses to access, assisting those thinking of starting a business through to established companies (eg one-to-one advice, workshops, peer-to-peer learning)	SDBAS Contractor, Business Assocs, D2N2 LEP
	Pursue **better business regulation**, ensuring a fair and consistent approach that is easier to access and understand (eg planning, health & safety, licencing, business rates) and promote good practice (eg resource efficiency, business continuity, flood prevention, climate change preparation, sustainable travel, workforce health)	D2N2, DCC, Business Assocs
	Proactively support **financial measures** that will assist smaller businesses (eg prompt payment of invoices, offering business rate relief, promoting local procurement, providing empty property relief)	Business Assocs
To promote the development of **key sectors**, such as manufacturing and tourism	Stage **business events** to raise awareness of assistance, and encourage networking and sector development	SDBAS Contractor, DEP, Business Assocs, D2N2 LEP
	Jointly undertake visitor **destination marketing** for The National Forest and beyond with partners to increase awareness of what South Derbyshire has to offer	Sharpe's Pottery Museum, NF&B, MPDD, Businesses
	Operate an accredited **Tourist Information Centre** in Swadlincote, supporting visitor businesses and providing information about events, attractions, accommodation and travel to tourists, businesses and residents (eg What's On Guide, venue guide, corporate guide)	Sharpe's Pottery Museum
	Encourage the staging of **public events** and markets that will attract visitors and raise the profile of the area, in particular town centres (eg Swadlincote Markets, The National Forest Walking Festival)	Market Contractor, NFC, Business Assocs

KEY: D2N2 LEP – Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Local Enterprise Partnership; DCC – Derbyshire County Council; DEP – Derbyshire Economic Partnership; MPDD – Marketing Peak District & Derbyshire; NF&B – National Forest & Beyond Partnership; NFC – National Forest Company; SDBAS – South Derbyshire Business Advice Service; UKTI – United Kingdom Trade & Investment

SKILLS Ambitions:	Indicative Actions	Key Partners Include
To work with businesses to meet their **workforce needs**, raising skills levels and productivity	Encourage employers to invest in **workforce training and development** and take-up available assistance (eg apprenticeships, ESIF-funded programmes)	Businesses, Training Providers, SFA
	Encourage developers of major housing sites to contribute to the development of the **construction sector** and skills locally	Developers, Training Providers, DWP, CITB
To address **employability** barriers, such as work-readiness, and the accessibility of work and training	Support **community-based employability** projects providing assistance to those seeking to enter or return to the labour market (eg volunteering, confidence building, CV writing, interview skills)	Voluntary & Community Organisations, DWP
	Promote **connections** between growing sectors and new inward investments, and unemployed individuals and deprived communities (eg Sector Based Work Academies)	DWP, Training Providers
	Pursue **travel to work** initiatives that improve access to training and employment, particularly for those without a car (eg car share and cycle hire schemes, out of hours public transport services, cycle and walking routes)	Businesses, EMEG, DCC, Developers, Public Transport Operators
To equip young people with the skills and resources to realise their potential, promoting entrepreneurship and matching their **aspirations** with knowledge of the local economy	Improve jobseeker's, parent's and young people's **knowledge of the local economy** and local employers, together with awareness of training and job opportunities in the area (eg jobs & careers fairs, guide to careers in the local economy)	Businesses, Schools, Training Providers
	Promote **entrepreneurship** through enterprise activities with local schools, improving team working and business skills, and raising awareness of self-employment as a career option (eg competitions)	SDBAS Contractor, D2N2 LEP, Schools, Market Contractor, Businesses
	Work with schools and businesses to raise aspirations, enhance **employability** skills and improve independent careers advice (eg improving access to work experience and developing interview skills)	D2N2 LEP, SFA, Schools, DCC, Businesses, D2 ESB

KEY: CITB – Construction Industry Training Board; D2 ESB – Derby & Derbyshire Employment & Skills Board; DWP – Department of Work & Pensions; EMEG – East Midlands Enterprise Gateway; ESIF – European Structural & Investment Funds; SFA – Skills Funding Agency

INFRASTRUCTURE Ambitions	Indicative Actions	Key Partners Include
To provide a range of **employment sites** and premises, and pursue associated infrastructure improvements	Ensure a supply of available **employment land** for all sizes and types of businesses, including appropriate sites in rural areas, and resist the loss of existing sites to other uses	Landowners, Derby HMA
	Pursue key **infrastructure schemes** with developers, funding and highways bodies to unlock sites, improve networks and reduce congestion (eg River Trent crossing/Walton by-pass, Swadlincote-Woodville Regeneration Route, South Derby Integrated Transport Link)	D2N2 LEP, DCC, Derby City, Highways Agency, Developers
	Maximise the economic development potential of **publicly-owned property** and explore opportunities to address unmet needs (eg small business units, enterprise centre, meeting space)	Public Bodies, Developers, Universities
	Maximise National Forest **tree planting** contributions as part of planning permissions for new developments	Developers, NFC
	Protect the area's natural and historical assets and continue to develop the **tourism product** (eg Rosliston Forestry Centre, Elvaston Castle, Sharpe's Pottery Museum, visitor trails)	NFC, HLF, FC, Sharpe's Pottery Museum, C&RT
To seek improvements to access and **connectivity** – both transport links, sustainable transport modes and services, and superfast broadband and mobile telephone coverage	Ensure new developments have good utility provision including superfast **broadband** and mobile telephone coverage, and seek improvements to existing poorly-served areas	Digital Derbyshire, Utility Providers, Developers
	Pursue the development of **transport links and services** between settlements and employment sites, service centres and visitor attractions for residents, commuters and visitors (eg cycleways, footpaths, cycle racks, changing facilities)	DCC, Developers, Businesses
To support vibrant **town centres** as commercial, community and service centres	Work with businesses to improve the **vitality**, profile and perceptions of the town centres (eg Shopping Guide, Wedding Fair)	Bus Assocs, Businesses, Swadlincote TIC
	Communicate to, and work with, the Community Safety Partnership to address any developing **crime and disorder** issues in the town centres (eg business security)	Bus Assocs, SSDP, Police
	Maintain high standards of street cleansing, landscape maintenance and accessibility, and offer **free parking** in town centres	Property Owners, Businesses
	Pursue building maintenance, signage, landscaping and **public realm improvements** in town centres, including frontage grant schemes (eg Swadlincote Townscape)	HLF, DCC, NFC, Property Owners

KEY: C&RT – Canal & River Trust; FC – Forestry Commission; HLF – Heritage Lottery Fund; HMA – Housing Market Area; SSDP – Safer South Derbyshire Partnership; TIC – Tourist Information Centre

Appendices

Appendix 1: Strategy Development

The development of the Economic Development Strategy was set out in a report to the District Council's Environmental & Development Services Committee on 19 November 2015.

Research

A questionnaire-based telephone survey of one hundred businesses in South Derbyshire was independently conducted, in partnership with Groundwork. A broad cross section of respondent businesses was achieved, with a mix of geographical location, size and sector. Further responses were received via the option to complete the Business Survey online. In parallel a review of relevant policy documents was undertaken, together with an analysis of existing studies and socio-economic data.

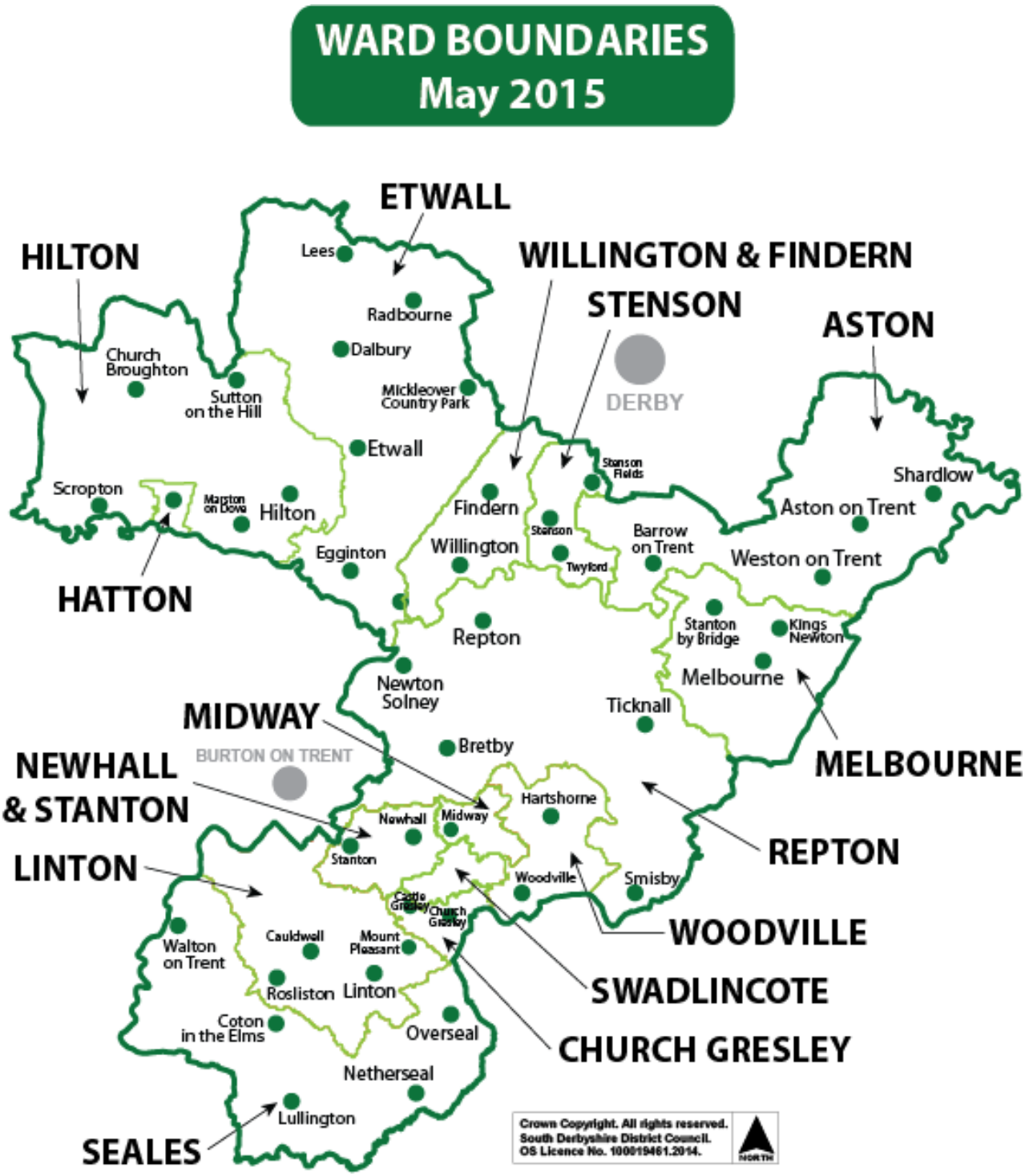
Issues Paper

The findings of the desk research and Business Survey were combined to create an Issues Paper outlining the emergent issues for the new strategy. These were presented to Members and used as the basis for workshops with businesses and partner organisations. The Issues Paper was also made available for public comment via the website. The aim was to test the findings, to identify any issues that had been overlooked and to consider actions that would address the challenges.

Adoption

The research and findings were then used to update the Strategy document. On XXXX 2016 the new 2016-2010 Strategy was adopted by the District Council's Environmental & Development Services Committee.

Appendix 2: South Derbyshire Wards



Appendix 3: Structural Changes

The global economic crisis commencing in approximately 2008 and change in national government in 2010 led to austerity measures and a dramatic restructure of the national, regional and local agencies involved in economic development.

Structural and organisational changes in economic development impacting upon South Derbyshire over the last few years have included:

- A decline in available public funding led to a reduction in the activities of a range of organisations such as the Derbyshire Economic Partnership (formerly Derby & Derbyshire Economic Partnership sub-regional strategic partnership); Visit Peak District & Derbyshire destination management organisation (or 'tourist board'); and, the Groundwork environmental organisation.

- Introduction of Local Economic Partnerships, including 'D2N2' covering Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. Local Enterprise Partnerships are 'locally-owned' partnerships between local authorities and businesses. They play a central role in deciding local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth and create local jobs. These partially replaced the former Regional Development Agencies, including East Midlands Development Agency and its subsidiary East Midlands Tourism.

- The Local Enterprise Partnership plays a role in allocating funds such as the European Structural & Investment Funds and the Local Growth Fund, which supports investment in economic development infrastructure (eg broadband, road and rail). This is one of a number of new forms of financial assistance introduced by the Government to support public and business investment, including the Regional Growth Fund which provided grants and loans to businesses.

- Introduction of 'Growth Hubs' based on Local Enterprise Partnership areas to signpost businesses to support services. The D2N2 Growth Hub aims to improve the ability of businesses in the area to value and engage appropriately with business service providers (public or private), and to help business service providers to improve their offer. The Business Link advice service along with other business support activities, such as the Manufacturing Advisory Service, have ended.

- Introduction of the Skills Funding Agency supporting skills training for further education, working with colleges, private training providers and employers. This has replaced the former Learning & Skills Councils and a number of other agencies involved in training and education. The Government has also sought to expand apprenticeships, through the National Apprenticeship Service.

- Formation of the D2 Derby & Derbyshire Joint Committee for Economic Prosperity bringing together the ten upper and lower tier local authorities of Derbyshire and Derby City. The Joint Committee aims to co-ordinate economic development activities at a strategic level across the County.

- Following the example of British Waterways becoming the Canal & River Trust, the National Forest Company has adopted charitable status. Its core activities are unchanged but it will have to operate more entrepreneurially and raise more income from other sources in the future. The National Forest destination marketing partnership has continued to promote the area to visitors.

- Creation of the 'Midlands Engine' bringing together eleven Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) in the East and West Midlands, aiming to boost productivity, attract inward investment, increase connectivity and build a regional tourism offer. Key themes for collaboration include skills, innovation, promotion and finance for business. The Midlands Engine includes the Midlands Connect Partnership which will jointly develop a regional transport strategy with the Department for Transport.

- Restructure of the South Derbyshire Partnership and formation of the Sustainable Development Group. This is a theme group bringing together organisations from the public, private and voluntary/community sector in South Derbyshire involved in economic development and all related matters. The Sustainable Development Group is the District's principal economic development partnership. The Partnership's board and theme groups aim to co-ordinate the activities of the partners and focus on the achievement of the Sustainable Community Strategy.

Appendix 4: Policy Context

Following the structural changes outlined above, a range of new policy documents have been introduced. A number of the strategies impacting upon economic development in South Derbyshire are highlighted below, however these are only a selection of the wide range of relevant policy documents.

The Midlands Engine Prospectus (2015)
(Midlands Engine for Growth)

The Prospectus sets out an aim to improve the economy of the Midlands and the UK, deliver an enhanced quality of life for its citizens and communities and become a globally recognised driver of the economy.

There are five key themes where Midlands Engine stakeholders have agreed to collaborate formally to achieve their aims more rapidly:

- Promotion

The Midlands Engine will promote the region's strengths, assets and opportunities actively to key target domestic and overseas audiences. Its work will focus on sectors that provide the greatest opportunities for the region for inward investment. Alongside this, a consumer-focused campaign for the visitor economy will promote the highlights of the region, specifically around areas including heritage, culture, sport and food and drink. An efficient transport infrastructure will be vital for business and leisure tourism.

- Midlands Connect

The connectivity of the Midlands Engine will be central to its success. To address this, Midlands Connect will set out a credible long term transport investment strategy for the Midlands Engine. It will identify early investment to improve road and rail networks and explore how new technologies can increase capacity of existing transport networks.

- Innovation

The Midlands Engine will drive up business innovation, improving business productivity and competitiveness. Its universities and business will work together pan-regionally to bring forward innovations that support key sectors and drive this through the supply chain. The Midlands Engine will work with Government to identify where opportunities exist to further innovation activity across the Midlands Engine.

- Finance for Business

Supporting SMEs to grow will increase employment right across the Midlands and help to diversify the business base. SMEs can be a key source of innovation, and medium sized enterprises are crucial to developing local supply chains that support global brands. High levels of new company formation and survival are indicative of a strong entrepreneurial culture and ethos within the business and wider community.

Access to appropriate sources of finance is essential for businesses to reach their full

growth potential and to facilitate the survival of new business start-ups. The Midlands Engine will address this by offering a single and substantial access to finance proposition.

- Skills

The availability of a strong talent pool is crucial to enable employers to improve their productivity and grow more quickly. In response to this, the Midlands Engine will work to ensure that the employer base links closely with skills providers and skills provision is tailored to employer demand. This also includes helping its future workforce understand the nature of upcoming employment opportunities and the skills levels these demand.

Building on established partnerships and creating new ones, the Midlands Engine will encourage employers and employees to work closely with skills providers. This will enable clearer skills pathways to develop, and it will encourage more people to take up an apprenticeship and more businesses to take on an apprentice. The Midlands Engine will support and promote best practice across the region.

Strategic Economic Plan (2014)
(D2N2 Local Economic Partnership)

D2N2's vision is to become a more prosperous, better connected, and increasingly competitive and resilient economy, at the heart of the UK economy, making a leading contribution to the UK's advanced manufacturing and life sciences sectors and generating significant export earnings for UK plc. It will create a D2N2 which provides a great place to live, work and invest.

D2N2's Growth Strategy 2013-2023 set out the target – to support the creation of an additional 55,000 private sector employee jobs in D2N2 by 2023, shifting the balance to more private sector jobs. Every action proposed in the Strategic Economic Plan will help it to move towards this target, by inspiring economic growth and supporting firms to innovate, invest, export, grow and create sustainable jobs.

The Plan highlights a number of challenges including:

- Access to funding to support business formation and growth.
- Low levels of enterprise and entrepreneurship.
- Underinvestment in innovation and research & development, with knock-on effects for productivity.
- A lack of co-ordinated financial support and expertise available to SMEs looking to develop business growth and improvement plans.
- Too many young people leaving education without the skills and aptitudes sought by employers.
- The subject and career choices made by young people, with many not being sufficiently well-informed about the potential employment opportunities open to them within the D2N2 area, and the requirements for entry and progression.
- Difficulties in retaining the graduates produced each year by D2N2's Universities, and attracting back those young people who leave the area to go to University elsewhere in the country.

- Unwillingness/inability of businesses to invest in workforce training.
- Lack of investment in workforce planning by companies in a consistent and co-ordinated way.
- Shortcomings in connectivity, including local and strategic road and rail links.
- The need for significant levels of investment in transport and access improvements to bring forward some of D2N2's key commercial and housing development sites and address wider connectivity barriers.
- The need to improve access to town/local centres in order to improve their economic vitality and maintain and enhance them as local employment and retail areas.
- Investment is needed to overcome constraints to the regeneration of critical sites.
- The uncertainty over future returns which prevents commercial investment in employment sites and premises, particularly in smaller developments and rural locations.
- Housing barriers including accommodating the population and household growth expected across D2N2 over the next ten years, particularly in the south and east of the area.
- Ensuring that all parts of D2N2 are able to benefit from improvements in broadband connectivity.

The Plan states that D2N2 will invest in five strategic priorities:

Business support and access to finance

D2N2 has a large and diverse business base across a wide range of sectors, from a high number of self-employed people and microenterprises (particularly in some of the rural parts of the region), to major Tier 1 manufacturers with global supply chains. In order to achieve its ambition for employment growth, it needs to grow and strengthen all parts of its business base across rural and urban areas, and support increased productivity, higher levels of enterprise, increased investment and entry into new markets. This theme has close links to the innovation and employment and skills themes. Improving the skills of the workforce and future workforce will make an important contribution to business success, and it wishes to re-shape education and training provision in D2N2 to meet business needs. Its innovation priorities include the provision of innovation-focussed business support, including skills for innovation, R&D support, grants and finance and the development of business and practitioner networks.

Innovation

To support a step change in innovation levels amongst D2N2 companies, and ensure businesses can find out about and access innovation support through their preferred route. D2N2 will increase business competitiveness through investment in innovation, commercialisation of credible ideas and new product development in its priority sectors and high growth companies, exploiting its research strengths and expertise through knowledge transfer. It will de-mystify innovation for the local SME base and ensure that businesses in all sectors have the opportunity to benefit from innovation in products and processes that strengthen their competitive position.

Employment and skills

D2N2 is committed to increasing the number of jobs within the economy and ensuring that its businesses can access the skilled workers they need, both now and in the future. It will strongly support interventions to increase employment and skills at all levels and across the D2N2 area, recognising the need both for higher level skills but also for entry-level and employability skills to ensure people are able to access employment opportunities and progress within the labour market, including capital investment to ensure Further Education facilities provide an environment in which the skills needed to drive economic growth can be obtained.

- Develop sector growth agreements to ensure clear ownership and responsibilities for investment, ICT, labour market intelligence and impact measures.
- Improve business leadership, management skills and training to increase productivity and performance.
- Promote/develop apprenticeships and traineeships to achieve higher level skills and improve social mobility.
- Foster enterprise and the characteristics of entrepreneurial behaviour, career adaptability and resilience.
- Raise the viability of and access to careers insights and specialist careers support for young people and adults to raise aspirations, participation, retention and achievement in learning and work.
- Promote graduate recruitment and facilitate graduate retention in the region.

Infrastructure for economic growth

- Unlock creation of new jobs through delivery of employment growth areas, with interventions to improve transport accessibility and connectivity, tackle flood risk and ensure utility provision to maximise the attractiveness of each site, particularly to growing businesses in its priority sectors.
- Accelerate completion of new housing to support growth by ensuring that there is a good supply of labour in close proximity, who can travel in economically and environmentally sustainable ways, and mitigate the effects of additional travel in its faster growing areas.
- Provide efficient and resilient transport networks to support business competitiveness, unlock city growth, address people's accessibility needs and enhance the quality of its places.
- Enhance a high quality of life in the area to sustain D2N2 as a great place to live, work and invest.

Housing and regeneration

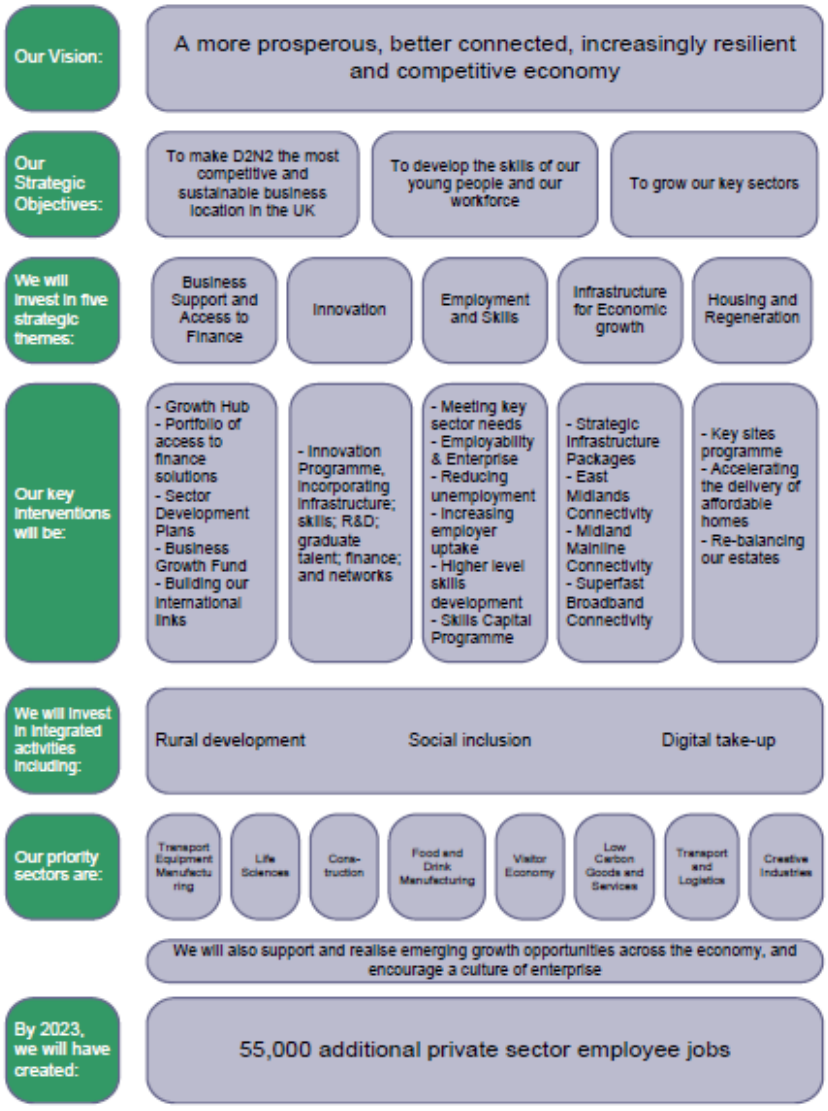
Accelerate completion of new housing to support growth in D2N2, ensuring this is supported by green infrastructure and multi-modal solutions to encourage sustainable travel and mitigate the effects of additional travel in its faster-growing areas.

D2N2's eight priority sectors are:

- Transport equipment manufacturing
- Life sciences

- Construction
- Food and drink manufacturing
- Visitor economy
- Low carbon goods and services
- Transport and logistics
- Creative industries

Beneath the Strategic Economic Plan are a series of documents including Sector Strategies & Action Plans, policies addressing specific issues such as the Employability Framework and programmes for particular funding streams for example the D2N2 EU Structural and Investment Fund Strategy 2014-2020.



Driving Faster Economic Growth – Derby & Derbyshire Economic Framework (2014)
(D2 Derby & Derbyshire Joint Committee for Economic Prosperity)

The Framework identifies five main areas for targeted interventions at a local level over and above those proposed by the Derby & Derbyshire partners, in order to

secure significant improvement in economic development, regeneration and transport:

- Supporting our People: Skills – creating a 21st Century Guildhall.
- Shaping our Place: Route to Work – delivering improvements to public transport networks and transport infrastructure.
- Shaping our Place: Homes – more affordable homes in the right place to meet local needs and create sustainable communities.
- Supporting our Business: Securing more and better paid jobs for local people.
- Financing the Future: Enabling improvement – innovation and creativity in securing increased investment and flexibility to support growth.

Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement (2014)
(Derbyshire Economic Partnership)

The Statement sets out an economic vision for Derbyshire: Supporting economic growth in tomorrow's Derbyshire: preserving what makes the County special and promoting activity that is inclusive to all regardless of geography or economic disadvantage.

The Statement sets out an analysis of Derbyshire's key strengths, assets, challenges and opportunities together with a framework for growth based upon three Strategic Themes:

- Boosting investment and place-making - particularly in relation to digital connectivity and infrastructure investment, unlocking development potential, attracting inward investment and increasing the vitality of towns.
- Fostering enterprise and business growth - particularly in relation to entrepreneurship, productivity and both the visitor and rural economy.
- Creating the workforce to support growth - particularly in relation to skills, increasing the range and connectivity of opportunities and tackling disadvantage.

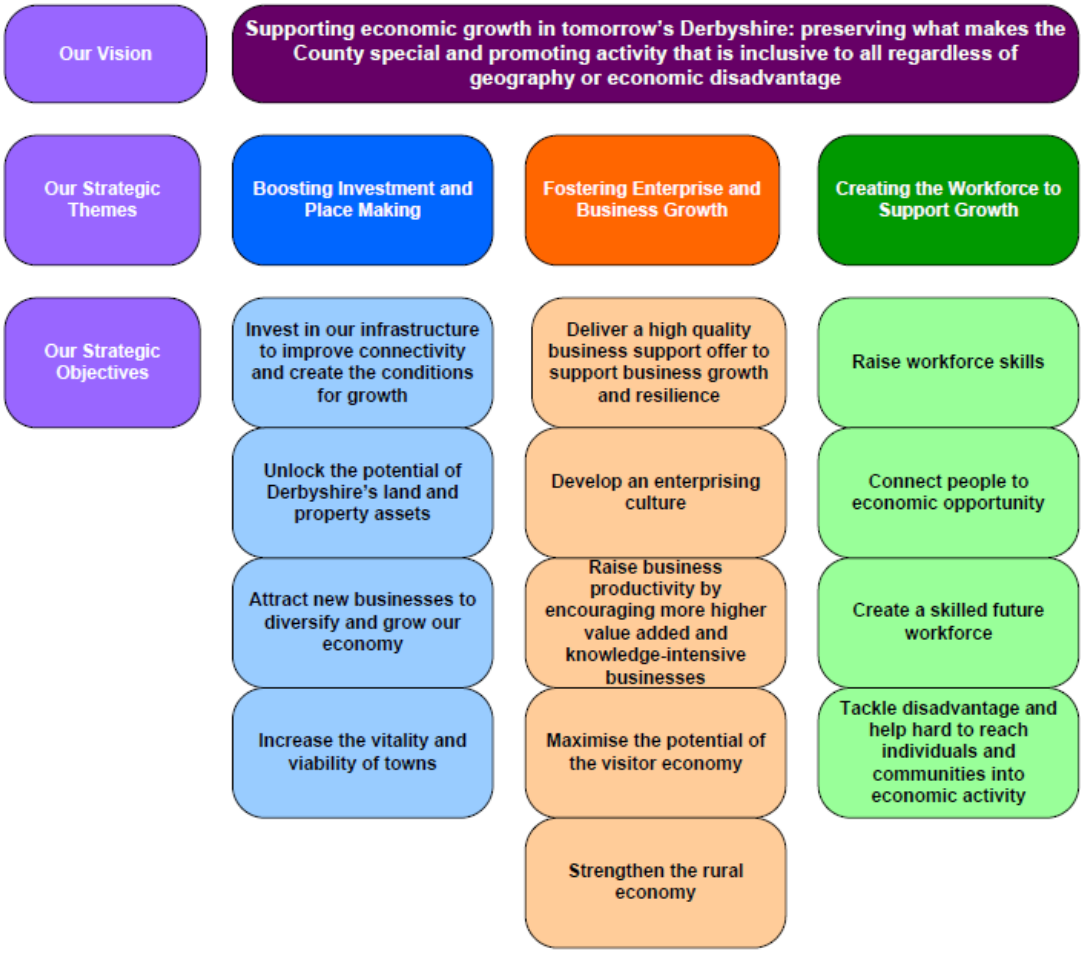
In addition to the thirteen Strategic Objectives set out above, a series of 'must do' interventions are identified to kick-start growth in Derbyshire:

Boosting Investment and Place Making:
- Deliver broadband provision.
- Develop and deliver a pipeline of transport infrastructure projects.
- Unlock smaller employment and housing sites.

Fostering Enterprise and Business Growth:
- Support business growth through high quality business support.
- Address high level skills gaps.
- Support the traditional manufacturing sector to move towards higher value added activities.
- Maximise growth in micro and small businesses.

Creating the Workforce to Support Growth:
- Raise the employability skills of young people.
- Engage with employers and providers to address skills shortages.

- Ensure all have access to employment and opportunities regardless of location or economic circumstances.



South Derbyshire, along with Amber Valley and Erewash districts fall within the strategy's 'South Zone', which is described as follows: The Zone has a relatively buoyant economy with considerable growth potential, particularly within high value added activities and supply chain development. The Zone is an area of engineering excellence in the aerospace, rail and automotive sectors. The location of Derby is an important asset and the area has a mutually beneficial relationship with the city in terms of flows of goods, labour and services. It is an attractive place to live and has a relatively affluent and highly skilled workforce although with some pockets of disadvantage and a slightly ageing population. The Zone will be an important location for housing and employment growth.

The National Forest Strategy 2014-2024
(National Forest Company)

By 2024, The National Forest will be a transformed landscape across 200 square miles of the heart of England: Enjoyed by everyone; Economically vibrant; Celebrated for its quality; and, Sustainable into the future. Key objectives for the Forest (2014-2019):

- Forest cover is increasing and, at the same time, forest sites are well-managed for tree health, climate change, people, beauty and biodiversity.
- The woodland economy grows in line with the maturing forest and sustains good management.
- An emerging visitor destination is promoted and nationally recognised.
- The National Forest brand is adopted widely.
- People from all backgrounds enjoy the Forest more readily and experience it as a place for their health and well-being.
- It matures as a national exemplar, a centre of excellence, a test bed for research.

The National Forest – Destination Plan 2015-25 Situation Report/ Development Gap Analysis
(AMION Consulting Limited)

A new visitor destination plan for The National Forest is currently under development, the aim is that The National Forest will develop a reputation for offering a stunning range of attractions, activities and places to stay for everyone, in the UK's most accessible woodland setting. Tourism in the Forest has grown rapidly over the last ten years, the challenge over the next decade is to move from the current position of an 'emerging' destination to become a 'recognised' destination.

The study highlights four potential important opportunities:
- Focus on genuine strengths (eg. outdoor activities and attractions).
- Focus on core customers (eg. young families and 50+ adults).
- Focus on large scale investment (eg. targeting major leisure attractions and accommodation).
- Exploit the existing assets (eg. refreshing existing attractions and maximising key visitor markets).

Six routes are proposed to get there:
- Accommodation development (eg. attracting a major family activity holiday park).
- Visitor attraction and activity development (eg. attract major commercial leisure partners).
- Event development (eg. encourage 'footloose' events such as cycling events to the Forest).
- Marketing and information (eg. strengthen the Forest's online presence).
- Place development (eg. develop 'visitor hubs'- towns with a range of tourism facilities).
- Underpinning activities (eg. business support, public transport, and the food & drink network).

Sustainable Community Strategy for South Derbyshire 2009-2029 – Fit for the Future
(South Derbyshire Partnership)

The Partnership's vision is of "a dynamic South Derbyshire, able to seize opportunities to develop successful communities, whilst respecting and enhancing the varied character and environment of our fast growing District". The Strategy is

divided into five themes, including 'Sustainable Development', which aims to achieve "Successful existing and new communities which meet the population's needs and aspirations":

Adequate, appropriate and affordable housing for all, in well-served communities:

- Seek housing growth that is accompanied by the provision of appropriate services and supporting infrastructure.
- Address development and economic issues through cross-border working wherever appropriate.

Improved transport solutions for those without a car and enhanced access for those with a car:

- Pursue joined up transport solutions that are accessible to all communities.
- Seek to enhance the accessibility of local centres, including parking facilities.

Sustainable employment and support for people to access the skills required:

- Bring employers, business support organisations and education and training providers together to co-ordinate and focus their activities.
- Improve accessibility for all to education, training and related support.
- Enhance progression routes for learners at all levels.
- Promote the retention and re-attraction of graduates to the area.

A robust and diverse economy, resistant to downturns and providing a strong base for sustainable growth:

- Co-ordinate the supply of land and property with investment and business support activities.
- Work with East Staffordshire Borough Council to identify and develop cross boundary economic opportunities arising from key strategic locations in East Staffordshire and South Derbyshire.
- Maximise the potential of The National Forest to support growth in tourism and the woodland economy.

High quality development that minimises the impact on the environment:

- Develop sub-regional approaches to tourism-related activities.
- Take opportunities to implement environmental improvements alongside growth.

Corporate Plan 2016-2021
(South Derbyshire District Council)

The District Council's vision is: "Making South Derbyshire a better place to live, work and visit". Activities are grouped into three themes, underpinned by outcomes:

- Progress – encouraging inward investment and tourism opportunities: Economic development; Inward investment; The National Forest; Tourism; and, Town centres.
- People – keeping residents happy, healthy and safe: Education and training; Health; Independent Living; Recycling; and, Protect the vulnerable.
- Place – creating vibrant communities to meet residents' needs: Environmental services; Housing; Leisure and culture; Safe and secure; and, Planning.

- Outcomes – work that underpins all of our activities: Financial health; Good governance; Customer focus; Equality and diversity; Environmental standards; A skilled workforce; and, Democracy.

Key aims under the three themes are as follows:

Progress
- Work to attract further inward investment.
- Unlock development potential and ensure the continuing growth of vibrant town centres.
- Work to maximise the employment, training and leisure uses of the The National Forest by residents and increase the visitor spend by tourists.
- Help to influence and develop the infrastructure for economic growth.
- Provide business support and promote innovation and access to finance, including in rural areas.

People
- Enable people to live independently.
- Developing the workforce of South Derbyshire to support growth in relation to aspirations, employability, skills and travel to work.
- Protect and help support the most vulnerable, including those affected by financial challenges.
- Use existing tools and powers to take appropriate crime enforcement action.
- Increase levels of participation in sport, health, environmental and physical activities.
- Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.

Place
- Facilitate and deliver a range of integrated and sustainable housing and community infrastructure.
- Enhance understanding of the planning process.
- Help maintain low crime and anti-social behaviour levels in the District.
- Connect with our communities, helping them feel safe and secure.
- Support provision of cultural facilities and activities throughout the District.
- Deliver services that keep the District clean and healthy.

South Derbyshire Local Plan – Part 1 (2016)
(South Derbyshire District Council)

Local Plan Strategic Objectives:

1. To ensure future development is locally distinctive and environmentally, socially and economically sustainable through the achievement of design excellence, addressing the causes and effects of climate change and reducing waste and pollution.
2. To ensure the needs of an ageing population, and a higher than average proportion of younger people, are recognised in shaping all aspects of our communities.
3. To enable, support and promote a robust and diverse economy, resistant to downturns and providing a strong base for sustainable growth which respects environmental limits and safeguards natural resources.

4. To ensure the District's housing stock is decent, suitable and affordable, meets community need and is balanced with access to employment opportunities.
5. To ensure our communities are safe, clean, vibrant, active and healthy.
6. To ensure sustainable living and working in urban and rural communities.
7. To reduce the need to travel and to encourage necessary travel to be by sustainable modes of transport, providing access to jobs, shopping, leisure, services and facilities from all parts of the District.
8. To ensure the social, physical and green infrastructure needed to support strong growth levels is provided at an appropriate time and made accessible to our communities.
9. To respect and enhance the varied character, landscape, cultural, heritage and natural environment of our fast growing District.
10. To make the most of the economic, social and environmental opportunities presented by the District's central location within The National Forest and promote the continued growth of the local tourism and leisure offer across the whole of the District.
11. To make optimum use of previously developed and under-used land and bring empty and derelict buildings into reuse subject to wider sustainability considerations.
12. To enhance and develop the role of Swadlincote town centre and its wider urban area as a focus for living, working, shopping and leisure.
13. To ensure growth in South Derbyshire is co-ordinated with development in adjoining areas both within and outside the Derby Housing Market Area.

Swadlincote Town Centre Vision & Strategy (2012)
(South Derbyshire District Council)

The Vision for Swadlincote is of a dynamic town centre where new investment will complement a unique heritage. The Vision for the town centre provides the basis for the collaboration of public, private and voluntary/community sectors in the pursuit of an enhanced town centre. There is scope for significant retail, leisure, office and residential development with substantial sites available within and adjacent to the town centre. Similarly, there is potential to recapture spending that is currently 'leaking' to neighbouring centres and to create employment locally, through support for the town centre and its businesses. As such, the Vision for the town centre continues to focus on developing the following three Areas for Action:

1. Promotion
2. Economic Restructuring
3. Design

Action Plan - the following actions pursued by the public, private and voluntary/ community sectors working in partnership will contribute to the realisation of the Vision:

Townscape
- Protect heritage
- Enhance the public realm
- Maintain the environment

Movement

- Improve signage
- Pursue innovative transport solutions
- Identify additional parking
- Improve access
- Promote community safety

Investment

- Attract investment
- Develop the market
- Encourage more events
- Support business development
- Market the town
- Renew public facilities
- Invest in visitor attractions

Appendix 5: Statistical Overview

Growth

The lowest level at which growth data is normally available is for South & West Derbyshire (NUTS 3), which covers the local authority areas of South Derbyshire, Amber Valley, Derbyshire Dales, Erewash and High Peak. South & West Derbyshire has been ranked third fastest growing areas in the UK by Gross Value Added (GVA) with a staggering growth rate of 23% in GVA over the period 2009-13, more than double the national average increase of 9% (behind Derby 1st and East Derbyshire 2nd) (UHY Hacker Young, 2015). Table 1 sets out the GVA for South & West Derbyshire since 2010, highlighting that GVA has risen steadily, closing the gap with the UK average.

Table 1: Gross Value Added (GVA) for South & West Derbyshire (2010-14)

NUTS 3 South & West Derbyshire	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GVA (£ million)	7,749	8,296	8,548	9,112	9,447
GVA per head of population (£ million)	15,814	16,869	17,306	18,367	18,931
GVA per head index (UK=100)	72.4	75.5	75.5	77.3	76.9

Source: Regional Gross Value Added (Income Approach) NUTS3 Tables (ONS), December 2015

South & West Derbyshire has the second highest labour productivity (GVA per hour worked) within the East Midlands and was only 1% below the UK average in 2014. Table 2 shows that GVA per filled job has grown by 28% in the period 2010-14 whilst the UK average has only increased by 10%.

Table 2: Sub Regional Productivity for South & West Derbyshire (2010-14)

NUTS 3 South & West Derbyshire	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
per hour worked (£)	25.3	26.4	25.7	29.3	31.2
per filled job (£)	37,796	39,462	39,386	44,806	48,263

Source: NUTS3 Tables (ONS) March 2016

The South Derbyshire economy was founded on agriculture, mining and manufacturing. Although the restructure of British industry over the past 30 years has impacted strongly on the District's economic base, today the manufacturing sector still provides around a quarter of the jobs locally – three times the national average. Following the national decline of heavy industry the District's economy has shown flexibility and the ability to diversify to include a wide range of industries.

The 'Where Growth Happens' study (Grant Thornton, 2015) used statistical analysis to identify 'High Growth' and 'Dynamic' areas. South Derbyshire was identified as experiencing high levels of economic and social growth, based upon growth in jobs, business and population. However, dynamism was reported to be low, based upon lower levels of knowledge workers and occupations, and business formations.

Business

There are 3,445 businesses based in South Derbyshire (Inter Departmental Business Register ONS), an increase of 325 businesses over the last five years. 90% of businesses in South Derbyshire have less than ten employees (Table 3). The District has marginally more micro businesses and fewer small businesses than the regional average.

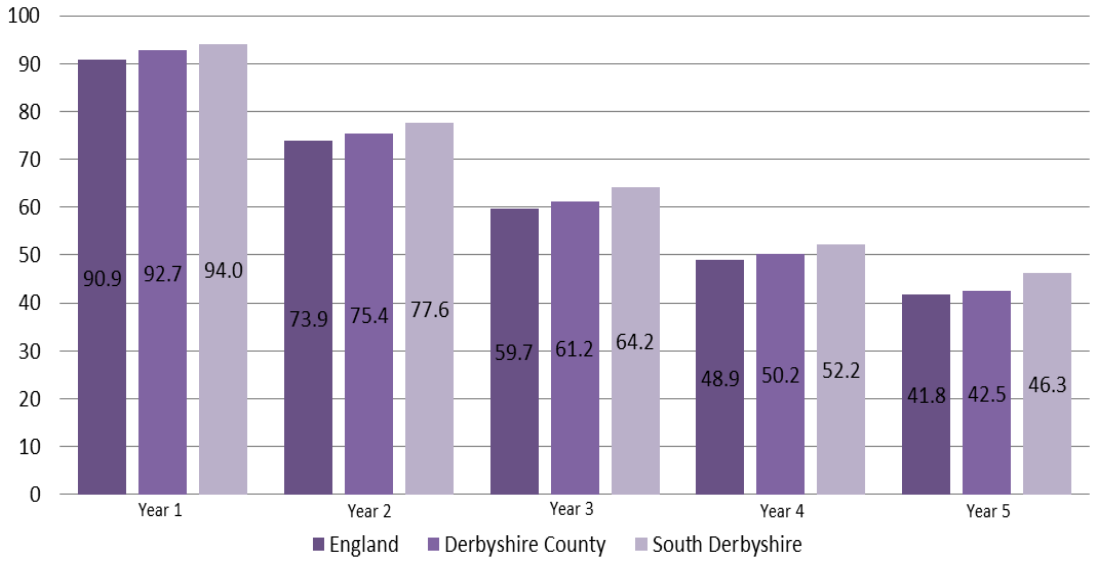
Table 3: UK Business Counts (2014)

	South Derbyshire	South Derbyshire	East Midlands
Enterprises	**(numbers)**	**(%)**	**(%)**
Micro (0 to 9)	3,110	90.3	88.2
Small (10 to 49)	290	8.4	9.8
Medium (50 to 249)	30	0.9	1.7
Large (250+)	15	0.4	0.4
Total	3,445	-	-

Source: Business Demography (ONS)

Micro (0 to 9 employees) businesses have risen by 10% over the period 2010-15. These figures provide an interesting insight into the entrepreneurial spirit that has helped drive the local economy over the past five years. In recent years, business births have seen unprecedented levels as more people view self-employment and starting out in business as a rewarding career choice. This has been coupled with the gradual gains in business survival rates (Figure 1), and assisted by the improving economic outlook and a range of helpful policy measures.

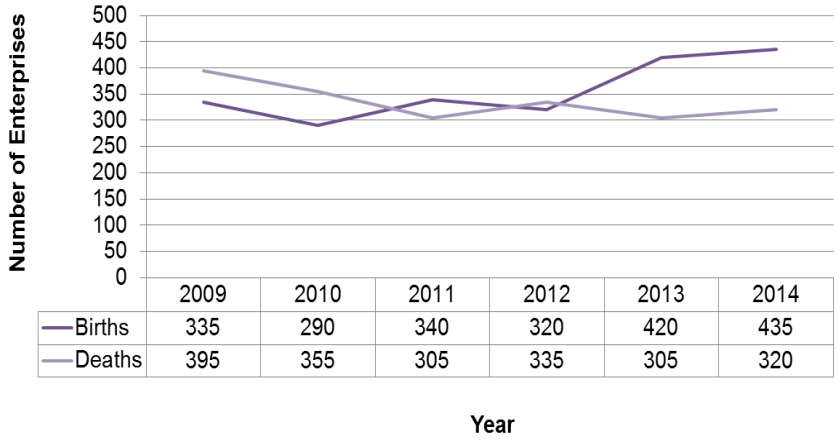
Figure 1: Enterprise Survival Rates (2014)



Source: Business Demography (ONS)

There has been a net increase of 115 (6.41%) in the business stock over the period 2009-14. This is demonstrated in Figure 2, which compares the number of enterprise births with the number of deaths in the District over the period from 2009 to 2014.

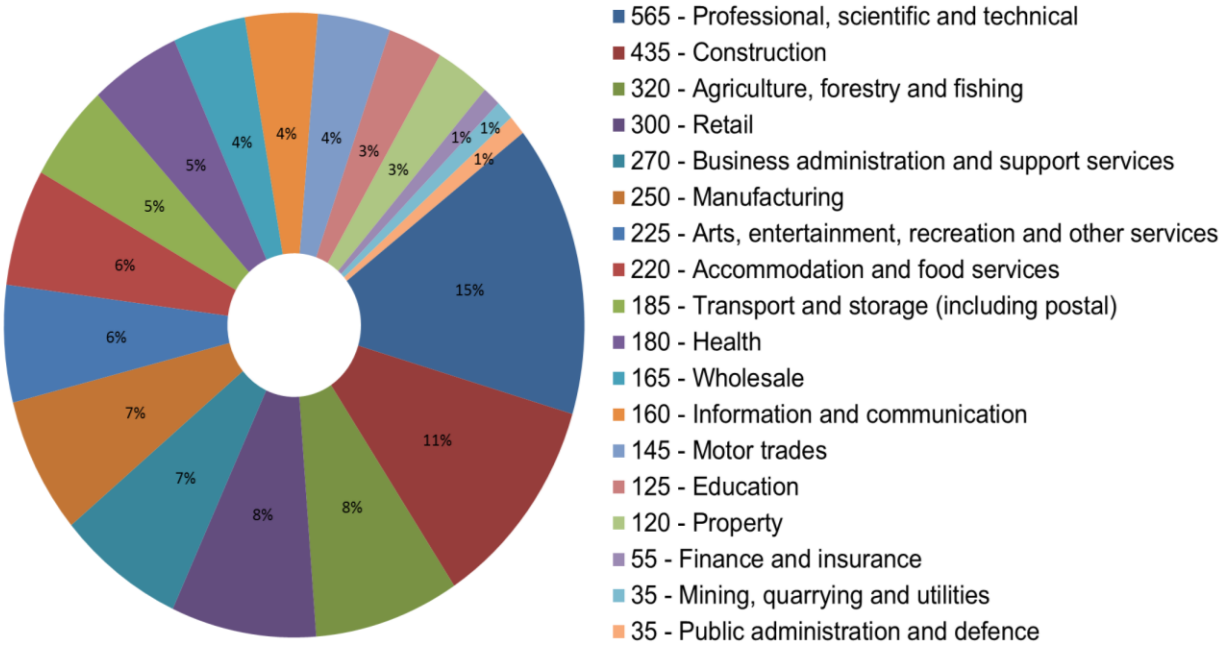
Figure 2: Enterprise Births and Deaths in South Derbyshire (2009-14)



Source: Business Demography (ONS)

The local economy of South Derbyshire encompasses a broad range of businesses, with particular concentrations in the following sectors: Professional, scientific and technical; Construction; Agriculture, forestry and fishing; and Retail (Figure 3). It is notable that the 7% of businesses operating in Manufacturing employ a significant proportion of the total workforce.

Figure 3: Businesses by Industry for South Derbyshire (2015)



Source: ONS (IDBR Local Units)

Key Employers in the District

South Derbyshire businesses with over 200 employees (excluding retail, health & social care and public sector) include:

Nestlé UK based in Hatton produces NESCAFÉ coffee products which is one of the world's most popular coffee brands.

Futaba Industrial UK (FIUK) is a Japanese automotive component manufacturer based at Dove Valley Business Park in Foston.

Faccenda Foods is one of the UK's leading food companies. Its primary turkey processing site is based in Scropton.

Toyota Motor Manufacturing (UK) produces Auris and Avensis cars including hybrid versions at its Burnaston plant.

Roger Bullivant Limited based in Swadlincote is a foundation engineering company specialising in the design and construction of foundations for all types of buildings and structures in all kinds of ground conditions.

Brunel Healthcare the UK's leading manufacturer of vitamins, minerals and nutritional supplements. It specialises in private label and contract manufacture of shelf ready goods for the global marketplace from its base in Swadlincote.

The Keystone Group is the UK's largest steel lintel manufacturer and Europe's fastest growing roof window manufacturer, based in Swadlincote.

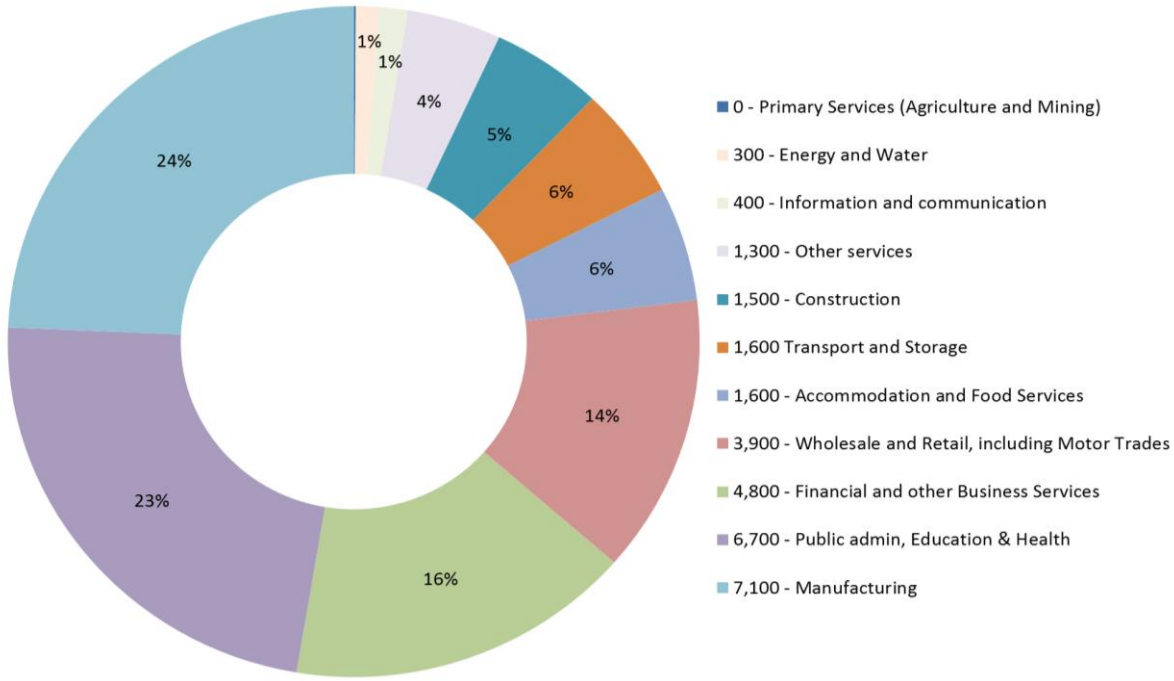
Dellner Woodville is a global supplier of engineered polymer solutions supplying market leading customers with safety critical polymer based components, composite materials and flexible fabrications worldwide.

JCB Power Systems is a world leader in diesel engine technology and innovation for a diverse range of applications in the off highway equipment markets.

Employment & Skills

29,300 people are employed in workplaces in South Derbyshire, over 75% of which are full-time positions. 24.3% of all employment is in manufacturing - this is demonstrated in Figure 4 and is three times the national average. Toyota accounts for around half of the 7,100 manufacturing jobs.

Figure 4: South Derbyshire Employment by Sector (2014)



Source: ONS business register and employment survey

Employment in Construction and Transport & Storage are also above regional averages. More than two thirds of jobs in South Derbyshire are in the service sector. In comparison with regional and national averages, many parts of the service sector are under-represented.

Research by Cambridge Econometrics (2015) forecasts that employment in South Derbyshire will rise over the period 2015-2030. Application of national sectoral trends indicates that jobs in the District in some industries such as Education will fall, whilst others will rise, such as Food & Drink, Motor Vehicles, Construction, Business Support Services, and Residential & Social.

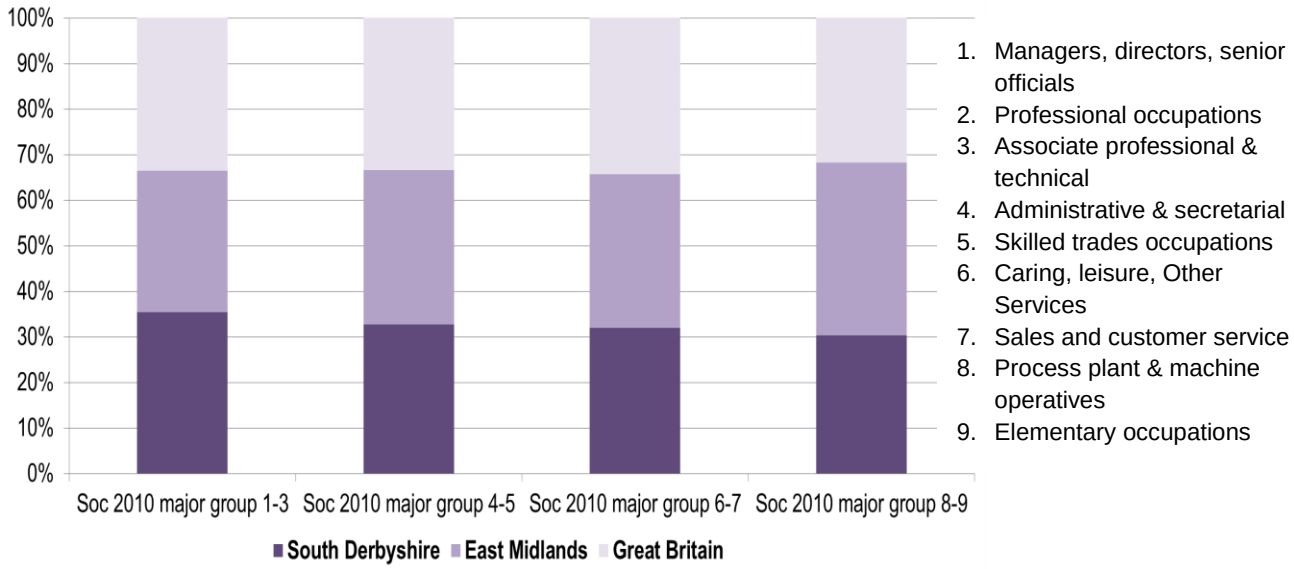
Over the last five years South Derbyshire is one of only two districts in Derbyshire that has experienced a growth in the number of private sector jobs. Total employee jobs have also risen from 27,700 in 2009 to 29,300 in 2014 according to the ONS Business Register & Employment Survey 2014.

The District's population has also rapidly grown over the last decade and this is anticipated to continue. The population of South Derbyshire in 2014 was 98,400 of which there were 62,500 working aged persons (16-64 years) - this equated to 63.5% of the population, which is in line with the regional and national averages (ONS Population Estimates).

In the period April 2015-March 2016, there were 50,800 economically active people in South Derbyshire; Of these just 2.8% were estimated to be unemployed, compared with 5.1% for Great Britain (ONS Annual Population Survey).

47.0% of South Derbyshire residents are in a professional, associate professional or technical occupation, or are a manager, director or senior official (see Figure 5) – which is above the equivalent figure for the East Midlands at 41.3% and Great Britain at 44.6% (ONS Annual Population Survey, Apr 2015 – Mar 2016). Conversely the numbers in other occupational groups are slightly below average.

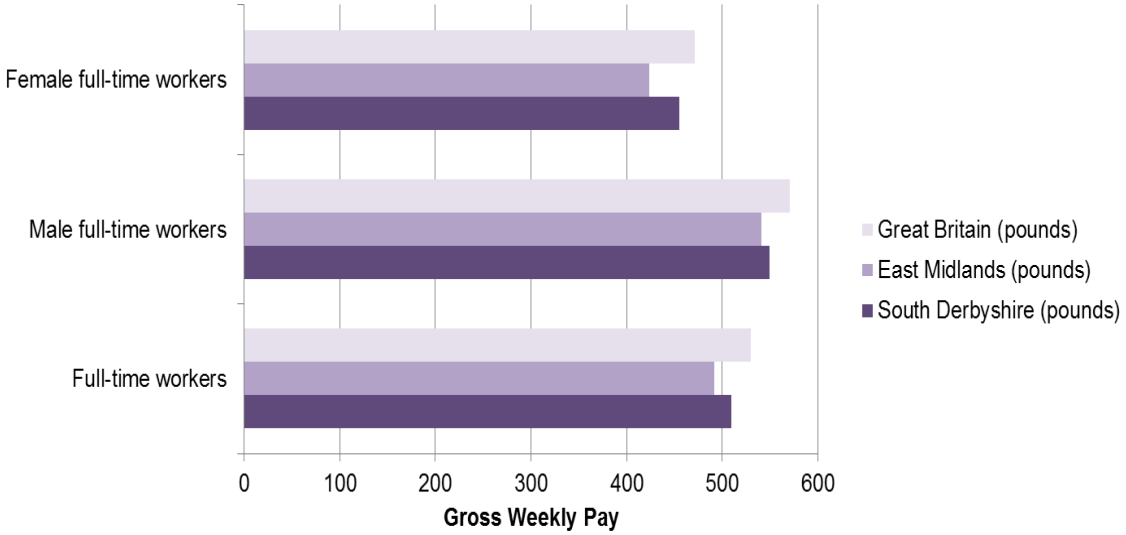
Figure 5: Employment by occupation (Apr 2015-Mar 2016)



Source: ONS annual population survey

Earnings of full-time workers in the District have increased by 4.75%, growing from £25,277 up to an average of £26,478 over the period 2010-15 (East Midlands average = £25,584 in 2015). However Figure 6 highlights that salary levels are below the national average.

Figure 6: Earnings by Workplace for South Derbyshire (2015)



Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis

South Derbyshire has consistently enjoyed lower levels of unemployment - this can be seen in Table 4, which compares the District's unemployment rate with that of neighbouring authorities and the East Midlands average.

Table 4: Unemployment for Rates Age 16 – 64 (2005-14)

	Jan to Dec 05	Jan to Dec 08	Jan to Dec 11	Jan to Dec 14
East Midlands	4.7%	5.9%	8.1%	5.2%
South Derbyshire	**3.4%**	**4.2%**	**6.0%**	**3.8%**
North West Leicestershire	3.3%	4.8%	6.3%	4.3%
Erewash	4.2%	5.9%	10.1%	5.6%
East Staffordshire	3.5%	4.9%	6.6%	4.3%
Derbyshire Dales	2.8%	3.4%	4.4%	2.9%
Derby	6.1%	6.5%	9.5%	6.9%
Amber Valley	3.9%	5.2%	8.5%	4.1%

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey

Claimant Count unemployment at 0.6% (July 2016) is the second lowest in Derbyshire, and compares favourably with England at 1.7% (ONS, 2016). This represents 385 individuals resident in the District, with slightly higher concentrations in the Swadlincote urban area, though all wards are significantly below national levels. Levels of youth and long term unemployment are below national levels.

Total claimants of working-age benefits in South Derbyshire are notably below regional and national levels, with claimants of Job seekers, Employment & Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity benefits, and Lone parents significantly below average (Table 5). More than half of working-age benefit claimants in South Derbyshire have an illness or disability and receive ESA or incapacity benefits. There are also significant numbers of Carers.

Table 5: Working-Age Client Group – Main Benefit Claimants (February 2016)

By statistical group	South Derbyshire (numbers)	South Derbyshire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	5,270	8.4	11.4	11.8
Job seekers	270	0.4	1.4	1.5
ESA and incapacity benefits	2,840	4.5	6.0	6.2
Lone parents	500	0.8	1.0	1.1
Carers	940	1.5	1.7	1.6
Others on income related benefits	100	0.2	0.2	0.2
Disabled	490	0.8	0.9	1.0
Bereaved	130	0.2	0.2	0.2
Main out-of-work benefits	3,710	5.9	8.6	9.0

Source: DWP benefit claimants – working age client group

Research by Sheffield Hallam University (2012) assessed unemployment in the official claimant count plus those on other benefits or out of the benefits system altogether. In April 2012 South Derbyshire had a Claimant Count of 2.4%, whilst so-called 'Real Unemployment' was estimated to be 6.5%. This compares with a Claimant Count of 4.0% and Real Unemployment of 8.8% for Great Britain. This hidden unemployment includes those with health problems who claim incapacity

benefits and are disproportionately concentrated in weaker economies, particularly those that experienced large scale job losses in the 1980s and 1990s from mining and manufacturing.

The 2011 Census (Table 6) revealed that slightly below average numbers of residents have no qualifications or have a highest qualification at Level 4 and above. Conversely, slightly above average numbers of residents have a highest qualification at Level 2, Apprenticeship or Level 3.

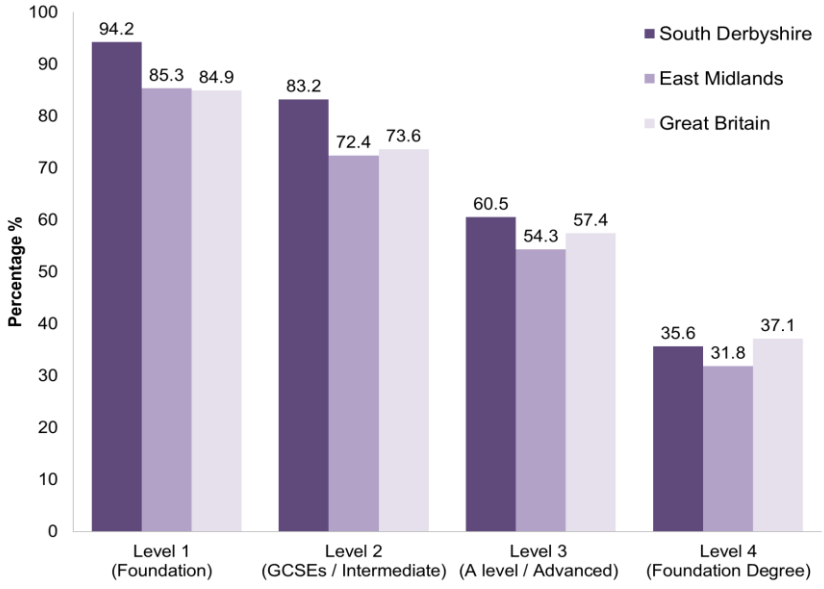
Table 6: Qualifications of Residents in South Derbyshire (2011)

	South Derbys (%)	East Mids (%)	England (%)
No Qualifications	22.0	24.7	22.5
Highest Level of Qualification: Level 1 (GCSE Grades D-G)	14.1	13.9	13.3
Highest Level of Qualification: Level 2 (GCSE Grades A*-C)	16.6	15.6	15.2
Highest Level of Qualification: Apprenticeship	4.8	4.0	3.6
Highest Level of Qualification: Level 3 (AS and A Level)	12.8	12.9	12.4
Highest Level of Qualification: Level 4 and Above (HNC, Degree, etc)	26.0	23.6	27.4
Highest Level of Qualification: Other Qualification	3.7	5.3	5.7

Source: Census

The ONS annual population survey 2015 is a less robust data source than the Census but indicates an improvement in working age skills in South Derbyshire particularly Level 2 (Intermediate / 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C) which is 10% above the average numbers for Great Britain (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Qualifications of Residents (December 2015)



Source: ONS annual population survey

In 2013/14, 53.8% of South Derbyshire pupils achieved 5 or more A*-C GCSEs including Maths and English, this is statistically similar to the Derbyshire average (55.7%). The percentage of Early Years Foundation Stage pupils (Age 4-5 Years) achieving good development overall was 58.6% in South Derbyshire during 2013/14. This was similar to the Derbyshire average (61.3%). The percentage of Key Stage 2 children achieving level 4+ in reading, writing and maths in South Derbyshire during 2013/14 was 79.9% and was similar to the Derbyshire average of 82.3%.

The District generally has low levels of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation (ID) combines a range of weighted statistics to compare areas. The ID 2015 reveals that South Derbyshire is ranked at 230 out of 326 local authority areas in England, where 1 is the most deprived (Table 7). The overall Indices of Deprivation is made up of a number of domains. South Derbyshire's poorer domain ranks are for Education, Skills & Training, Health Deprivation & Disability and Living Environment.

South Derbyshire has seen an improvement in its ranking between ID 2015 and the earlier ID 2010, indicating that it is now relatively less deprived. There are two Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in South Derbyshire that fall in the ID 2015's 10-20% most deprived in England, these fall within the wards of Newhall & Stanton and Woodville (E01019863 and E01019842). The two LSOAs have moved slightly higher in the County rankings between ID 2010 and ID 2015, indicating that they have become relatively more deprived.

Table 7: Indices of Deprivation for South Derbyshire (2015)

	Rank of Average Rank	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Areas
Indices of Deprivation	230	0	
Domain:			
Income	229	0	
Employment	211	0.0172	008D - Newhall (Plummer Rd)
Education, Skills & Training	203	0.0517	007D - Upper Midway (Elmsleigh Dr) 007B - Midway (Chatsworth Rd) 013A - Goseley (Woodville Rd)
Health Deprivation & Disability	183	0	
Crime	241	0	
Barriers to Housing & Services	216	0.069	001D – Foston/Trusley 006A – Hartshorne/Ticknall 005A – Newton Solney/Bretby 004A – Elvaston/Shardlow
Living Environment	208	0	
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	225	0.0172	0013A – Goseley (Woodville Rd)
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	217	0	

NB. LSOA – Lower Super Output Area; Source: DCLG

Within the domains, parts of Newhall are in the 10% most deprived in England for Employment, and parts of Midway plus Goseley for Education, Skills & Training and

for Income Deprivation Affecting Children. Four rural areas are amongst the 10% most deprived in terms of Barriers to Housing & Services.

South Derbyshire has a Job Density of 0.54 (GB average is 0.82), revealing significant net out-commuting from the District and a dependence on employment in neighbouring areas (ONS, 2014), in particular Derby City, Staffordshire and Leicestershire. The northern part of the District falls into the travel to work area of Derby City whilst Swadlincote falls into the travel to work area for Burton.

The population of an area changes as people move in and out to work on a daily basis. For the workday populations the usual resident population is redistributed to their places of work, whilst those not in work are recorded at their usual residence. 2011 Census data shows that South Derbyshire District currently has a 20% decrease in population during the workday, whilst statistics for surrounding areas include increases within Derby City (6.3%) and East Staffordshire Borough (5.1%) (Barton Willmore, 2016).

Over 70% of residents travel to work by car or van, which is well above the national average; Conversely less than 4% use public transport or taxi (Table 8). The average distance travelled is also higher. This reflects the rural nature of the area, limited public transport services and reliance upon employment in larger settlements outside the District. Levels of self-employment, which is often home-based, at 9.2% are similar to the national average of 9.8% (Census 2011).

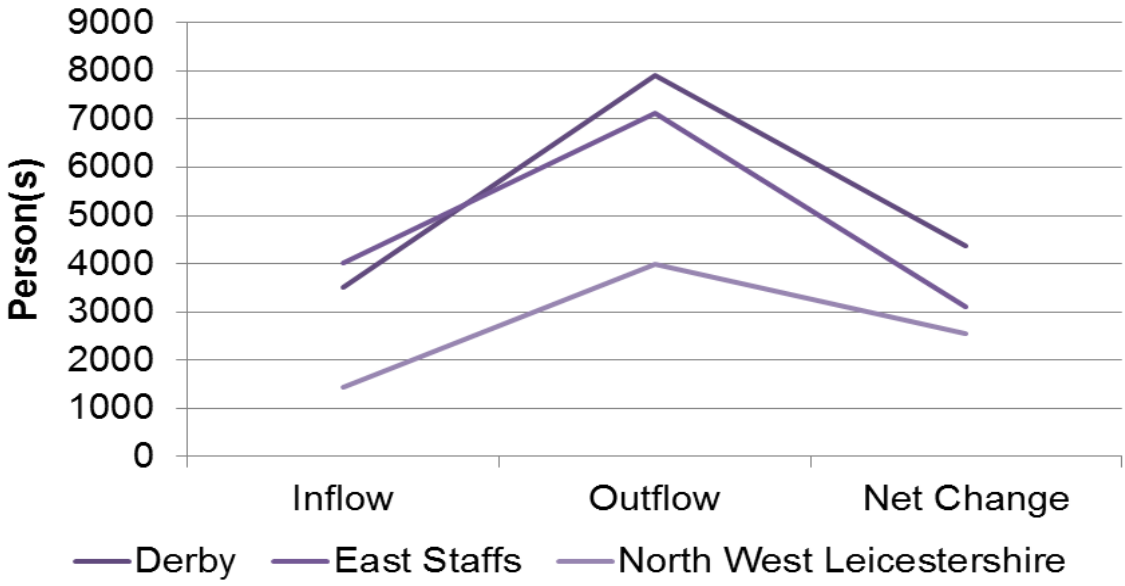
Table 8: Method of Travel to Work by Car or Van Availability for South Derbyshire Residents (2011)

People travelling to work	South Derbyshire (%)	Derbyshire (%)	England (%)
Works mainly at or from home	10.8	10.5	10.4
By car or van	71.5	65.6	53.9
By public transport or taxi	3.6	6.6	16.4
By all other methods of travel	14.2	17.4	19.3
Average distance travelled (km)	16.4	15.2	14.9

Source: Nomis ONS Census

In 2011, 28,253 people commuted out of the District for work and 14,322 people commuted into South Derbyshire - there is a net outflow of 13,931 workers. The key workplace destinations for residents were Derby, East Staffordshire and North West Leicestershire. This is demonstrated in Figure 8 (ONS, Census 2011 WU03UK - Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work).

Figure 8: Location of Usual Residence and Place of Work by Method of Travel to Work for South Derbyshire Residents (2011)



Source: ONS, Census 2011 WU03UK

Appendix 6: Key Sectors

Table 9 sets out the occupation by industry of residents of South Derbyshire. This indicates that the proportion of employment in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'Energy, mining and water' and 'Manufacturing' have all declined over the period, though remain above national averages. Meanwhile employment in 'Construction' has grown marginally and in 'Services' significantly. It should be noted that the District has significant levels of out-commuting to neighbouring employment centres and therefore there are notable differences between the occupations of residents and the types of jobs located in the District.

Table 9: Occupation of Residents – Indicative Trends for South Derbyshire (1981-2011)

Economically Active Residents by Industry	South Derbyshire 1981 (%)	South Derbyshire 1991 (%)	South Derbyshire 2001 (%)	South Derbyshire 2011 (%)	England 2011 (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.5	2.5	2.0	1.2	0.8
Energy, mining and water	14.0	10.6	1.4	1.9	1.5
Manufacturing	35.0	25.3	24.7	17.1	8.8
Construction	5.0	6.8	6.7	7.8	7.7
Services	41.6	54.4	65.2	71.9	81.3
Not stated	-	0.5	-	-	-

Source: Census

NB. This presents an indicative picture only – industry categories have been amended over time

There are some 3,800 business (ONS, 2015) operating in South Derbyshire encompassing a broad range of businesses (Table 10), with particular concentrations in the following sectors:

- Transport Equipment Manufacturing
- Construction
- Food and Drink
- Visitor Economy
- Transport and Logistics

Table 10: Jobs by Sector (2014)

	SIC	South Derbyshire (employee jobs)	South Derbyshire (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Primary Services (Agriculture and Mining)	A-B	0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Energy and Water	D-E	300	1.1	1.3	1.1
Manufacturing	C	7,100	24.3	12.9	8.5
Construction	F	1,500	5.2	4.4	4.5
Services:	G-S	20,300	69.2	81.1	85.6
Wholesale and Retail, including Motor Trades	G	3,900	13.4	17.1	15.9
Transport and Storage	H	1,600	5.4	5.1	4.5
Accommodation and Food Services	I	1,600	5.5	5.8	7.1
Information and communication	J	400	1.3	2.4	4.1
Financial and other Business Services	K-N	4,800	16.2	19.7	22.2
Public admin, Education & Health	O-Q	6,700	23.0	26.8	27.4
Other services	R-S	1,300	4.4	4.2	4.4

Source: ONS business register and employment survey

Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs

Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

Data excludes farm-based agriculture

It is notable that these sectors are not dissimilar to those identified by D2N2 for the Derby, Derbyshire and Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Enterprise Partnership. Each of these sectors has differing needs, requirements and prospects for the future – the following provides a brief overview:

Transport Equipment Manufacturing

- There are some 250 manufacturing businesses in South Derbyshire and whilst employment in manufacturing nationally has fallen, the District continues to have one of the highest concentrations of employment in manufacturing in the country with over 7,000 workers. South Derbyshire may well face losses in the future amongst its traditional manufacturing and engineering businesses in the face of strengthening overseas competition. However, in the past this has been largely offset by growing production and employment elsewhere, particularly amongst the District's large and globally significant manufacturers and their extensive local supply chains, including those in neighbouring areas, such as Rolls Royce and Bombardier in Derby and Jaguar Land Rover in the West Midlands. At the lower end of the supply chain, many SMEs provide products and services across a number of sectors. Enhancing supply chain development may create opportunities for both indigenous businesses and inward investment. Skills challenges are the number one issue for many businesses, with additional innovation support, more hands on business support and more accessible financial assistance amongst other concerns. The sector includes Toyota which opened at Burnaston in the early 1990s and now produces the award-winning Avensis and Auris models, including hybrid versions of the latter. The global Formula E teams (electric racing cars) and Norton Motorcycles are based just over the border at Donington Park Racing Circuit.
- Key businesses include: Dellner (rail vehicle components), Futaba Industrial (car components), Gibson Technology (racing engines and chassis), JCB Power Systems (diesel engines), Toyota Motor Manufacturing (car assembly), Sigma Components (aerospace components) and Trelleborg Sealing Solutions (airframe seals).

Construction

- The District has a significant construction sector with over 400 companies employing 1,500 people, ranging from the domestic scale to those involved in major civil engineering projects. There are also numerous consultancy services, such as architects and structural engineers. The rapidly moving nature of the construction market and its sensitivity to broader national policy and economic circumstances are key considerations for the sector. Following the economic downturn, the sector has seen a dramatic upturn resulting in an increasing number of areas where the market is "overheating", with some larger construction companies operating at capacity and reporting skills and materials shortages. Burton & South Derbyshire College has recently opened a Construction Academy in Swadlincote focusing upon the sector's skills needs. Locally, the sector has benefited from high levels of house building, with the District having one of the fastest growing populations in the country. Many of the national and regional housebuilders are active in the area. The Local Plan for South Derbyshire anticipates further major growth within the District, including large scale new housing schemes, infrastructure

improvements and commercial development, which offers significant opportunities for the further growth of employment. The District benefits from the proximity of raw materials, such as aggregates extracted from the Trent Valley. In addition, South Derbyshire is also home to a number of large businesses manufacturing and distributing construction products, including leading innovators in their fields.

- Key businesses include: Bison Manufacturing (precast concrete products), Cemex (aggregates and concrete), Central Joinery (staircases), FAKRO (roof windows and loft ladders), Hanson Aggregates (materials), JB Kind Doors, Keystone Group (lintels, roof windows and masonry supports), Roger Bullivant (foundation engineering), Tarmac Building Products (plasters and renders) and TwoTwenty (staircases).

Food and Drink

- There are some 300 agricultural-related businesses in the District, the majority of which are small family businesses typically with falling employment numbers. Agriculture and in particular smaller dairy farms are facing a period of change and uncertainty. Food and drink supply-chains are extremely complex, with the supermarkets typically playing a dominant role. Undoubtedly, farmers will increasingly face greater exposure to market forces and thus a higher degree of risk in the future. There is also the continuing threat of food and animal health scares. This is likely to fuel further diversification, aided locally by the woodland and visitor economy potential associated with The National Forest. This picture contrasts with growth in processing and retailing. Expansion of the Nestlé factory at Hatton has increased coffee production and the export of capsules for the Dolce Gusto home coffee machine. The food & drink industry suffers from a poor image against other career choices due to the perception that jobs are related to manual work in factories and on farms, which are low-paid with long hours. It is also particularly sensitive to increases in global food prices. Locally the sector includes suppliers of equipment and materials to the brewing industry in Burton upon Trent. The District's two superstores, including the recently extended Sainsbury's store in Swadlincote, are amongst its largest employers. Latterly, there has also been a growth in supermarket-owned convenience stores and discounters.
- Key businesses include: Able Engineering (stainless steel fabrication), Aldi (retail), Brunel Healthcare (vitamin and nutritional supplements), Muller Milk & Ingredients (milk processing), Elbar Worldwide (food production), Faccenda Foods (poultry processing), John Bowler Group (free range eggs), Lidl (retail), MUSK (process engineering), Nestlé (coffee), Sainsbury's (retail), and WM Morrisons (retail).

Visitor Economy

- The National Forest now supports almost 5,000 jobs in the tourism and leisure industry. This growth mirrors the national picture where since 2010 tourism has been the fastest growing sector in the UK in terms of employment. In South Derbyshire there are some 220 businesses providing accommodation and food services, together with a much larger number of businesses in associated retailing and service industries. There are a further 225 companies in the arts, entertainment, recreation and other services

sector. The area's visitor economy businesses are predominantly small, such as Bed & Breakfasts, but also include national chains such as Premier Inn and Prezzo. The development of The National Forest has been key to recent growth - in terms of visible planting, new public access opportunities and, in particular the creation of facilities such as Rosliston Forestry Centre. The marketing and promotion of The National Forest has undoubtedly given the area a national profile as a visitor destination and encouraged longer stays and greater visitor spending. Events play a key role in attracting visitors and raising the profile of the area. Mercia Marina at Willington on the Trent & Mersey Canal has been developed as a major attraction with restaurants, shops and cafés, whilst The Pipeworks has brought a cinema and additional food & drink outlets to Swadlincote. The National Forest Way is a new 75 mile long distance walking trail enabling visitors to explore the Forest. East Midlands Airport, which now has over 6,000 employees working for more than 80 companies located on or near the Airport, has created opportunities in customer service operations but also the potential for associated business tourism, accommodation provision and attraction of in-bound tourism. The Airport's masterplan envisages further growth in the coming years. Notably the sector includes significant public and voluntary/community sector enterprises.

- Key facilities include: Beehive Farm Woodland Lakes, Calke Abbey – National Trust, Days Inn Donington, Hotel Ibis Derby, Menzies Mickleover Court, Mercia Marina, Mercure Newton Park, Odeon Cinema, Premier Inn Bretby, Rosliston Forestry Centre, Sharpe's Pottery Museum, Swadlincote Golf Centre and Swadlincote Ski & Snowboard Centre.

Transport and Logistics

- Logistics operations are commonly outsourced to specialist companies which then play a vital role in the success of other sectors transporting raw materials and finished goods. There are now some 185 businesses engaged in transport and storage in the District, employing approximately 1,600 people and ranging from independent couriers to multinational companies. This reflects South Derbyshire's location on an east-west axis (the A50) in the centre of the country's road network and in close proximity to East Midlands Airport. The Airport is the largest 'pure' cargo (freight or mail carried on dedicated aircraft) airport in the country. The District's central location and ability to offer extensive sites with direct access on to main routes, capable of accommodating large buildings and 24/7 operations, are crucial in being able to fulfil the widest possible range of logistic requirements. Demand for facilities close to major manufacturing outlets is anticipated to continue, together with larger warehouse units increasingly sought as distribution centre operations, driven by retailers seeking to rationalise their operations and serve the boom in online shopping with large facilities managed by third party logistics operators. Similarly for smaller operators the area offers the ability to efficiently serve the whole of the country from a single base. Locally, the logistics sector has benefited from the growth of manufacturers who outsource individual stages of production and/or operate Just-In-Time (JIT) manufacturing with minimal stock holding. Yusen Logistics, for example, operate a dedicated automotive in-bound logistics operation at Findern - consolidating and sequencing materials prior to JIT delivery to Toyota. Key concerns for the sector include fuel costs, local road congestion, roadside

driver facilities, up-skilling along with associated costs (eg. HGV licences), and retaining a skilled workforce, in an increasingly skilled and technology-led sector.

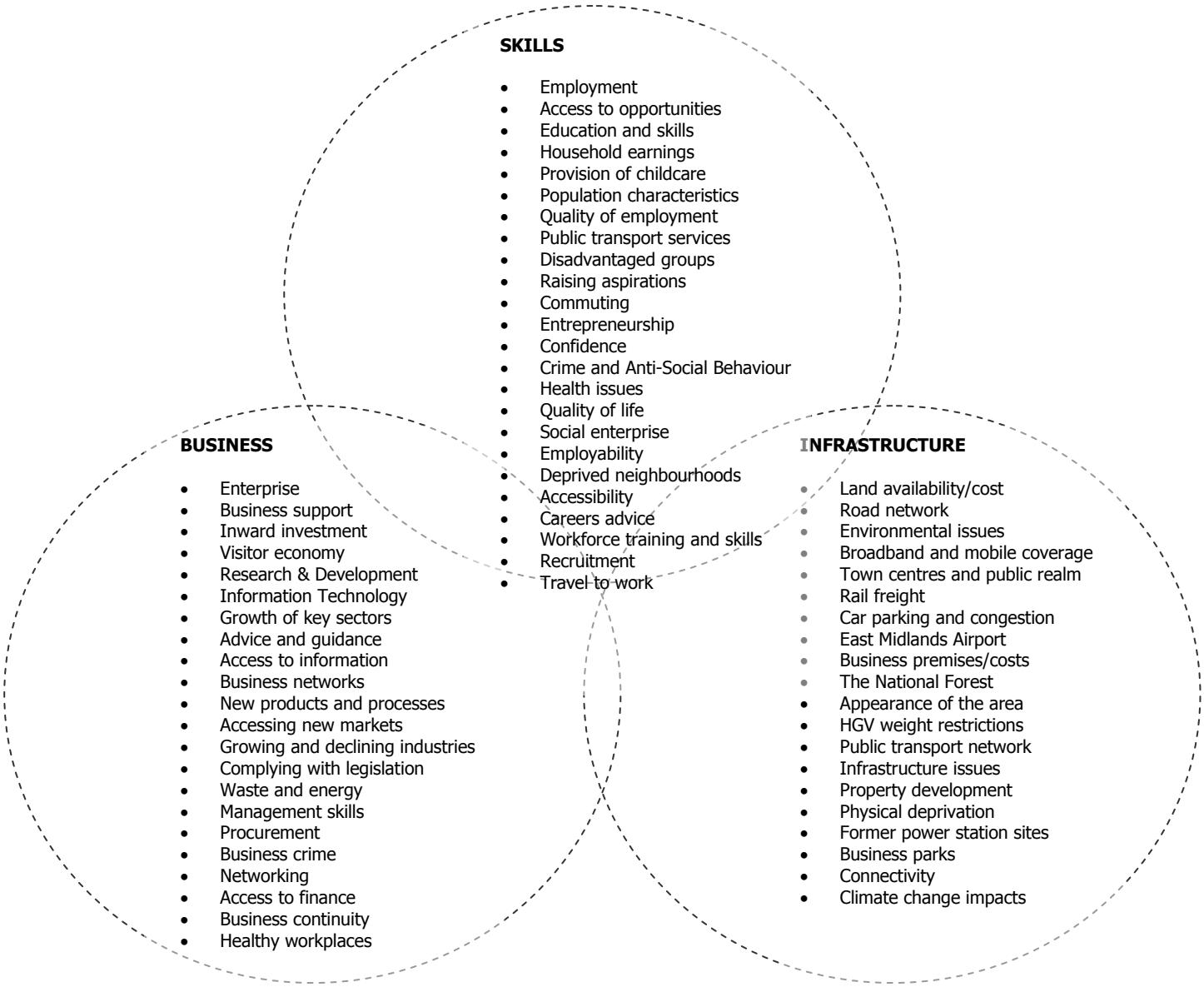
- Key businesses include: ATL (Ascott Transport Limited), Clipper Logistics, DG Light Haulage, Euro Car Parts, Jeffrey's Group/The Swain Group, Kuehne+Nagel Global Logistics, Multi Packaging Solutions, Polar Speed Thermologistics, TNT and Yusen Logistics.

Appendix 7: Strengths and Weaknesses

The key economic development issues identified through the research and consultation processes are summarised in Figure 9, grouped under the broad headings below and then considered in terms of strengths and weaknesses in the following tables:

- BUSINESS: Business support, access to finance & innovation
- SKILLS: Recruitment, employment & skills
- INFRASTRUCTURE: Infrastructure for economic growth

Figure 9: Inter-linkage of Business, Skills and Infrastructure Issues



Issues are summarised below. Further information is contained in a range of research documents, in particular:

- Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment (Derbyshire County Council, 2014)
- South Derbyshire 100 Business Survey (Groundwork and South Derbyshire District Council, 2015)
- The National Forest – Economic Impact and Future Economic Potential (Genecon, 2014)

Business

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Presence of world-class businesses, including major manufacturers and their associated networks of expertise and supply chain opportunities (eg. Toyota, JCB, Nestlé) • Ability to attract inward investment, drawing on proximity to the national road network, airports and existing major businesses • Growing business sectors (eg business services, logistics, wood-related, tourism) • Proximity to Higher Education institutions with associated training and Research & Development capabilities • Potential to further exploit the tourism opportunities associated with the District's waterways, in particular the River Trent and Trent & Mersey Canal • Predominance of small businesses indicating a potential for dynamism and employment creation • A central UK location close to the cities/markets of Birmingham, Derby, Leicester and Nottingham • Great potential in 'The National Forest' brand in terms of both visitor and inward investment marketing • Companies often long-established and embedded in the area • Businesses in The National Forest's visitor and woodland economies have the potential to create new employment opportunities in the countryside. Usage by visitors can also enhance the viability of rural services, such as Post Offices. • Potential to target inward investment from companies in the supply chains of large local businesses (eg Rolls Royce, Bombardier) • Proximity to Birmingham International and East Midlands Airports, and the proposed HS2 station at Toton and Strategic Rail Freight Interchange at Roxhill • Proximity to Donington Park Racetrack, home to Formula E (electric racing cars) and Norton Motorcycles • Location in the Midlands at the heart of the country's manufacturing industry • Presence of large public and private organisations in the area creating opportunities for more local sourcing of goods and services, and business for SMEs • Potential to boost exporting, based upon the area's large manufacturing sector • Presence of local Universities, including Derby, Nottingham and Loughborough, where specialisms can be exploited to promote innovation • Expansion of the East Midlands Enterprise Gateway immediately to the east of the District, including developments at East Midlands Airport, Donington	• Dependence on traditional/vulnerable sectors, in particular manufacturing/engineering, which are competing in an increasingly competitive global environment; Need to increase diversity of economic base • Declining employment in agriculture (and previously mining and power generation) based in rural areas • A relatively narrow economic base, with limited evidence of new and growing sectors • Challenges for businesses in complying with increasing (and frequently changing) legislation and regulation (eg. health & safety, environmental, planning, waste disposal, recycling and employment-related) • Limited availability of conference, meeting and business training facilities, plus overnight accommodation for business visitors; Need to raise awareness of what is available • Limited public financial assistance for business development, including premises, equipment and training (which is also complex/time consuming to access) • Limited networking between businesses and with public agencies, including opportunities to foster research, development and innovation; Limited interventions that encourage knowledge transfer and spin-out activity; No business-to-business directory/website • Limited support for research, innovation, patenting/protection of intellectual property and the development of new products and processes; No local focus for innovation activity • Low levels of awareness, understanding and uptake of business support available (eg from DWP, Colleges, Planning, Environmental Health); No single source of information for all business support; Need for more effective ways of marketing services • Shortcomings in the retail, leisure, entertainment and food & drink offer available within the District; Underdeveloped evening economy in Swadlincote • High levels of competition in town centre retail due to the limited range of products and services offered; Limited passing trade opportunities due to pedestrianised zone • Limited marketing of the area and what it has to offer visitors, businesses and investors • Greater support is sought by businesses with issues such as marketing (including social media), networking and recycling/reducing waste and energy consumption (SD100) • Lack of free/impartial advice to businesses on training matters • Greater difficulty in accessing private finance for

Park racing circuit and the M&S national distribution facility at East Midlands Distribution Centre • A catalyst in The National Forest for a range of environmental and wood-based businesses (eg using wood chip for heating)	both start-ups and existing businesses wanting to grow following the economic downturn • Limited access to information on sustainable modes of travel (eg car sharing) • Need to manage the issues and impacts associated with climate change – climate projections for the 2020's for the East Midlands indicate: +1.3% Summer average temperature; -8% Summer average rainfall; and, +4% Winter average rainfall (Met Office)

Skills

Strengths	Weaknesses
• A young and growing population, together with access to a large labour market catchment in neighbouring areas (eg. Burton, Derby) • The National Forest is an extensive recreation and leisure facility, with potential benefits for health and quality of life • Low levels of crime compared with national averages • Relatively affordable housing • Planned further employment growth within the District (eg Dove Valley Park, Drakelow Park) and beyond (eg. Infinity Park, East Midlands Airport) • Over 25% of firms intend to recruit additional staff over the next 12 months (SD 100) • Local Plan anticipates for the period 2011-2028 some 12,618 new homes and an additional 53 hectares of employment land • Lesser dependence on public sector employment where job numbers are expected to continue to decline • Proximity to University Technical Colleges (UTCs) with relevant specialisms, including Derby (manufacturing & engineering) and Uttoxeter (engineering), plus East Midlands Airport Academy • Proximity to Derby, Stephenson and Burton & South Derbyshire Colleges, with the latter now having a campus in Swadlincote (Construction Academy) • Introduction of the D2N2 Employability Framework aiming to improve the employability and life skills of young people regardless of academic ability or career pathway	• Ability to secure higher quality employment and higher incomes constrained by skills levels • Limited access to training opportunities/facilities within the District • Limited expectations and aspirations, amongst some young people and some of working age • Employability challenges/barriers to entering the workforce, including travel, childcare, attitudes/ commitment, 'a work ethic' and Basic Skills (literacy and numeracy) • Perceptions and fear of crime and disorder; Vandalism and anti-social behaviour • Growing demands on local community facilities and services arising from population growth and an ageing population • Dependence on the private car due to limitations in public transport services and other sustainable modes of transport; Barriers to non-car owners • Limited support for the development of social enterprises that can provide valuable pathways into the labour market • Emerging affordable housing issues, especially in rural areas • Changing/higher skill requirements associated with the District's changing business structure • Limited support for vocational training provision • Potential vulnerability in that a small number of manufacturing businesses employ a significant proportion of the workforce • Employment in the nationally growing sectors, particularly services is underrepresented compared with the national average • Some evidence of skills shortages and recruitment difficulties (SD100) • Mismatch in career aspirations and employment opportunities/growing sectors; Limited understanding of local economy/careers; Concerns regarding the quality of careers advice • Mismatch between what education and training providers are delivering and the skills required by employers • Out-commuting to higher skilled/waged employment, indicating a deficiency in the quantity and range of employment available locally; potentially a shortfall in knowledge occupations and knowledge intensive business activities • Limited work experience opportunities for those in education or unemployed, and for graduate placements • Businesses lack confidence in school leavers who are perceived to have low standards/reliability/ commitment, poor attitudes, and lack the ability to work in teams or 'life' skills/interest in work – mismatch in the expectations of young people and of businesses; Limited understanding of young people's views • Business involvement in skills focuses on training for employees, typically in-house and most commonly induction – new staff, equipment, procedures (SD100) • Limited engagement between employers and training providers, particularly SMEs whose needs often differ from those of larger employers • Limited public transport services vital to access services and opportunities, especially in rural areas and to employment growth centres; Residents of

	Swadlincote cannot readily access employment sites along the A38/A50 • Concerns regarding social mobility through education – the prospects of disadvantaged pupils performing well at school and progressing to university and professional occupations • Little interaction between schools/colleges and local companies; Need for more creative approaches to work experience (eg guest speakers, visits, projects) • Poor quality of secondary schools in Swadlincote – in terms of overall effectiveness, all three are rated as inadequate or requiring improvement (OFSTED, 2015) • Limited delivery of enterprise/entrepreneurship education in schools, colleges and universities • Need for assistance for those facing multiple challenges to entering employment/self-employment, including those on benefits other than Jobseekers Allowance • Need for support for older unemployed/retraining mature workers with outdated or unaccredited skills, or lacking IT skills • Concerns regarding 'in-work poverty' arising from the relatively low growth in earnings; and underemployment with workers in part-time roles but wanting a full time position

Infrastructure

Strengths	Weaknesses
• District has outstanding communication links and accessibility to the national road network (A38, A42, A50, M1, M6 and M42); and rail network (NE/SW main line) • Over 8.5 million trees have been planted in The National Forest, raising woodland cover from 6% to 20% and creating an attractive environment for businesses, residents and visitors • Proximity to Birmingham International Airport and East Midlands Airport (a key European express freight hub) – increasingly important for global and knowledge-based businesses • A range of development land often available at lower purchase/rental costs than in neighbouring areas • Further major brownfield sites with potential for redevelopment, including the former power stations at Drakelow and Willington, and within the Woodville Regeneration Area • Significant development sites within the town centre with potential for retail, leisure, office and other commercial uses • Major business parks currently under development with outstanding transport links, a large workforce catchment, new site infrastructure and the capability to accommodate all sizes and types of business activity • 79% of the District's businesses think that South Derbyshire is a good or excellent location for business; Just 4% think it is poor or very poor (SD 100) • High land prices and tight labour markets in the South East, South Midlands and the 'Golden Triangle' are encouraging large warehouse operators to consider locations further north • The Pipeworks mixed use scheme in Swadlincote town centre as a landmark investment, including extensive additional free parking in the town centre • Disused or freight rail lines with the potential to be upgraded for freight or passenger use, such as The National Forest line ('Ivanhoe Line') • Unique visitor attractions (eg. The National Forest, Calke Abbey, Shardlow Inland Canal Port, Swadlincote Ski & Snowboard Centre) and industrial heritage (such as Sharpe's Pottery Museum) • Potential to reinstate the Derby & Sandiacre Canal and create a touring loop for visitors, linking Shardlow to the centre of Derby and accessing the Derwent Mills World Heritage Site • Advantages of South Derbyshire include central UK location, proximity to markets, access to/position in national road network, parking facilities for customers and employees, plus competitive premises costs and land availability (SD 100) • Attractive rural areas and historical features; Heritage is a clear driver within the tourism offer of the District • Proposals being developed to address congestion issues including the River Trent crossing at Walton and Clock Island at Woodville • Designation of an Enterprise Zone at Infinity Park Derby immediately to the north of the District, including an innovation centre • Assistance available to developers seeking to unlock brownfield sites in the form of desktop site assessments to identify redevelopment costs and	• Fast broadband connectivity is critically important to 24% of businesses (East Midlands Chamber); The internet was 'very important' to almost 60% of respondents, with internet speed/reliability and mobile reception affecting over 70% of businesses (Melbourne Business Survey, 2015) • A survey of businesses cited in the Derbyshire Local Economic Assessment found that only 10.8% of respondents felt that current provision of broadband in the County was very good (DCC, 2014) • Limited supply of small and 'grow-on' workspace (units and offices), including managed accommodation on flexible terms with support available, and facilities to foster enterprise and innovation (eg incubation centre) • Limited supply of large/modern retail premises available • Little land available despite allocations in Local Plan; Design & build and freehold ownership constraints on some available employment land; Limited availability of serviced plots; Limited provision for less intensive/attractive employment uses • Little employment land available in the Swadlincote urban area • Very low levels of commercial building construction throughout the economic downturn and beyond, leading to shortages of available vacant premises • Loss of employment sites to housing and other uses • Poor appearance of some business premises and parts of the District, especially within Swadlincote, including in centres and on highly visible arterial routes; Need for financial assistance to improve older premises • Limited existing good quality office space and a lack of dedicated sites in attractive/accessible locations on which to promote new office development • Congestion pinchpoints in both urban and rural areas, including key junctions such as the Clock Island in Woodville creating bottlenecks • Constraints on business operation imposed by weight restrictions on HGVs in the District and neighbouring areas; Restricted river crossings; Lack of secure HGV parking; Loading/delivery problems caused by poor parking • No passenger rail links between Swadlincote and other centres, including East Midlands Airport • Poor bus and rail links between population centres and growing employment sites on the A38/A50 • Poor quality of parts of Swadlincote town centre, together with the public realm in some other areas • Poor industrial estate signage in some areas • Proximity of larger shopping centres in neighbouring areas • Poor mix of retail provision in town centre, including the market, with an emphasis on convenience shopping and a lack of national multiples • Limited usage of non-road based forms of freight movement, including both rail and waterway • Limited public investment in infrastructure, including transport • Poor highway maintenance (roads and paths) and reinstatement by utility companies • Parking for customers and clients at capacity at peak times in centres • Limited parking for customers and clients in centres and on industrial estates across the District

constraints • Proposals for the creation of 'greenways' - multi-user routes for walkers, cyclists, horse riders and those with mobility difficulties – that will improve accessibility and contribute to the development of tourism infrastructure and The National Forest • Introduction of Article 4 Direction for Swadlincote town centre and Conservation Areas elsewhere to protect the historic townscape	• Poor signage of settlements, business parks and visitor attractions • Poor broadband connections (and high costs) in some areas with significant improvements needed; Poor mobile phone coverage in some areas; Need to lobby/raise awareness of needs • Limited tourist facilities and visitor accommodation (hotels and other provision) with which to maximise the potential of The National Forest and East Midlands Airport • Limited provision for sustainable modes of transport such as buses, cycling and walking, along with suitable facilities (eg workplace showers, secure cycle storage); Need for more incentives/assistance for businesses • Challenges in lowering emissions (eg CO2), whilst undergoing high levels of growth • Need for more safe cycle routes to encourage cycling by both commuters and residents/visitors to The National Forest • Flood risk is a concern in many parts of the District with agricultural businesses, transport infrastructure and utility provision typically most vulnerable • Cumulative impact of industrial/economic activity on air quality (Air Quality Updating & Screening Assessment for SDDC, 2015)

Appendix 8: Strategy Implementation

The Role of the District Council

South Derbyshire District Council is involved in a range of economic development activities that directly contribute to the development of the local economy and workforce of the District. These include the following:

- Attracting inward investment – attracting businesses and employment to the District through the promotion of the area and available sites and properties, together with the provision of assistance to investors.

- Providing sites and premises for employment – including through maintaining a commercial property portfolio, providing assistance with premises improvements and, as the local planning authority, identifying sites for future employment development.

- Attracting visitors – attracting visitors from the UK and overseas to South Derbyshire and The National Forest by promoting the area to potential visitors and securing improvements to visitor facilities, such as country parks and town centres, in order to increase visitor spending with local businesses.

- Supporting business development – promoting available assistance and providing support to local businesses directly and through the development of sector or issue-based initiatives.

- Providing visitor information – informing visitors about events, attractions and accommodation in South Derbyshire and The National Forest, principally through the operation of an accredited Tourist Information Centre.

- Implementing economic development initiatives – providing services or delivering projects that enhance the local economy, for example developing the workforce, overcoming barriers to employment or improving the physical environment of the District, both directly and in partnership with other organisations.

- Undertaking research, feasibility studies and project development, and providing support to partnerships, to build an evidence base in order to secure financial resources and enable economic development initiatives that contribute to the above activities, thereby benefiting the District, its residents and businesses.

It should be noted that the District Council also provides a range of other services and functions that contribute to the quality of life and attractiveness of the area as a place to live, work and visit. These include the following:

- undertaking heritage conservation and protection;
- street cleansing and landscape maintenance;
- provision of parks, sports and leisure facilities;
- operation of the Neighbourhood Warden scheme; and,
- maintaining and managing Council homes.

Further the Government is pursuing a number of policies which aim to incentivise local authorities to proactively support the growth of the local economy in their area.

The Role of the Strategy

The function of this Economic Development Strategy is to set out an understanding of the economic challenges and opportunities currently facing South Derbyshire and to put forward a vision for the further development of the District's economy. The Strategy will also contribute to the development of other key policies, including the Local Plan.

Whilst the production of the Strategy has been led by the District Council, it sets out a common understanding and vision that has emerged from research and consultation with all interested parties. Further, it describes a vision that cannot be delivered by the District Council alone – it will require the commitment of the numerous partner organisations operating in the District, including businesses, public bodies and voluntary/community sector organisations. These organisations come together as the South Derbyshire Partnership.

Implementation of the Strategy

The actions of the Economic Development Strategy are expressed as Ambitions. This reflects the fact that the majority are dependent upon the joint commitment of the public, private and voluntary/community sector organisations operating in South Derbyshire. In some instances, they will also be dependent on securing external funding. Equally, their achievement will directly contribute to the aims of strategies including D2N2's Strategic Economic Plan and the Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement.

Whilst some of the actions envisaged are core activities of the District Council, the majority will be undertaken in partnership with other organisations. As such, the key delivery vehicle for the implementation of the Economic Development Strategy will be through the South Derbyshire Partnership.

South Derbyshire Partnership

The South Derbyshire Partnership is a single non-statutory, multi-agency body, which aligns with the local authority boundaries, and aims to bring together at a local level the different parts of the public, private, voluntary and community sectors. The Partnership is key to tackling deep seated, multi-faceted problems, requiring a range of responses and co-ordinated action from different bodies.

The Economic Development Strategy is closely aligned with the South Derbyshire Partnership's Community Strategy and Action Plan and will be a key influence on the Partnership's future policies and priorities.

The South Derbyshire Partnership has a Board and a number of theme groups, including the 'Sustainable Development Group'. This Group is charged with promoting the economic development of South Derbyshire. As an overarching body, it aims to co-ordinate the activities of other local, sub-regional and national agencies and partnerships contributing to the economic development of the District. It also aims to raise awareness of issues in South Derbyshire amongst key agencies, in

order to attract external funding and other support. Membership of the Sustainable Development Group includes public agencies such as the Department of Work & Pensions (Swadlincote Jobcentre plus), business representatives such as the Chambers and voluntary/community organisations such as South Derbyshire Council for Voluntary Service.

Monitoring

In terms of actions specific to the District Council, these will be implemented and monitored through the performance management procedures for the Corporate Plan and Service Plans. Actions being taken forward by the South Derbyshire Partnership will be overseen through the performance procedures for its annual Action Plan.

REPORT TO:	**ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**	**AGENDA ITEM:**
DATE OF MEETING:	**29 SEPTEMBER 2016**	**CATEGORY: DELEGATED**
REPORT FROM:	**DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY AND PLANNING**	**OPEN**
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	**Kevin Exley 01283 228717 kevin.exley@south-derbys.gov.uk**	**DOC:**
SUBJECT:	**RIVER MEASE DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTION SCHEME 2**	**REF:**
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	**SEALES, REPTON**	**TERMS OF REFERENCE: EDS17**

1.0 Recommendations

1.1 That:

- Members consider the content and scope of the River Mease Developer Contribution Scheme 2 (DCS2) and the representations received through the consultation on the Draft DCS2.

- The River Mease Programme Board be informed that this Authority continues to endorse the principle of levying a charge at the rates set out in the DCS2 for new development which reflect the costs of mitigation to offset the impacts of new development consistent with Policy SD3 Aiv) (Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure) of the Adopted Local Plan Part 1.

- The Council publish the charging schedule on its website following adoption of the Scheme

2.0 Purpose of Report

2.1 To explain why the Developer Contribution Scheme (DCS) has been updated and the process undertaken.

3.0 Executive Summary

3.1 The River Mease is designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the European Community (EC) Habitats Directive. Designated European wildlife sites have strong legal protection against harm from development such that the Council must not grant planning permission, unless any harmful effects on the site will be fully mitigated. It is currently considered that existing levels of phosphate in the river are a threat to the site's integrity and additional wastewater flows to wastewater treatment works (WWTWs) in the catchment could add additional phosphates into the SAC.

3.2 In order to facilitate continued development across the River Mease catchment in a way that will not lead to an increase in phosphate in the SAC, the developer contribution scheme has been updated to ensure that the contributions sought can

deliver actions necessary to fully mitigate the effects of increasing waste water discharges.

3.3 For South Derbyshire District Council (SDDC) developer contributions would apply to all new housing developments (market and affordable) seeking to connect to mains sewerage in the villages of Overseal, Netherseal, Lullington and Smisby and vary in cost as set out below, depending on the size of the house.

4.0 Detail

4.1 The River Mease was designated by the Secretary of State as a SAC under the EC Habitats Directive[1] on the 1st April 2005. The SAC is protected through the provisions of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (SI No. 490), commonly referred to as the Habitats Regulations.

4.2 Local planning authorities are 'competent authorities' under these regulations and must have regard to the requirements of the Habitats Directive in the exercise of any of their functions (regulation 9(5)), including the determination of planning applications.

4.3 Poor water quality, mainly due to high levels of phosphates (P), are identified as a threat to the ability of the river to support its internationally important features in a sustainable way (referred to as the 'integrity' of the SAC in the Regulations). In order to reduce the high level of phosphate a range of partner agencies including the Environment Agency, Natural England and Severn Trent Water are undertaking a range of actions in the River and wider catchment to improve water quality.

4.4 In particular Natural England and the Environment Agency published a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for the River Mease in June 2011. The primary purpose of the WQMP is to 'reduce the levels of phosphate within the River Mease SAC, to enable the Conservation Objectives for the SAC to be met, and an adverse effect upon the SAC avoided'.

4.5 The WQMP includes a list of actions to reduce the levels of phosphate throughout the catchment and the River Mease SAC. One of the actions listed in the WQMP is to '*establish a developer contribution framework* (now referred to as the Developer Contribution Scheme or the DCS), *in accordance with planning obligations best practice'*. The purpose of the Developer Contribution Scheme (2) is to ensure that 'all new development with a net increase in wastewater to mains drainage will mitigate and compensate for nutrients entering the river, equivalent to the relative contribution of phosphate as a result of the development.

4.6 The DCS2 will replace the previous Developer Contribution Scheme which was adopted by this Authority in 2012. It is needed because the allowance for new development made under the DCS1[2] has been used up, mainly as a result of new development in Ashby de la Zouch and Measham, although some limited growth has taken place in South Derbyshire, mainly in Overseal.

[1] Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora

[2] Authorities signed up to DCS1 are SDDC , North West Leicestershire District Council (NWLDC) and Lichfield District Council

The River Mease Developer Contribution Scheme 2

4.7 The DCS2 has been drafted on behalf of the River Mease Programme Board by Habitats Directive specialists DTA Ecology and is available to view (along with other background papers referred to at section 10 of this report) on the Councils website at: http://www.south-derbys.gov.uk/planning_and_building_control/planning_permission/river_mease_dcs/default.asp

4.8 The DCS2 has been subject to a consultation undertaken by both SDDC and NWLDC. The consultation held by SDDC ran for a period of six weeks ending on Wednesday the 17th August. No responses were received. All developers recorded as active in the catchment in South Derbyshire in the past 3 years were consulted alongside affected Parish Councils and Councillors. The consultation was available for all to view on both the South Derbyshire and North West Leicestershire websites. North West Leicestershire District Council received a total of four representations on the scope and content of the DCS2. For information these are summarised as follows:

Table 1: Summary of responses received by North West Leicestershire to DCS2 Consultation

Name	Comments
Ashby de la Zouch Town Council	The Town Council consider that a revised developer contribution scheme should not be implemented when the success of DCS 1 is still not known. Moreover they are concerned that additional housing growth will lead to increased phosphate levels in the SAC. **Comment** The projects can only be delivered at the rate funding is delivered, so the works are inline with the rate at which development is taking place. The Environment Agency have indicated through their own monitoring that phosphate levels in the SAC are falling and have been since 2012 when the DCS was first adopted.
Packington Parish Council	Express concern that DCS funding is being used for non-mitigating actions including project management, education and culvert removal. **Comment** The aim of the DCS is to ensure no impact on water quality. However the DCS does not work in isolation it forms part of a wider partnership approach which is working to deliver the River Mease Water Quality Management Plan and the Water Framework Directive which needs to achieve an improvement in water quality. The level of phosphates in the Mease have improved and this joint approach (to raise awareness and improve residents understanding of how our actions affect water quality) is having a positive impact on the river.
Ashby Civic Society	Are concerned that only £159,000 of the £640,000 required through the DCS1 has been collected. Suggest that although 2,500 homes approved in the catchment no mitigation has been delivered and phosphate levels have increased. **Comment** The DCS1 window is not closed in respect of collecting payment of contributions. Funds are only collected once development

	commences. The impact on the river does not occur until developments are occupied and so until that point the mitigation does not need to be delivered. Phosphate levels in the river are falling as previously set out
Measham Parish Council	Measham Parish Council has not objected to DCS2.

4.9 The above is a brief summary of the comments received back by NWLDC. Members wishing to consider the detailed submissions by stakeholders to NWLDC can view these via the weblink included in the background papers section of this report (see section Overview of Responses to Consultations). It is considered appropriate to make Members aware of all consultation responses received and the fact that no amendments have been proposed to the Draft DCS2 to reflect the responses received back.

4.10 The DCS2, if adopted in South Derbyshire, would apply to all new development served by wastewater treatment works in the villages of Overseal, Netherseal, Lullington and Smisby. DCS2 will not apply to new development connecting to the mains sewer in any other village or town within South Derbyshire. A map showing areas within the Mease Catchment is set out at appendix 1.

4.11 Contributions would be sought from new development on an equitable basis whereby different sized dwellings make different contributions relative to the scale of their potential impact on water quality in the river. Contributions would be as follows:

Size of dwelling	Average occupancy	DCS Contribution
1 bed	1.17	£228
2 bed	1.72	£335
3 bed	2.32	£453
4 bed +	3.24	£633

4.12 The contributions secured as a result of new development will be used to fund a range of measures to reduce phosphates in the SAC including:

- The installation of silt traps.
- Restoring the river to a more natural state and restoring and enhancing natural river function.
- phosphate removal from surface water run off (i.e. diffuse sources) from sites alongside the SAC.

4.13 In combination it is expected that the above actions will reduce the amount of phosphate generated from existing development in the catchment of the River Mease by 329g of Phosphate per day. This would be sufficient to allow around 1,800 homes without any further deterioration in water quality as a result of increased phosphate outputs associated with new development.

4.14 The total cost of delivering and managing the actions set out in the DCS2 will be £821,000. This is addition to the £640,000 already committed through the first development window. A full breakdown of how this money will be used is set out in Appendix 2 of the DCS2 (this is available to view on the Councils website at the address previously listed).

4.15 Going forward development levels in South Derbyshire are likely to be modest given the relatively small area falling within the River Mease catchment and the relative

lack of headroom at South Derbyshire WWTWs to accommodate significant further growth. Two allocations are proposed through the Part 2 Local Plan for development in Overseal and cumulatively these will deliver around 150 dwellings, although only the site at Acresford Road will make a contribution under DCS2 (the site at Valley Road having previously made a contribution under DCS1). As such development in South Derbyshire is likely to contribute only a small fraction of the overall funding for the scheme. However, it should be noted that the costs associated with the scheme are likely to be borne by applicants (paying the contribution itself and covering their own legal fees), and by the District Council (covering its own legal fees).

Implications of Not Adopting the Scheme

4.16 In the absence of the DCS2 being adopted, in line with the requirements of the WQMP it is the Authority's understanding that the Environment Agency and Natural England will object to all new development connecting to the foul sewer on the grounds that it will have a significant impact on the SAC. In effect this will mean that the Authority would not be able to allow any new development to connect to mains sewers in Overseal, Netherseal, Lullington and Smisby unless it could demonstrate that the objections of Natural England and the Environment Agency were flawed.

4.17 This could push developers toward other methods of wastewater disposal, such as the use of cesspits and package treatment plants, which are likely to be more expensive than connection to the mains sewer for small developments even taking account of the proposed developer contribution.

4.18 The impact of non mains drainage schemes on the SAC is difficult for applicants to demonstrate to the level required to discharge the LPA's obligations under the Habitat Regulations and would place significant evidence and cost burdens on the applicant who, in most cases, will need to provide technical and specialist evidence sufficient to allow the Authority to discharge its duties under the Habitats Regulations. In addition, it would place significant additional cost and resource burdens on the LPA, in reviewing evidence presented, or employing technical specialists to review evidence, and prepare the necessary Habitat Regulations Assessments required by statute and ultimately could stymie future development in the Mease catchment.

4.19 In addition, a proliferation of off mains drainage systems would be contrary to the Council's Sustainable Drainage Policy (Policy SD3) included in the Adopted Local Plan Part 1 and could, in the long-term, lead to a further deterioration of water quality in the Mease and its headwaters as private systems tend to be less effective at removing nutrients (including phosphate) than large-scale treatment works and could undermine the long-term objectives to reduce phosphate level to that required to secure the long-term integrity of the SAC.

5.0 Financial Implications

5.1 Adoption of the DCS2 will have reasonable administrative cost implications for the Council's Development Management Section but these will be absorbed.

5.2 The costs of not adopting the DCS2 would be significant in that specialist advice would be required for each planning application, and will be significantly higher than those arising from adopting it. .

6.0 Corporate Implications

6.1 Policy SD3 and BNE3 of the recently Adopted Part 1 Local Plan support the principle of improving water quality in the River including by means of an appropriate financial contribution tied to new development. Failure to identify and collect the necessary financial contributions to allow mitigation could undermine a number of the corporate objectives set out in the corporate plan including the delivery of sustainable housing and the requirement to enhance environmental standards.

6.2 Implementation of the scheme could lead to legal challenge by applicants unwilling to pay the developer contribution. However the River Mease Programme Board have commissioned a Habitats Regulations specialist, to draft the DCS2 and thereby reduce both likelihood of legal challenge, and the success of any challenge should this arise.

6.3 Failure to adopt the DCS2 could lead to a proliferation of non-mains drainage solutions in villages within the Mease Catchment. Determining the impact of such schemes can be complicated and could invite legal challenge from third parties where they disagree with the Planning Authorities assessment of the impact of development on the integrity of the SAC.

7.0 Community Implications

7.1 If adopted, the DCS2 is likely to increase the cost of development for developers in relevant villages compared to other parts of South Derbyshire due to the requirement to pay the contribution. However, the scheme could remove much of the uncertainty and delay which surrounds many developments in the River Mease catchment and could actually reduce developer costs, as it would prevent the need for applicants to pursue non-mains drainage solutions to new development and to provide the Planning Authority with the technical information necessary to allow the Council to discharge its duties under the Habitat Regulations.

8.0 Conclusion

8.1 The protection of the River Mease is clearly an important issue and the Council is working with partners to ensure that all mitigation for development is in place.

9.0 Background Papers

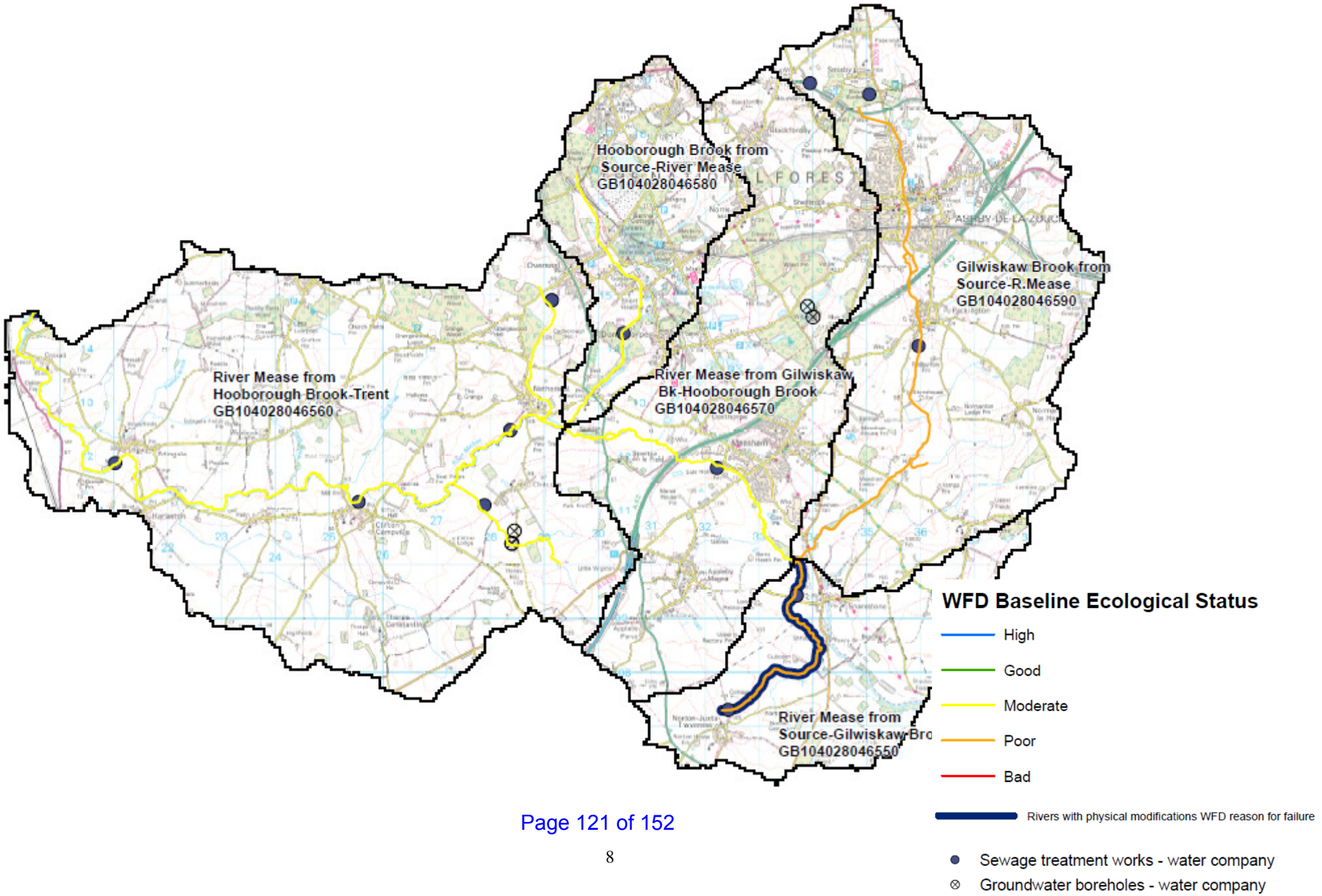
8.1 River Mease Water Quality Management Plan: Developer Contribution Scheme 2 (DCS2) (June 2016)
8.2 DCS2 Appendix 1 (June 2016)
8.3 Map of the River Mease Catchment
8.4 Link to Overview of Responses to Consultations published on NWLDC website at https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/dcs2_overview/BACKGOUND%20PAPERS%20-%20RIVER%20MEASE%20DCS2%20-%20AUGUST%202016.docx
8.5 Responses to North West Leicestershire consultation published on NWLDC website at:
https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/dcs2_responses/Developer%20Contribution%20Scheme%202%20Consultation%20Responses.pdf

8.0 Appendices

9.1 Appendix 1 - Map of the River Mease Catchment and location of wastewater treatments works

9.2 Appendix 2 - Measures to be funded through the Developer Contributions Scheme 2 (DCS2)

Appendix 1: Map of the River Mease Catchment and location of wastewater treatments works



Appendix 2:

Measures to be funded through the Developer Contributions Scheme 2 (DCS2)

FINAL VERSION (June 2016)

The need for DCS2 has been identified in response to the development allocations within the North West Leicestershire District Council Local Plan, which is currently being finalised. The Local Plan was subject to assessment under the Habitats Regulations[1] and the Developer Contribution Scheme was identified as a key mechanism to provide NWLDC with the necessary confidence that development allocated within the catchment of the river will not be likely to have a significant effect on the River Mease SAC.

The HRA of the Local Plan identified the need for DCS2 to deliver mitigation to facilitate the delivery of 1826 dwellings. On the basis of the estimated P loadings to the river from receiving works provided in E&F of DCS2, an estimate of phosphate contributions from these dwellings represents an increased loading of **329g P/day**.

Of critical importance to the development of DCS2, is an agreement which has been reached since the development and implementation of DCS1. Following recent discussions between Natural England, the Environment Agency and Severn Trent Water, the following statement has been issued.

Severn Trent, Environment Agency and Natural England have assessed the options to meet the SAC conservation objectives in relation to flow and phosphate, and agree that pumping sewage effluent from Packington and Measham sewage works out of the Mease catchment is the most effective long term solution.

The primary reason to move flow out of the River Mease catchment would be to ensure the SAC flow targets are met. In addition this will also remove phosphate for which the River Mease is currently failing to meet the SAC target.

All parties are committed to working together to progress the development of an appropriate scheme with a view to it being included in the next round of the asset management planning process for scrutiny within the 2019 Periodic Review.

It is fully accepted by all parties that implementation of such a solution will take time and would be subject to appropriate scrutiny by OFWAT in respect of the necessary investment costs by Severn Trent Water being passed onto their customers.

[1] Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment to inform the HRA of the Local Development Plan, DTA Ecology June 2016.

'Short term' measures

Installation of silt traps

Phosphorous release from silt can/will occur under anoxic and anaerobic conditions. In rivers, such conditions tend not to exist in thin layers of mobile silt, but tend to develop if significant silt accumulations are formed in slow moving sections of the river.

Road run off, especially where roadsides are being eroded, and the decomposition of organic matter are often the more important sources of phosphate release in rivers.

The use of silt traps can reduce total phosphorous in a river, as a consequence of removing silt holding phosphorous that has the potential to become soluble phosphorus downstream. The size of the reduction may be dependent upon the nature of the silt captured, but the more organic material capture the better.

Silt traps are normally constructed with a 'wetland' i.e. a water holding pond, planted up, with the actual silt trap structure at the end letting water out. The removal rate therefore increases when the phosphorous taken up by the wetland is considered.

Work on the River Eye with the installation of silt traps has resulted in a total phosphorous removal rate in the region of 50%. This concurs with research work undertaken by Lancaster University where it has been determined that phosphorous removal efficiencies of well designed sediment traps are likewise around 50%.

A good level of monitoring and maintenance is required for silt traps, both to remove silt captured and also to harvest the wetland plants at the end of the growing season to prevent die back and return of phosphorous to the river. The amount of phosphorous removed by harvested wetland plants can be quantified as 1 gram of phosphate per 5 kilograms of plant material such as reeds. On a precautionary basis, it is estimated that the installation of silt traps will remove 25% of total phosphorous.

DCS2 funds will deliver silt traps to remove 329g P/day based on flow and average phosphate levels at that location. Three potential locations have been identified by the Technical Group.

The need for long term measures in DCS2?

Silt traps start to remove phosphorous as soon as they are installed and will therefore deliver phosphorous reductions immediately, allowing development to come forwards. The approach taken in DCS1 recognised that the ongoing management and maintenance requirements associated with silt traps meant that, they are not considered to be sustainable in terms of delivering benefits over the lifetime of the development. As such, in DCS1 silt traps were not considered to be sustainable in the longer term, and they were regarded as a 'short term' measure. A key component of DCS1, in recognition of this, was the requirement to ALSO deliver additional longer term sustainable phosphorous removal measures, which can effectively *replace* the reductions which will be achieved through use of the any 'short term' silt traps. These were to be delivered in parallel with the short term silt trap measures. DCS1 assumes that once the long term measures are sufficiently established to provide phosphate removal benefits to the river any 'short term' silt trap measures will no longer be required and it is envisaged that any such silt traps will then be removed.

The agreement reached by Severn Trent Water, the Environment Agency and Natural England in respect of the commitment to work together to progress the development of a suitable scheme for *pumping sewage effluent from Packington and Measham sewage works out of the Mease catchment* represents material information which is highly relevant to the drafting of DCS2. Approved schemes are subsequently assigned to a programme of works for delivery between 2020-2025. As such, in respect of the impacts associated with development which connects to Packington and Measham treatment works, measures to offset the impacts associated with increase phosphate loading to the River Mease SAC no longer need to be scrutinised in light of the 'lifetime of the development'. Instead measures need to be sufficient to offset effects that might arise pre-2025 (or earlier if a scheme is scheduled for delivery within the programme of works before 2025). Of the 1,826 dwelling assigned to DCS2, 1,288 connect to either the Packington or Measham sewage treatment works. It would not be appropriate for developer contributions to deliver 'long term' measures in respect of such development as the impacts to the SAC will only exert an effect in the short term (pre 2025).

The decision to pump flows to Packington and Measham out of catchment will not however provide any benefits in respect of flows to other works within the catchment. As such it is still appropriate for DCS2 to also deliver 'long term measures'. Long term measures are required in respect of the dwellings which are anticipated to connect to the other, smaller works within the catchment. It is not known at this time which works the 'windfall' allocations might connect to. On a precautionary basis therefore, it is assumed that all the windfall development connects to one of these smaller works. **On the basis of the figures provided in table F.2 in the DCS long term measures are therefore required in respect of the delivery of 538 dwellings which are associated with a contribution of 89g P/day.**

'Long term' measures

There are various measures which would result in longer term reductions in phosphate levels within the river. DCS1 is delivering all the necessary long term measures through the implementation of actions identified in the River Mease Restoration Plan; work along seven reaches is being funded.

With regards the measures for DCS2, **Two reaches identified by the Technical Group include projects that could take place in the very near future as necessary landowner liaison is already underway.** These schemes are therefore considered to be 'secure' and can be funded by developer contributions.

River Restoration Plan Schemes

Restoring a river to a more natural state clearly has significant benefits for river biodiversity and water quality. A river's ability to function as a diverse ecosystem, including its ability to 'clean' itself through its management of silt and nutrients in a sustainable way is highly dependent on a naturally functioning river channel and connectivity to its vital floodplain.

The River Mease River Restoration Plan, prepared by Natural England and the Environment Agency, sets out a vision for the SAC that addresses past modifications; restoring and enhancing natural river function which in turn will improve water quality and the river ecosystem. The plan sets out a long list of specific restoration proposals, with estimated costs. The plan refers to the Developer Contributions Scheme as one of the potential funding mechanisms.

The floodplain has the potential to take up phosphorous from the river. A properly functioning floodplain, typically supporting woodland or wet grassland habitats, slows down surface water input and therefore reduces sediment and the phosphorous it carries being brought into the river via surface water, and also allows the river to undertake the natural process of sediment deposition onto the floodplain in flood situations. Furthermore, taking floodplain land out of agricultural production removes the input of phosphate rich fertilisers or organic matter from that land. Re-profiling of river banks contributes to the reconnection of the river to its floodplain by enabling flood water to spill into the floodplain where modified banks have prevented this in the past.

As explained above for silt traps, wetland creation, if properly managed provides plant material to take up phosphorous. Likewise, riparian planting will also take up nutrients. Weir removal brings back the river's ability to properly manage its silt, and therefore phosphorous within that silt, and prevents the retention of phosphorous laden silt behind weir structures.

Whilst all actions to restore a more natural river function will contribute to the river's ability to manage and reduce nutrients, in proposing projects to be funded by the developer contributions scheme those that have more direct and clear links to phosphorous removal have been identified. Projects within the plan are divided into reaches, and there are 22 reach projects where the action will result in a clear phosphorous reduction.

Whilst the scientific justification for the fact that phosphorous will be removed is considered to be robust, the scheme specific uncertainties mean that exact figures for the amount of phosphorous that will be removed by each project cannot be provided. However the Technical Group have agreed a precautionary approach to estimating the removal of phosphate that might be associated with each 'stretch'.

Precautionary calculations of total phosphorous removal for river restoration projects:

a) P removal during flood conditions:

Average total phosphorous concentration in the River Mease = 0.32mg/l
Average flow in the River Mease, based on 5 sample locations provided by EA = 0.5 m3 per second
= 43200m3 per day
=43200000 litres per day
X 0.32 to get the mg of P per day = 13824000 mg P per day = 13824 g P per day
25% of P removed = 3456 g P, but as this is only 10% of the time then
10% of 3456 = 345.6 g P per day, on average.
If we divide this by the 22 reaches where phosphorous removing projects are proposed, then
= 16 g P per day per reach

b) Phosphorous removal through amelioration of surface water input

From above calculation the river carries 13824 g P per day. Diffuse sources contribute an average of 11.7% of the overall load[1].

The measures delivered through the Restoration Plan are carried out on land adjacent to the SAC itself. The phosphorous load within the SAC associated with surface water run-off will be derived from two sources: i) the tributaries joining the river along the length of the SAC and ii) directly from land adjacent to the SAC itself. The Restoration Plan measures will only reduce surface water phosphorous load from land adjacent to the SAC itself (source ii). On a precautionary basis it is estimated that the delivery of the Restoration Plan measures along the length of the SAC itself will reduce the diffuse phosphorous load by 20%.

Diffuse P load = 11.7% of 13824 = 1520 g P per day
20% of diffuse load = 304 g P per day
If we divide this by the 22 reaches where phosphorous removal projects are proposed, then
= 14 g P per day per reach

Overall phosphorous removal

Combining the figures (a) and (b) above, the overall phosphorous removal from the delivery of the River Restoration Plan measures is:

16 + 14 = ***30 g P per day per reach***

[1] Source: Environment Agency Review of Consents, River Mease SAC Stage 4 Site Action Plan

Restoration of the disused coal pits

The disused coal pits off Swepstone Road to the south east of Measham are within a stretch of the river not included in the River Restoration Plan. The site is located between stretches GIL005 and GIL006 and is currently the subject of detailed restoration proposals. These proposals relate to the restoration of the disused pits themselves and do not include works along the riverbanks intended to *restore* the healthy functioning of river. The landowner (UK Coal) has however agreed to DCS funding being used to include additional appropriate restoration measures along the river to be delivered alongside the restoration of the disused pits. This scheme delivers equivalent benefits to those identified for a typical stretch within the river restoration plan and is assumed to deliver a reduction of ***30 g P per day***.

COSTINGS

Measures have been identified in respect of offsetting the impacts associated with 329g phosphate. In view of the agreement to pump flows for Packington and Measham out of catchment 'short term' measures are required in respect of the full 329g phosphate. Long term measures are required to offset the impacts associated with flow directed to other, smaller works within the catchment in respect of 89g phosphate.

Overall costs for the measures to be delivered within the first phase of the second development window to remove at least 329g/day in the short and 89g/day in the long term are detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Measures to remove at least 329g P / day in the short term and 89g/day in the long term

P reduction and Monitoring Actions					
Action	**Estimated P reduction (mg P/day)**	**Implementation & maintenance Costs (£)**	**Monitoring approach**	**Monitoring cost (£)**	**Overall Costs (£)**
SHORT TERM MEASURES					
Two silt traps projects at locations identified by Technical Group Costings based per trap a) Land drainage specialist to survey sites, design and oversee works b) Ground works c) Trap checks and maintenance (e.g. clean outs) d) Potential removal at 2031?	228g from location A 100g from location B	<u>Per trap costs</u> a) £10k b) £15k c) £20 d) £5k	Monitoring of water quality entering and exiting the trap, and potentially also take sediment samples entering and exiting. This will verify extent of P reduction and inform future silt trap projects	<u>Per trap costs</u> £30k (up to 2031)	£80k per trap (up to 2031) traps for the DCS2 development window **TOTAL= £160k**

LONG TERM MEASURES					
River restoration projects Specific in river projects (at stretches MEA001and GIL004) to increase natural cleaning capacity of the river, in accordance with the river Restoration Plan. see river Restoration Plan for details	60g	£22K min to £33k max for each reach	tbc	100K To cover all projects	Assume maximum cost of £66k for both reaches and pro rata 66K monitoring **TOTAL = 132K**
Long term measure – Restoration of river stretch alongside disused coal pits Specific in river projects to increase natural cleaning capacity of the river, equivalent to those delivered through the river Restoration Plan.	30g	£20k min -30k max	tbc		Assume maximum cost of £30k and pro rata 34K monitoring **TOTAL = 64K**
Consultancy fees for design and oversight of the necessary work	Implements measures above	£80K	n/a	n/a	**£80K**

Management Actions					
Project officer - staff cost (to cover the Plan period to 2031)	Implements measures above	£25k per year (to 2025) then 15K per year to 2031	Project Officer reports to the Programme Board	none	£25k/annum for 10 years = £250K Plus 15K per annum for 5 years = £75K **TOTAL = 325K**
Project officer's implementation budget - 3 x main campaigns over DCS2 period (one every five years)		20K per campaign	Project officer to provide feedback and a measure of effectiveness of campaigns as part of role, so no additional costs	none	3 campaigns at 20K each = **£60K**
Overall Costs					
Delivery of All Measures	**329 g/day (short term) and 89 g/day (long term)**				**£821K**

REPORT TO:	**ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE**	**AGENDA ITEM:**
DATE OF MEETING:	**29TH SEPTEMBER 2016**	**CATEGORY: RECOMMENDED**
REPORT FROM:	**DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY AND PLANNING**	**OPEN PARAGRAPH NO:**
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	**NICOLA SWOROWSKI (EXT.5983) nicola.sworowski@south-derbys.gov.uk**	**DOC:**
SUBJECT:	**PLANNING POSITION STATEMENT**	**REF:**
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	**DISTRICTWIDE**	**TERMS OF REFERENCE: EDS03**

1.0 Recommendations

1.1 That Members endorse the content of the Planning Position Statement at Appendix 1 and its publication on the Council's website.

2.0 Purpose of Report

2.1 To update Members on the current policy position for dealing with planning applications.

3.0 Detail

3.1 The appended Planning Position Statement sets out the Councils position following the adoption of the Local Plan Part 1 in June this year and the progress of the Local Plan Part 2 towards submission.

4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 None arising directly from this report.

5.0 Corporate Implications

5.1 The adoption of a complete South Derbyshire Local Plan is a key priority of the District Council and is included as an action within the Corporate Plan.

6.0 Community Implications

6.1 South Derbyshire will remain as one of the fastest growing areas in the country, and an adopted Local Plan will ensure this is achieved in a sustainable way, providing necessary infrastructure and community facilities for existing and new residents.

7.0 Conclusion

7.1 The Local Plan adoption has been a material change to the way in which officers consider planning applications.

8.0 Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1 - Planning Position Statement

South Derbyshire
District Council
Community and
Planning Services

Planning Position Statement

September 2016

South Derbyshire Changing for the better

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Development Plan Position Statement – September 2016

On 13th June 2016 the Local Plan Part 1 (LPP1) was adopted by the Council which is a material change to the way in which planning applications will be considered by the Council. Section 38(6) of the 2004 Act requires that applications be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Clearly national policy should also be considered alongside the Local Plan; the national planning policy framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) as material considerations.

Until this adoption, South Derbyshire has been reliant on the 1998 Local Plan although only those policies saved in 2007. The LPP1 in part supersedes these remaining policies in the 1998 Plan; those not superseded are listed in Table 1. The key effect of the LPP1 is to make new allocations for housing and employment to meet the needs of the District up to 2028. These needs were fully examined through examination hearings in November and December 2014, October 2015 and December 2015.

The Local Plan is split into two parts; the first part is the strategic part of the plan followed by Part 2 (LPP2) which will address non-strategic allocations and policies. Once the LPP2 is adopted alongside LPP1 then they will form the Development Plan for the District.

The current position is that the LPP1 and the saved policies from the 1998 Local Plan form the Development Plan and as the LPP2 progresses, increased weight will be added to the policies in that plan too.

Housing policies are now considered up to date as the Local Plan makes sufficient housing allocations to significantly boost the supply of housing in line with examined objectively assessed need for the District. The NPPF para 49 states that *"Housing applications should be considered in the context of the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Relevant policies for the supply of housing should not be considered up-to-date if the local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites."* The plan also includes key development management policies and more than sufficient employment allocations.

The LPP1 allocates sites to more than meet the target of 12,618 dwellings to help ensure that the housing target will be met by adding flexibility to the sites required. Three of the sites are unlikely to be built out in their entirety within the plan period. Of all the allocated sites, there is now only one site that does not have some form of application granted or awaiting a decision. The site is a cross boundary site with Derby City and there are approvals for the part within the City.

Paragraph 14 of the NPPF sets out that *"local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area"* which the LPP1 clearly does and in fact goes beyond meeting the bare minimum in term of housing and employment needs. The Council has also worked very positively with the neighbouring authorities of Derby City and Amber Valley to consider the Derby Housing Market Area needs. The collaborative working has resulted in the Councils requirement including an additional 3,000 dwellings that Derby City is not able to accommodate within its own boundary.

The Inspector examining the Local Plan Part 1 thoroughly examined the five year supply position of the District and found that the supply planned "signals an aspirational but robust and flexible approach to planning for housing delivery throughout the plan period". This has subsequently been

updated to take account of the annual completions for the year 2015/16 and the supply period moved on a year in order to demonstrate a full five year supply period. This was published in July 2016 as a Housing Position Paper and can be viewed at: http://www.south-derbys.gov.uk/planning_and_building_control/planning_policy/local_plan/evidence_base/annual_monitoring_reports/housing_land_supply/default.asp. This paper demonstrates that a housing land supply of 5.33 years currently exists in the District. The paper will be updated again in 2017, following confirmation of the completions for the monitoring period 2016/17.

As the PPG sets out, the District would not expect this position to be "updated for a full twelve months unless significant new evidence comes to light or the local authority wishes to update its assessment earlier". The PPG goes on to suggest that with "a thorough approach on an annual basis, local planning authorities will be in a strong position to demonstrate a robust five year supply of sites".

The Council's position following adoption of the Plan has been tested and supported with recent appeal decisions. These include a decision on Cauldwell Road, Linton where the Inspector said that *"Accordingly, paragraph 49 of the Framework is not now engaged, and the policies relevant to the supply of housing in both the SDLP and the newly adopted Local Plan Part 1 are up-to-date."*

Also, a further decision was published following the adoption of the Local Plan on Jawbone Lane, Melbourne which clearly stated that the *"saved SDLP Policies HP 5 and EV 1 can therefore be afforded appropriate weight"* in the decision making process . The Inspector goes on to suggest that the *"benefits of increasing housing (including affordable housing) are tempered by the Council being able to demonstrate a deliverable HLS in excess of five years and there is little evidence to suggest that this could not be achieved through the development of allocated housing sites or within settlements".*

Employment Land

The LPP1 deals with all of the employment allocations and policies and nothing is left to the LPP2. Allocations in the LPP1 have been made for over 80 hectares of employment land against a target of 53 hectares although not all is necessarily expected to come forward before the end of the plan period.

Other Strategic Policies

Alongside those housing and employment allocations and their associated policies, are strategic policies regarding sustainable development, built and natural environment and infrastructure.

1998 Local Plan

The table below shows the saved 1998 policies that applications will be assessed against and have not been superseded by LPP1 but will where appropriate be superseded by LPP2 policies.

Table 1: 1998 Local Plan policies not superseded by LPP1

1998 Local Plan
Housing H5 (Village Development)

H6 (Other Rural Settlements) H7 (Residential Conversion) H8 (Housing Development in the Countryside) H12 (Non-Permanent Dwellings) H13 (Residential Extensions)
Environment EV1 (Development in the Countryside) EV5 (Agricultural Development) EV7 (Open Land, Swadlincote) EV8 (Open Spaces in Villages and Settlements) EV9 (Protection of Trees and Woodland) EV11 (Sites and Features of Natural History Interest) EV12 (Conservation Areas) EV13 (Listed or Other Buildings of Architectural or Historic Importance) EV14 (Archaeological and Heritage Features) EV15 (Historic Parks and Gardens)
Retail S1 (Existing Shopping Centres) S2 (Out of Town Shopping) S3 (Local Shopping)
Recreation and Tourism R2 (New Recreation Provision, Swadlincote) R3 (New Playing Field Provision)
Community Facilities C2 (Provision of Education Facilities) C4 (Telecommunications Development)

Applications will be considered against the saved 1998 polices and the 2016 LPP1 policies, as these now form the development plan for the District.

Local Plan Part 1 policies

The table below shows the LPP1 policies and the full document can be seen at: http://www.south-derbys.gov.uk/planning_and_building_control/planning_policy/local_plan/local_plan_part1/default.asp

2016 Local Plan Part 1
A Plan For Growth S1 (Sustainable Growth Strategy) S2 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) S3 (Environmental Performance) S4 (Housing Strategy) S5 (Employment Land Need) S6 (Sustainable Access) S7 (Retail) S8 (Green Belt)
Housing H1 (Settlement Hierarchy) H2 (Land north of William Nadin Way, Swadlincote) H3 (Land at Church Street/Bridge Street/Football Club site, Church Gresley) H4 (Land at Broomy Farm, Woodville) H5 (Council Depot, Swadlincote) H6 (Drakelow Park, Drakelow) H7 (Land at Hilton Depot, Hilton) H8 (Former Aston Hall Hospital, Aston on Trent) H9 (Land at Longlands, Repton) H10 (Land south of Willington Road, Etwall) H11 (Land north east of Hatton) H12 (Highfields Farm, South West of Derby) H13 (Boulton Moor, South East of Derby) H14 (Chellaston Fields, Chellaston) H15 (Wragley Way, South of Derby)

H16 (Primula Way, Sunny Hill) H17 (Holmleigh Way, Chellaston) H18 (Hackwood Farm, Mickleover) H19 (Land West of Mickelover) H19 (Housing Balance) H20 (Affordable Housing) H21 (Sites for Gypsies and Travellers and for Travelling Showpeople)
Employment and the Economy E1 (Strategic Employment Land Allocation) E2 (Other Industrial and Business Development) E3 (Existing Employment Areas) E4 (Strategic Location for Sinfin Moor Employment Site Extension) E5 (Safeguarded Employment Sites Dove Valley Park) E6 (Woodville Regeneration Area) E7 (Rural Development)
Sustainable Development SD1 (Amenity and Environmental Quality) SD2 (Flood Risk) SD3 (Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure) SD4 (Contaminated Land and Mining Legacy Issues) SD5 (Minerals Safeguarding) SD6 (Sustainable Energy and Power Generation)
Built and Natural Environment BNE1 (Design Excellence) BNE2 (Heritage Assets) BNE3 (Biodiversity) BNE4 (Landscape Character and Local Distinctiveness)

Infrastructure

INF1 (Infrastructure and Developer Contributions)

INF2 (Sustainable Transport)

INF3 (Strategic Rail Freight Interchange)

INF4 (Transport Infrastructure Improvement Scheme)

INF5 (East Midlands Airport)

INF6 (Community Facilities)

INF7 (Green Infrastructure)

INF8 (The National Forest)

INF9 (Open Space, Sport and Recreation)

INF10 (Tourism Development)

Local Plan Part 2

The LPP2 will deal with non-strategic housing allocations, settlement boundaries and further detailed Housing, Built and Natural Environment, Retail and Infrastructure policies.

The LPP2 is progressing in a timely manner and a consultation has been undertaken on the initial version of the plan and a further consultation of the Draft version of the Plan which ran until 15th August 2016. The next step is for a pre-submission version to be drawn together considering and taking into account, comments from the draft consultation responses. This pre-submission version will be subject to a six week consultation that considers if the plan is sound and legally compliant. Following this consultation it is intended following that the plan will be submitted to the Secretary of State before the end of 2016 and the Council will then await the appointment of an Inspector to examine the plan. Further information on the Local Plan Part 2 can be found at: http://www.south-derbys.gov.uk/planning_and_building_control/planning_policy/local_plan/local_plan_part2/default.asp

The LPP2 will deliver at least 600 further dwellings to help boost the housing supply of the District. These dwellings will be classed as being on non-strategic sites, which mean the sites will be below 100 dwellings. Whilst these sites are not required in terms of overall 'total' numbers, it is important that the Council also deliver smaller sites across the District that will help to maintain the five year rolling supply.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD's)

Further detail will be added to some of the policies through the issuing of SPD's. Those considered by the Local Plan Part 1 cover the following topics:

- Design (which will include updates to existing Development Management guidance where appropriate)
- Car Parking (which may become part of the Design SPD)
- Cycling and Greenway

Other SPD's to be written include an Affordable Housing document to support Policy H20 and H21 in the LPP1.

The timetable for these documents is set out in the Local Development Scheme.

Neighbourhood Plans

There are currently two Neighbourhood Plans being prepared in the District; these are for Repton and Melbourne. The plans have both been subject to public consultation and Draft policies have been drawn up. The Council has been involved with both of the groups preparing the Plans.

This position statement will expire upon adoption of the LPP2, however any material change could result in an amendment to this position statement prior to that date.

REPORT TO:	**ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE**	**AGENDA ITEM:**
DATE OF MEETING:	**29TH SEPTEMBER 2016**	**CATEGORY: RECOMMENDED**
REPORT FROM:	**DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY AND PLANNING**	**OPEN PARAGRAPH NO:**
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	**NICOLA SWOROWSKI (EXT.5983) nicola.sworowski@south-derbys.gov.uk**	**DOC:**
SUBJECT:	**DRAFT LOCAL PLAN PART 2 CONSULTATION RESPONSES**	**REF:**
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	**DISTRICT**	**TERMS OF REFERENCE: EDS03**

1.0 Recommendations

1.1 It is recommended that the Committee note the content of the report.

2.0 Purpose of Report

2.1 To update Members on the Draft Local Plan Part 2 consultation.

3.0 Detail

3.1 Members will be aware that the Council undertook consultation on the Draft Local Plan Part 2 (the Draft Plan) from 20th June to 15th August earlier this year. The consultation included a series of seven public drop-in sessions around the District.

3.2 The majority of drop-in sessions were reasonably well attended with over 220 people having visited the events to gain further information about the Draft Plan. The most well attended sessions were at Etwall and Hilton.

3.3 The Draft Local Plan Part 2 consultation was a Regulation 18 consultation, which is the penultimate consultation in the process. Following this the final consultation to be undertaken is the Regulation 19 Pre-Submission consultation; this is concerned with the soundness and legal compliance of the Plan, as opposed to offering options or the opportunity to suggest changes.

3.4 There were 804 comments received overall regarding the Draft Plan from 184 consultees. Stakeholders and members of the public accounted for around 70% of responses and developers the remaining 30%. Comments were received on all aspects of the Plan; the majority of comments received were regarding the proposed housing sites and settlement boundaries. Policies covering retail, telecommunications, shopfronts and retail attracted the fewest responses.

3.5 Many comments were received regarding the proposed settlement boundaries. The majority of consultees agreed that the correct settlements have settlement boundaries. Over 50 changes to the proposed settlement boundary lines were suggested.

3.6 It is to be expected that the majority of comments received were regarding the proposed housing sites. All bar a few of the sites promoted through this consultation had already been appraised by the Authority as part of the plan process. Any new information submitted regarding any previously-promoted site informed the Sustainability Appraisal process and in turn the production of the Pre-Submission Plan. A mixed response was received with regard to whether the proposed housing allocations should have their own individual policies.

3.7 With regard to the policy on Marina Development many respondees provided a mixed response, tending to suggest support in principle but with reservations about the detail. The Environment Agency highlighted the ambiguity in national planning guidance regarding the relevant Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification for water-based recreation that included sleeping accommodation. The Canal and River Trust were unclear as to the policy's overall purpose. In seeking to address the concerns raised, further discussions have taken place with the Canal and River Trust to determine the best way forward.

3.8 As with previous consultations, many responses were received with regard to Local Green Spaces, the majority of which supported proposed Local Green Spaces and/or promoted new areas for designation. A requirement of the national planning practice guidance is to contact the landowners of proposed Local Green Spaces and a consultation with landowners began in August with a request for comments to be received by 9 September. A number of landowners have expressed concern or objection to the proposed allocation of their land as Local Green Space. Others have expressed support provided that the boundary of the Local Green Space is amended slightly, for example to exclude an area of garden. Following the direct consultation with landowners, assessment of the suitability of proposed Local Green Spaces with regard to the criteria set out in the National Planning Policy Framework can be updated.

3.9 Other specific comments have been received regarding the Draft Plan and these have been considered and alterations made where appropriate.

3.10 Consulted upon at the same time were the Sustainability Appraisal, Habitat Regulations Screening Report and the Draft Consultation Statement. All of these documents evolve throughout the consultation process. Further information and detail has come forward through the Draft Plan consultation and as such changes will be made to these documents where appropriate, prior to the Regulation 19 consultation.

3.11 All of the comments made on the Draft Plan have been considered and have informed the finalising of the Pre-Submission Local Plan Part 2. All comments will be published on the Council's website alongside all other responses to the Part 1 and previous Part 2 consultation.

4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 None arising directly from this report.

5.0 Corporate Implications

5.1 The adoption of a complete South Derbyshire Local Plan is a key priority of the District Council and is included as an action within the Corporate Plan. The

successful adoption of Part 2 has many benefits throughout the work of the Council and will allow the spatial planning of the District to be appropriately addressed.

6.0 Community Implications

6.1 South Derbyshire will remain as one of the fastest growing areas in the country, and an adopted Local Plan will ensure this is achieved in a sustainable way, providing necessary infrastructure and community facilities for existing and new residents.

7.0 Conclusion

7.1 The consultation process on the Local Plan has continued to be an important element of the process and has been comprehensive throughout.

8.0 Background Papers

8.1 Draft Local Plan Part 2 – see www.south-derbys.gov.uk/localplanpart2

REPORT TO:	**ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**	**AGENDA ITEM: 13**
DATE OF MEETING:	**29th SEPTEMBER 2016**	**CATEGORY: * DELEGATED**
REPORT FROM:	**DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY AND PLANNING SERVICES**	**OPEN: ****
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	**NICOLA SWOROWSKI 01283 595983** nicola.sworowski@south-derbys.gov.uk	**DOC:**
SUBJECT:	**LOCAL PLAN PART 2 – REGULATION 19 CONSULTATION**	**REF:**
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	**ALL**	**TERMS OF REFERENCE: EDS03**

1.0 Recommendations

That Members:

(i) Approve the Pre-Submission Local Plan Part 2 (Appendix 1), for the purposes of public consultation from 14th October to 25th November 2016, a period of six weeks.

2.0 Purpose of Report

2.1 To endorse the publication of the Pre-Submission Local Plan Part 2 document which includes changes from the Draft Local Plan. The consultation will also include an updated Sustainability Appraisal and Consultation Statement for the purposes of undertaking the statutory Pre-Submission public consultation.

3.0 Detail

3.1 As Members are aware the purpose of the Local Plan Part 2 is to allow for complete replacement of the 1998 Local Plan.

3.2 Members will recall that the Local Plan Part 2 has already been consulted on twice, once as an options document between December 2015 and February 2016 and most recently the draft version of the Plan was consulted on from June to August 2016.

3.3 The next stage of this Local Plan process is the Pre-Submission stage or 'Regulation 19' consultation. This consultation is specifically related to the soundness, robustness and legal compliance of the Plan. Specific questions have to be addressed at this stage. It is proposed that this consultation runs from 14th October to 25th November.

3.4 As this consultation is specifically related to the soundness of the Plan and does not offer any options, it is proposed that fewer drop-in events are

undertaken (as was the case for Part 1) but that specific time is made available at the Council Offices by officers within the six week period. Therefore it is proposed to hold 2 drop-in events, one in the north eastern area and one in the north western area of the District. In addition, every Thursday from 9:30am – 2pm for the six week period, two Officers will be available at the Council Offices to discuss the Plan.

3.5 The main proposed changes to the Draft Local Plan Part 2 are as follows:

1. Addition of criteria into ST1 regarding urban extensions and their countryside status
2. Site specific criteria have been added for all the housing allocations
3. Removal of the two sites in Rosliston (L & M in the Draft Plan) because of concerns raised by the County Council in regard to landscape impact and also primary education facilities.
4. Removal of the Cadley Hill (O in Draft Plan) site as the deliverability of the site has not been confirmed.
5. Reduction of housing numbers on Milton Road, Repton to 25 dwellings and an increase in the number of dwellings on the Montracon site to 95 dwellings and the Stenson Fields site to 70 dwellings.
6. Removal of the BNE7 Marina Development policy. Following additional consultation with the Canal and River Trust it was felt that the policy wasn't necessary because of existing Part 1 policies.
7. To designate Local Green Spaces in a separate development plan document due to the level of interest and the desire to consider all options fully. This therefore includes the removal of site maps which were in Appendix 3 of the Draft Plan.
8. The addition of Willington into BNE13 (now BNE12) which as written previously only considered the former Drakelow Power Station.
9. The removal of RTL3 and its inclusion with re-wording into RTL1.
10. The addition of specific sites into policy INF12 regarding a new secondary school.

3.6 There have also been other changes that relate to grammatical changes, updates to diagrams and formatting changes. The Pre-Submission Local Plan Part 2 to be consulted on takes account of all the changes and can be seen at Appendix 1.

3.7 During the last consultation the Sustainability Appraisal was published and consulted upon. This has been updated to represent comments made and also additional information. This document is included at Appendix 2.

3.8 The consultation statement has been updated to reflect the previous round of consultation. This document is included at Appendix 3.

3.9 The process following the end of the Pre-Submission consultation is for Officers to review the comments made and where necessary make changes to the documents, though any changes to the Local Plan Part 2 will need to be considered as modifications at this point. The Regulations and guidance in relation to the Local Plan process indicate that any changes at this stage of the

process should be limited in nature. All comments received are entered into a database and sent onto the Planning Inspectorate for the Inspector to consider whilst reviewing the Plan.

3.10 The submission version of the Local Plan Part 2 agreed by Full Council will then, along with the evidence base including the Sustainability Appraisal, be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for consideration prior to examination dates being set. Once submitted the Planning Inspectorate appoints an Inspector who will decide on examination dates or a pre-inquiry meeting, if deemed necessary. It is anticipated that the examination in public will take place around March 2017.

4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 None arising directly from this report.

5.0 Corporate Implications

5.1 The adoption of a complete South Derbyshire Local Plan is a key priority of the District Council and is included as an action within the Corporate Plan. The successful adoption of Part 2 has many benefits throughout the work of the Council and will allow the spatial planning of the District to be appropriately addressed.

6.0 Community Implications

6.1 A fully adopted Local Plan will ensure that development across the District is achieved in as sustainable manner as possible and in a way that provides the infrastructure of community facilities for both the new residents but also existing residents.

7.0 Conclusion

7.1 This Pre-Submission stage is the final stage before submission of the Plan for Examination in Public. There are several changes proposed that are due to the consultation responses received to the Draft Local Plan Part 2. The eventual adoption of the Local Plan Part 2 will allow for the 1998 Plan to be fully superseded.

8.0 Background Papers

8.1 Draft Local Plan Part 2, June 2016

9.0 Appendices

9.1 Appendix 1: Pre-Submission Local Plan Part 2
http://www.south-derbys.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/edsc20160929/default.asp

9.2 Appendix 2: Sustainability Appraisal
http://www.south-derbys.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/edsc20160929/default.asp

9.3 Appendix 3: Consultation Statement
http://www.south-derbys.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/edsc20160929/default.asp

REPORT TO:	**ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES COMMITTEE**	**AGENDA ITEM: 14**
DATE OF MEETING:	**29th SEPTEMBER 2016**	**CATEGORY: DELEGATED**
REPORT FROM:	**DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY AND PLANNING SERVICES / DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**	**OPEN**
MEMBERS' CONTACT POINT:	**STUART BATCHELOR (EXT. 5820) / MIKE HAYNES (EXT.5775)**	**DOC:**
SUBJECT:	**COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME**	**REF:**
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	**ALL**	**TERMS OF REFERENCE: G**

1.0 Recommendations

1.1 That the Committee considers and approves the updated work programme.

2.0 Purpose of Report

2.1 The Committee is asked to consider the updated work programme.

3.0 Detail

3.1 Attached at Annexe 'A' is an updated work programme document. The Committee is asked to consider and review the content of this document.

4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 None arising directly from this report.

5.0 Background Papers

5.1 Work Programme.

Environmental & Development Committee – 29th September 2016
Work Programme 2016 onwards

Work Programme Area	Date of Committee meetings	Contact Officer (Contact details)
Reports Previously Considered By Last 3 Committees		
Fixed Penalty Notice sanctions under the Unauthorised Deposit of Waste (Fixed Penalty) Regulations	14th April 2016	Matt Holford Environmental Health Manager (01283 595856)
Local Development Scheme	14th April 2016	Nicola Sworowski Planning Policy Manager (01283 595983)
Local Plan Part 2	14th April 2016	Nicola Sworowski Planning Policy Manager (01283 595983)
Air Quality Annual Status Report - findings and implications	2th June 2016	Matt Holford Environmental Health Manager (01283 595856)
2016/17 Service Plans	2th June 2016	Stuart Batchelor / Mike Haynes / Frank McArdle Service Directors (01283) 595702
Street Trading	2nd June 2016	Emma McHugh Senior Licensing Officer (01283 595716)

Key Performance Indicators – Licensing Department	2nd June 2016	Emma McHugh Senior Licensing Officer (01283 595716)
Towards a Minerals Local Plan for Derby and Derbyshire – Towards a Vision and Objectives	2nd June 2016	Richard Groves Planning Policy Officer (01283 595738)
Performance Reports	18th August 2016	Keith Bull Head of Communications (01283 228705)
Update of Private Hire Licensing Policy	18th August 2016	Emma McHugh Senior Licensing Officer (01283 595716)
Provisional Programme of Reports To Be Considered by Committee		
Key Performance Indicators – Licensing Department	29th September 2016	Emma McHugh Senior Licensing Officer (01283 595716)
Adoption of Dog Boarding Establishment Model Conditions	29th September 2016	Emma McHugh Senior Licensing Officer (01283 595716)
River Mease DCS 2	29th September 2016	Kevin Exley Planning Policy Officer (Sustainability) (01283 228717)

Local Plan Part 2 Regulation 19	29th September 2016	Nicola Sworowski Planning Policy Manager (01283 595983)
Draft Local Plan Part 2 - consultation	29th September 2016	Nicola Sworowski Planning Policy Manager (01283 595983)
Local Plan Position Statement	29th September 2016	Nicola Sworowski Planning Policy Manager (01283 595983)
South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-2021	29th September 2016	Mike Roylance Economic Development Manager (01283 595725)
Draft Waste Local Plan	17th November 2016	Richard Groves Planning Policy Officer (01283 595738)
Draft Minerals Local Plan	17th November 2016	Richard Groves Planning Policy Officer (01283 595738)
Hartshorne Conservation Area	17th November 2016	Nicola Sworowski Planning Policy Manager (01283 595983)
Healthier Communities – Urban planning and growth	17th November 2016	Vicky Smyth Health Partnership Manager (01283 595776)

Performance Reports	17th November 2016	Keith Bull Head of Communications (01283 228705)
Vehicle Management Policy including vehicle replacement plan.	29th September 2016	Adrian Lowery Direct Services Manager (01283 595764)
Driving at Work Policy	17th November 2016	Adrian Lowery Direct Services Manager (01283 595764)
Corporate Enforcement Policy	17th November 2016	Matt Holford Environmental Health Manager (01283 595856)
Public Spaces Protection Order proposals	17th November 2016	Matt Holford Environmental Health Manager (01283 595856)
Climate Change Adaptation and Flood Resilience	5th January 2017	Matt Holford Environmental Health Manager (01283 595856)
Air Quality	5th January 2017	Matt Holford Environmental Health Manager (01283 595856)
Performance Reports	2nd March 2017	Keith Bull Head of Communications (01283 228705)

The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012	2nd March 2017	Adrian Lowery Direct Services Manager (01283 595764)