

Public Document Pack

Governance

Town Hall, Rose Hill,
Chesterfield, Derbyshire S40 1LP

DX 12356, Chesterfield

Email democratic.services@chesterfield.gov.uk



The Chair and Members of Cabinet

Please ask for
Direct Line
Fax

Brian Offiler
01246 345228
01246 345252

28 April 2014

Dear Councillor,

Please attend a meeting of the CABINET to be held on TUESDAY, 6TH MAY, 2014 at 10.30 am in Committee Room 1, Town Hall, Rose Hill, Chesterfield, the agenda for which is set out below.

AGENDA

Part 1(Public Information)

1. Declarations of Members' and Officers' Interests relating to items on the Agenda
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Minutes (Pages 1 – 4)

To approve as a correct record the Minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 8th April, 2014.

4. Forward Plan (Pages 5 – 18)

Items Recommended to Cabinet via Executive Members

Deputy Leader and Executive Member for Planning

5. Proposed Chatsworth Road Conservation Area Designation (J000) (Pages 19 – 142)

Chief Executive
Huw Bowen



Executive Member for Customers and Communities

6. Local Government Equalities Framework Self Assessment (S000) (Pages 143 – 154)
7. Equality and Diversity Annual Report 2013/14 (S230) (Pages 155 – 184)

Executive Member for Leisure, Culture and Tourism

8. Review of Town Centre Events Programme (L000) (Pages 185 – 194)
9. Local Government Act 1972 – Exclusion of the Public

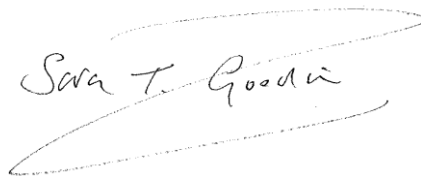
To move “That under Regulation 21(1)(b) of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2000, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part I of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972”. – on the grounds that it relates to financial or business affairs.

Part 2 (Non-public Information)

Executive Member for Leisure, Culture and Tourism

10. Update on the New Sports Centre and appointment of the Construction Contractor (L000) (Pages 195 - 240)

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sara T. Goodwin". The signature is enclosed within a large, hand-drawn oval scribble.

Head of Governance

CABINET

Tuesday, 8th April, 2014

Present:-

Councillor Burrows (Chair)

Councillors	Blank Gilby King	McManus Russell Serjeant
Non Voting Members	Brown Hill	Hollingworth Huckle

*Matters dealt with under Executive Powers

190 **DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' AND OFFICERS' INTERESTS RELATING TO ITEMS ON THE AGENDA**

No declarations were received.

191 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Ludlow and Martin Stone.

192 **MINUTES**

RESOLVED –

That the Minutes of the meeting of Cabinet held on 25 March, 2014, be approved as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

193 **FORWARD PLAN**

***RESOLVED –**

That the Forward Plan be noted.

194 **COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY - PROPOSAL TO SUBMIT A DRAFT CHARGING SCHEDULE FOR EXAMINATION (J010R)**

The Head of Regeneration submitted a report on a proposal to submit a draft Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charging schedule to the Planning Inspectorate for independent examination.

The report included a progress report on the preparation of the draft CIL Charging Schedule, and gave an update on recent changes in the CIL regulations.

The Cabinet had approved the introduction of a CIL at Minute No. 0109 (2011/12) and after viability evidence work had been done by consultants, a Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule was approved by Cabinet in May 2013, at Minute No 0005 (2013/14).

Consultation took place on the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule during the summer in 2013, and the results were reported to Cabinet at Minute No. 0094, when the modified draft was approved. Further consultation took place on the Draft Charging Schedule from November 2013 to January 2014.

The consultation outcomes were summarised, and the Council's responses to comments made during the consultation were detailed in the report.

The report included details of the next stages in the CIL process, including submission of the Draft Charging Schedule to the Planning Inspectorate for independent examination

Information was provided on amendments to CIL regulations, in force since February 2014, and their likely impact on the implementation of CIL Charging Schedule in Chesterfield.

The report also provided details of the capital and revenue financial implications of introducing a CIL, of the statutory consultation process, legal, equalities and human rights issues, and of the implications of the CIL for environmental sustainability and bio-diversity.

***RESOLVED –**

1. That the response to the consultation comments received during consultation on a Draft Charging Schedule (shown at Appendix 2 to the report) be approved.
2. That submission of the Draft Charging Schedule (attached at Appendix 1 to the report) and associated documentation to the Planning Inspectorate for independent examination be approved.

REASON FOR DECISION

To ensure that the Council can continue to prepare a Community Infrastructure Levy.

195 DRAFT REVISED STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT (J000)

The Head of Regeneration submitted a report seeking approval to publish the draft Revised Statement of Community Involvement for consultation.

A Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) is required from Planning Authorities by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, setting out how the public and other consultees will be consulted in connection with planning applications and planning policies in local plans.

In 2007 the Council adopted the current SCI at Minute No 0080 (2006/7). This SCI had subsequently been reviewed because of changes in planning legislation. The key change was made when the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 [S.I 2012 No.767] came into force, setting out the minimum requirements for community involvement in local plan making.

There had also been changes in the Council's consultation mechanisms, when Community Assemblies replaced Community Forums. Technological advances, including the increased use of electronic communication and social media also had an impact on consultation procedures. Proposals for updating the SCI, to take account of these changes, were outlined in the report, and a revised SCI was attached at the Appendix to the report.

***RESOLVED –**

1. That the draft statement of Community Involvement attached to the report be approved for public consultation purposes.
2. That responsibility be delegated to the Head of Regeneration in consultation with the Executive Member for Planning to make minor amendments to the document prior to the consultation period, if appropriate.

REASON FOR DECISION

To ensure that the Council meets its obligations under the Planning Acts.

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CHESTERFIELD BOROUGH COUNCIL FORWARD PLAN
FOR THE FOUR MONTH PERIOD 1 MAY 2014 TO 31 AUGUST 2014

This is formal notice under The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 of key decisions to be made on behalf of the Council. As far as possible and in the interests of transparency, the Council will seek to provide at least 28 clear days notice of new key decisions (and many new non-key decisions) that are listed on this document. Where this is not practicable, such key decisions will be taken under urgency procedures. Decisions which are expected to be taken in private (at a meeting of the Cabinet or by an individual Cabinet Member) are marked "private".

This Forward Plan sets out the details of the 'key' and other major decisions which the Council expects to take during the next four month period. The Plan is rolled forward every month and is available to the public 28 days before the beginning of each month.

A 'Key' Decision is defined as:

Any executive decision which is likely to result in the Council incurring significant expenditure or the making of savings where there is:

- a decision to spend £50,000 or more from an approved budget, or
- a decision to vire more than £10,000 from one budget to another, or
- a decision which would result in a saving of £10,000 or more to any budget head, or
- a decision to dispose or acquire any interest in land or buildings with a value of £50,000 or more, or
- a decision to propose the closure of, or reduction by more than ten (10) percent in the level of service (for example in terms of funding, staffing or hours of operation) provided from any facility from which Council services are supplied.

Any executive decision which will have a significant impact in environmental, physical, social or economic terms on communities living or working in one or more electoral wards. This includes any plans or strategies which are not within the meaning of the Council's Policy Framework set out in Article 4 of the Council's Constitution.

The law and the Council's Constitution provide for urgent key decisions to be made, even though they have not been included in the Forward Plan in accordance with Rule 15 (General Exception) and Rule 16 (Special Urgency) of the Access to information Procedure Rules.

The Forward Plan has been extended to now include details of any significant issues to be considered by the Executive Cabinet, full Council and Overview and Scrutiny Committee. It is hoped that this will better meet the needs of elected Members, Officers and the public. They are called "non key decisions". In addition the plan contains details of any reports which are to be taken in the private section of an Executive meeting.

Anyone wishing to make representations about any of the matters in the schedule below may do so by contacting the officer listed. Copies of the Council's Constitution and agenda and minutes for all meeting of the Council may be accessed on the Council's website: www.chesterfield.gov.uk.

Notice of Intention to Conduct Business in Private

Whilst the majority of the business at Cabinet meetings will be open to the public and media to attend, there will inevitably be some business to be considered that contains, for example, confidential, commercially sensitive or personal information. This is formal notice under The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 that the Cabinet meetings shown on this Forward Plan will be held partly in private because some of the reports for the meeting will contain either confidential information or exempt information under Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 (as amended) and that the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing it.

A list of the reports which are expected to be considered at this meeting in private are set out in a list on this Forward Plan. They are marked "private", including a number indicating the reason why the decision will be taken in private under the categories set out below:

- (1) information relating to any individual
- (2) information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual
- (3) information relating the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)
- (4) information relating to any consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations, in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or office holders under, the authority.
- (5) Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.
- (6) Information which reveals that the authority proposes (a) to give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed on a person; or (b) to make an order or direction under any enactment.
- (7) Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime.

If you would like to make representations about any particular decision to be conducted in private at this meeting then please email: democratic.services@chesterfield.gov.uk. Such representations must be received in advance of 5 clear working days before the date Cabinet meeting itself, normally by the preceding Monday. The Council is required to consider any representations received as to why an item should not be taken in private and to publish its decision.

It is possible that other private reports may be added at shorter notice to the agenda for the Cabinet meeting or for a Cabinet Member decision.

Cabinet meetings are held at the Town Hall, Chesterfield, S40 1LP, usually starting at 10.30 am on Tuesdays, but subject to change in accordance with legal notice periods.

Huw Bowen
Chief Executive



Decision No	Details of the Decision to be Taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date Decision can be Taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated	Private
Key Decisions									
Key Decision 296	Careline Consortium - Update on the current position regarding potential partnership arrangements with DCC.	Cabinet	Executive Member - Housing	20 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member Support Members	Meeting.	Service Manager - Housing Services	Julie McGrogan Tel: 01246 345135 julie.mcgrogan@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 321	Review of Allocations Policy - Welfare Reform	Cabinet	Executive Member - Housing	17 Jun 2014	Assistant Executive Member Support Members	Meetings	Service Manager - Housing Services	Julie McGrogan Tel: 01246 345135 julie.mcgrogan@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 329	Local Plan: Sites and Boundaries Development Plan document - to agree preferred options for public consultation.	Cabinet	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	4 Jun 2014		Meetings	Head of Regeneration	Alan Morey Tel: 01246 345371 alan.morey@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public

Key Decision No	Details of the Decision to be Taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date Decision can be Taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated	Private
Key Decision 337	THI Scheme Project Evaluation - to receive a final evaluation of the THI project for Chesterfield Town Centre.	Cabinet	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	3 Jun 2014		Meetings	Head of Regeneration	Paul Staniforth Tel: 01246 345781 paul.staniforth@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 339	Proposals for future use of the former garage site of Hady Lane	Cabinet	Executive Member - Housing	20 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member Support Members	Meetings.	Business Planning & Strategy Manager	Alison Craig Housing Tel: 01246 345156 alison.craig@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 340	Caravan and Mobile Home Park Licensing	Cabinet	Executive Member - Housing	17 Jun 2014	Assistant Executive Member Support Members	Meetings.	Business Planning and Strategy Manager - Housing Services	Laurie Thomas Tel: 01246 345256 laurie.thomas@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 348	Strategic Housing Marketing Assessment	Cabinet	Executive Member - Housing	20 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member Support Members.	Meeting.	Business Planning and Strategy Manager - Housing Services	James Crouch Tel: 01246 345150 james.crouch@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public

Key Decision No	Details of the Decision to be Taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date Decision can be Taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated	Private
Key Decision 355	Proposed Sports Pavilion for Eastwood Park	Cabinet	Executive Member - Environment	20 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Environment	John Ramsey Tel: 01246 345097 john.ramsey@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 369	Consideration of Tenders for the Construction of the New Sports Centre (L000)	Cabinet	Executive Member - Leisure, Culture and Tourism	6 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Environment	Darran West Tel: 01246 345751 darran.west@chesterfield.gov.uk	Exempt 3 Contains financial information
Key Decision 370	Appropriation of Land at Queen's Park Annexe for the Construction of the New Sports Centre (R320)	Cabinet	Executive Member - Leisure, Culture and Tourism	20 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Environment	Darran West Tel: 01246 345751 darran.west@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 383	Chatsworth Road Conservation Area - outcome of consultation and adoption of proposal to designate a new Conservation Area on Chatsworth Road	Cabinet	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	6 May 2014		Meeting	Head of Regeneration	Paul Staniforth Tel: 01246 345781 paul.staniforth@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public

Key Decision No	Details of the Decision to be Taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date Decision can be Taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated	Private
Key Decision 389	Staveley Area Action Plan	Cabinet	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	20 May 2014		Meetings	Head of Regeneration	Neil Johnson Tel: 01246 345241 neil.johnson@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 390	Chesterfield Waterside GPF Loan	Cabinet	Leader & Executive Member for Regeneration	20 May 2014		Meetings	Head of Regeneration	Neil Johnson Tel: 01246 345241 neil.johnson@chesterfield.gov.uk	Exempt 3 Financial information
Key Decision 394	Review of Town Centre Events - impact of the reduced budget on town centre events programme	Cabinet	Executive Member - Leisure, Culture and Tourism	6 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meetings	Head of Regeneration	Alyson Barnes alyson.barnes@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 395	Review of Arts and Venues Policies and Strategies - a review 12 months after their adoption and their impact	Cabinet	Executive Member - Leisure, Culture and Tourism	20 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meetings	Head of Regeneration	Anthony Radford Tel: 01246 345339 anthony.radford@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public

Key Decision No	Details of the Decision to be Taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date Decision can be Taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated	Private
Key Decision 397	Review of the Museum's Acquisitions, Rationalisation and Disposal Policies	Cabinet	Executive Member - Leisure, Culture and Tourism	20 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Regeneration	Alyson Barnes alyson.barnes@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 398	Sale of CBC Land/Property	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	20 May 2014		Meeting.	Head of Kier	Matthew Sorby Tel: 01246 345800 matthew.sorby@chesterfield.gov.uk	Exempt 3 Contains financial information
Key Decision 399	Housing Revenue Final Accounts 2013/14	Cabinet	Executive Member - Housing	17 Jun 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Housing	Steve Spencer Tel: 01246 345454 steve.spencer@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 400(1)	Portfolio Accounts 2013/14 - Leader and Executive Member for Regeneration	Cabinet	Leader & Executive Member for Regeneration	17 Jun 2014		Meeting	Head of Finance	Helen Fox Tel: 01246 345452 helen.fox@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 400(2)	Portfolio Accounts 2013/14 - Deputy Leader and Executive Member for Planning	Cabinet	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	17 Jun 2014		Meeting	Head of Finance	Helen Fox Tel: 01246 345452 helen.fox@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public

Key Decision No	Details of the Decision to be Taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date Decision can be Taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated	Private
Key Decision 400(3)	Portfolio Accounts 2013/14 - Executive Member for Governance and Organisational Development	Cabinet	Executive Member - Governance and Organisational Development	17 Jun 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Finance	Helen Fox Tel: 01246 345452 helen.fox@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 400(4)	Portfolio Accounts 2013/14 - Executive Member Leisure, Culture and Tourism	Cabinet	Executive Member - Leisure, Culture and Tourism	17 Jun 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Finance	Helen Fox Tel: 01246 345452 helen.fox@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 400(5)	Portfolio Accounts 2013/14 - Executive Member for Environment	Cabinet	Executive Member - Environment	17 Jun 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Finance	Helen Fox Tel: 01246 345452 helen.fox@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 400(6)	Portfolio Accounts 2013/14 - Customers and Communities	Cabinet	Executive Member - Customers and Communities	17 Jun 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Finance	Helen Fox Tel: 01246 345452 helen.fox@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 400(7)	Portfolio Accounts 2013/14 - Housing General Fund	Cabinet	Executive Member - Housing	17 Jun 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Finance	Helen Fox Tel: 01246 345452 helen.fox@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public

Key Decision No	Details of the Decision to be Taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date Decision can be Taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated	Private
Key Decision 401	General Fund Revenue and Capital Final Accounts 2013/14	Cabinet	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	17 Jun 2014		Meeting	Head of Finance	Barry Dawson Tel: 01246 345451 barry.dawson@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 402	Treasury Management Report for 2013/14	Cabinet	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	17 Jun 2014	Standards Committee	Meeting	Head of Finance	Helen Fox Tel: 01246 345452 helen.fox@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 403	Security DSO Final Accounts 2013/14 & Business Plan 2014/15	Cabinet	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	17 Jun 2014		Meeting	Head of Finance	Steve Spencer Tel: 01246 345454 steve.spencer@chesterfield.gov.uk	Exempt 3 Contains Financial Information
Key Decision 404	Building Cleaning Final Accounts 2013 and Business Plan 2014/15	Cabinet	Executive Member - Environment	17 Jun 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Finance	Steve Spencer Tel: 01246 345454 steve.spencer@chesterfield.gov.uk	Exempt 3 Contains Financial Information
Key Decision 405	Spirepride Final Accounts 2013/14 and Business Plan 2014/15	Cabinet	Executive Member - Environment	17 Jun 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Finance	John Hassall john.hassall@chesterfield.gov.uk	Exempt 3 Contains Financial Information

Key Decision No	Details of the Decision to be Taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date Decision can be Taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated	Private
Key Decision 406	Operational Services I.S.P. Final Accounts 2013/14 and Business Plan 2014/15	Cabinet	Executive Member - Housing	17 Jun 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Finance	Steve Spencer Tel: 01246 345454 steve.spencer@chesterfield.gov.uk	Exempt 3 Contains Financial Information
Key Decision 407	PCVU Window and Door Assembly Factory Final Accounts 2013/14 and Business Plan 2014/15	Cabinet	Executive Member - Housing	17 Jun 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Finance	Steve Spencer Tel: 01246 345454 steve.spencer@chesterfield.gov.uk	Exempt 3 Contains Financial Information
Key Decision 408	Corporate Management Structure	Joint Cabinet and Employment & General Committee	Leader & Executive Member for Regeneration	20 May 2014	All portfolio holders	Meetings	Chief Executive	Huw Bowen Chief Executive Tel: 01246 345308 huw.bowen@chesterfield.gov.uk	Exempt 1, 3, 5 Relates to individuals and financial information
Key Decision 409	Funding to Voluntary and Community Organisations 2014/15 - Service Level Agreements	Cabinet	Executive Member - Customers and Communities	20 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Regeneration	Laurie Thomas Tel: 01246 345256 laurie.thomas@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public

Key Decision No	Details of the Decision to be Taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date Decision can be Taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated	Private
Key Decision 410	Stock Condition Survey	Cabinet	Executive Member - Housing	8 Jul 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meetings	Business Planning and Strategy Manager - Housing Services	Alison Craig Housing Tel: 01246 345156 alison.craig@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 411	Parkside Update and Appointment of Developer	Cabinet	Executive Member - Housing	29 Jul 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meetings	Business Planning and Strategy Manager - Housing Services	Alison Craig Housing Tel: 01246 345156 alison.craig@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision 412	Proposed Budget for the Linacre Road Site, Ashgate	Cabinet	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	3 Jun 2014	Executive Member for Housing Assistant Executive Member Housing	Meeting	Head of Kier Asset Management	Linda Martin Tel: 01246 345445 linda.martin@chesterfield.gov.uk	Exempt 3 Contains financial information
Key Decision 413	Local Government Association Peer Challenge - findings and action plan	Cabinet	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	3 Jun 2014		Meeting	Corporate Management Team	Donna Reddish Tel: 01246 345307 donna.reddish@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Private Items -Non Key/ Significant but non-Key									

Key Decision No	Details of the Decision to be Taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date Decision can be Taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated	Private
Key Decision 363	Application for Home Repairs Assistance	Executive Member - Housing	Executive Member Housing - Executive Member decisions	30 Apr 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting	Head of Housing	Laurie Thomas Tel: 01246 345256 laurie.thomas@chesterfield.gov.uk	Exempt 1, 3 Info. relating to an individual Info. relating to financial affairs

Non Key Decision

Non-Key Non Key 24	List of Buildings of Local Interest - to consider the list of nominated buildings and agree an assessment panel and process	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	Deputy Leader & Executive Member for Planning	2 Jun 2014	Consultation with property owners	Meeting	Head of Regeneration	Paul Staniforth Tel: 01246 345781 paul.staniforth@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision Non Key 25	Local Government Equalities Framework Self Assessment	Cabinet	Executive Member - Customers and Communities	6 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member, Customers, Communities and Organisational Development Scrutiny Committee	Meetings	Head of Business Transformation	Donna Reddish Tel: 01246 345307 donna.reddish@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public

Key Decision No	Details of the Decision to be Taken	Decision to be taken by	Relevant Portfolio Holder	Earliest Date Decision can be Taken	Proposed Consultees	Method(s) of Consultation	Documents to be considered by Decision taker	Representations may be made to the following officer by the date stated	Private
Key Decision Non Key 26	Equality and Diversity Annual Report 2013/14	Cabinet	Executive Member - Customers and Communities	6 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member, Customers, Communities and Organisational Development Scrutiny Committee, Equality and Diversity Forum	Meetings	Head of Business Transformation	Katy Marshall Tel: 01246 345247 katy.marshall@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public
Key Decision Non-Key 27	Surveillance Policy	Cabinet	Executive Member - Governance and Organisational Development	20 May 2014	Assistant Executive Member	Meeting.	Head of Governance	Amanda Walker Tel: 01246 345311 amanda.walker@chesterfield.gov.uk	Public

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PROPOSED CHATSWORTH ROAD CONSERVATION AREA DESIGNATION (J000)

MEETING:	1. DEPUTY LEADER AND EXECUTIVE MEMBER FOR PLANNING 2. CABINET
DATE:	1. 23 rd April 2014 2. 6 th May 2014
REPORT BY:	DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT & CONSERVATION MANAGER
WARD:	ALL
COMMUNITY ASSEMBLY:	South and West
KEY DECISION	Yes
REFERENCE:	383

BACKGROUND PAPERS FOR PUBLIC REPORTS

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Chatsworth Road Conservation Area Designation:	Town Hall, Chesterfield

FOR PUBLICATION

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To report the results of the public consultation exercise into the proposal to designate a new Conservation Area along Chatsworth Road.

- 1.2 To seek approval for the adoption of Chatsworth Road Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan document containing locally specific information about the area, and to agree on the boundary.
- 1.3 To seek approval to formally designate an Article 4 Direction

2.0 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 That the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan as amended following consultation as shown appended to this report be adopted and be communicated to all parties involved.
- 2.2 That the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area as indicated by the boundary shown on the plan appended to this report be agreed for adoption.
- 2.3 That officers prepare, consult and undertake the formal designation of an Article 4 Direction.

3.0 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Chesterfield Borough currently has eleven Conservation Areas. Officers have reviewed and produced character appraisal documents for all the 11 conservation areas. A further review of the Borough's heritage has been undertaken and, following a detailed assessment and public consultation exercise, an additional area encompassing Chatsworth Road is proposed as a new Conservation Area.
- 3.2 Also, the Council's Corporate Plan for 2013-2015 under its corporate aim, "*a Sustainable Community – Our built heritage will be protected and enhanced*" sets out a priority to establish a new conservation area for Chatsworth Road. The proposed conservation area is therefore a corporate priority for the Council.
- 3.3 The purpose of conservation area designation is not to prevent development but rather to enable its careful management. The designation of a Conservation Area at Chatsworth Road is intended not to stifle development but to encourage a sensitive approach to proposals for development.

3.4 English Heritage guidance suggests that in designating conservation areas the special interest should be identified, based on detailed analysis of the areas individual qualities. To illustrate which features are important within an area, Conservation Area Appraisals are prepared for all conservation areas. These documents provide an evaluation of the 'character' of an area and provide guidance as to what may be acceptable within the conservation area. Once adopted, they form a material consideration when considering planning applications within and adjacent to the designation.

3.5 Conservation area designation has a number of consequences:

- Control over trees of a certain size
- reduced levels of permitted development
- Control over demolitions of larger and older buildings
- Development is assessed against defined character as a material consideration

Conservation area designation has to be supported by effective enforcement of planning control. Such management of the area should result in safeguarding the special character and appearance of the area by enhancing properties by retaining or re-instating original features which generally have a positive impact on the impression of the area for those who live, work or pass through it. This can have a positive influence on property prices.

3.6 An evaluation of the area has been carried out including a proposed boundary and a draft appraisal document has been produced.

3.7 The proposed boundary of the area on which consultation has been carried out is linear and characterised by assorted late 19th/early 20th century development on either side of Chatsworth Road between the junctions to Storrs Road to the west, and Wheatbridge Road to the east. Originally a development to accommodate industrial workers housing on the west approach of Chesterfield town centre, the area grew as one of the earliest suburban developments in Chesterfield. This area which on cursory examination may appear to be

marginal in its conservation merits, on close examination is a rich historic place with late nineteenth and early twentieth century properties interspersed with surviving mill buildings.

3.8 Various factors contribute to the special character of the proposed Chatsworth Road Conservation Area. These include, but are not limited to:

- The quality, scale and form of buildings,
- The harmony created by variations in street frontages.
- Extant and historic industrial legacy representing the industrial and social history integral to the development of the area.
- Boundary treatments and patterns of enclosure.
- Characteristic buildings rich in details and features and use of a limited palette of materials.
- The contribution made by trees and green spaces.

4.0 LEGISLATION AND POLICY POSITION

4.1 Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings Conservation Areas) Act 1990, imposes a statutory duty on local planning authorities to review their areas from time to time to determine which parts of their area are of special architectural or historic interest the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and shall designate those areas as conservation areas.

4.2 Following adoption of the Local Plan Core Strategy 2011 – 2031 in July 2013, Policy CS19 requires the use of conservation area appraisals and associated management plans to ensure the preservation or enhancement of the individual character of each of the borough’s conservation areas.

4.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) identifies the protection of the historic environment as one of the elements of its drive for sustainable development. It also asks local authorities *“when considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest and that the concept of*

conservation area is not devalued through designation of areas that lack special interest” (paragraph 127).

- 4.4 English Heritage guidance ‘Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management’ advises that when identifying areas suitable for designation, *‘it is important to be able to articulate the special interest and support the designation with evidence from some form of historic characterisation – ideally a conservation area appraisal.’*

5.0 CONSULTATION

- 5.1 On 9th September 2013, the Deputy Leader and Executive Member for Planning agreed a report recommending a public consultation exercise on a draft appraisal of a proposed new Conservation Area at Chatsworth Road. A six week public consultation exercise was undertaken from the 4th November 2013 to 13th December 2013 and representations received, including after this date have been considered.
- 5.2 Consultation is aimed at drawing out further local knowledge which helps reinforce the special interest analysis of the area; testing local support before conservation area designation is made and support for recommendations for further action. Other reasons for consulting the public are to begin the process of raising the profile of a conservation area and to get the local community thinking about the architectural value, distinctiveness and historic development of the place in which they live, work or pass through.
- 5.3 Considerable effort was made to ensure that as many people as possible were aware of the consultation exercise. This included:
- Hand distribution of letters to all properties and businesses within the area and its immediate surroundings. The letter enclosed a summary leaflet outlining the core information from the appraisal with officer contact details, a questionnaire form, a plan showing the suggested boundary of the conservation area and a pre-paid reply envelop. 532 letters were distributed.

- A full copy of the proposed Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan was made available at the Customer Services Centre at New Square Chesterfield, Chesterfield Library and St Thomas Centre, Brampton.
- Details of the proposals and a full version of the draft proposed conservation area and Management Plan and a questionnaire were posted on the council's website.
- 8 letters were sent to amenity groups and relevant organizations including Derbyshire County Council, Chesterfield Civic Society, and North East Derbyshire Industrial Archaeological Society.
- Attention was drawn to the public consultation exercise at the South and West Community Assembly meetings on 19th November and 21st November 2013 respectively.

5.4 In September 2011 school children were also involved at the early stages of the project. A project aimed at development and delivery of educational fieldwork days to pupils was undertaken in collaboration with Derbyshire Urban Study Centre and the Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) scheme. Children in Classes 6 and 7 from Brampton Primary School were involved in the project aimed at raising an awareness and understanding of conservation areas. The project investigated the history, heritage and buildings in and around Chatsworth Road and involved interviewing local people. This was followed by a presentation by the children of their findings in the Council Chamber. A 'straw vote' held by the school children showed unanimous support both from the children and adults interviewed during their survey.

5.5 Fifty one questionnaires, eight emails and two letters have been received in response to the consultation. (11.29%) The responses are set out in the attached appendix.

5.6 A range of responses have been received including comments regarding specific sites within the area suggested and others which relate to the whole area. The responses received are split 65.57% in support (40), 22.95% against

(14) and 11.48% (7) not expressing an opinion. Of those objecting the majority considered designation would hinder improvements to properties by creating an extra level of control and bureaucracy.

5.7 All objections received have been fully considered and have been taken into account in finalising the proposal to designate a conservation area. The following changes have been made:

- addition of the area of trees to the side of footpath 79;
- Addition of frontage area to west of St Thomas Church;
- Changed image on page 35;
- Boundary change to the front of Glenthorne Close in response to DCC.

5.8 The public consultation exercise has also shown that there is support for a conservation area along Chatsworth Road and that measures to control certain permitted developments, identified by the character appraisal as generally eroding or to detract from the street scene, should be introduced by the introduction of an Article 4 Direction. If the area is designated there will need to be a more thorough survey of the area to identify properties which should be covered by an Article 4 Direction and to consult the property owners directly before such a Direction is imposed.

5.9 The area is generally recognised as having a special character and appearance worth safeguarding. Public support for designation outweighs the objections. It would therefore seem appropriate to prepare the appraisal document for publication and adoption with minor changes where additional information has been revealed.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Financial

The cost of the proposed Chatsworth Road Conservation Area designation process is being accommodated within existing budgetary and staffing provisions.

6.2 *Law*

The Localism Act has the potential to increase the role of communities in determining how planning decisions are made at a local level, including those involving heritage assets. As long as they meet the requirements set out in the Act, conservation areas qualify as assets of community value.

6.3 If and when the conservation area is designated, notifications will be sent to the Secretary of State, English Heritage (Historic England) and published in the London Gazette and Derbyshire Times. All interested parties will also be notified of the designation.

6.4 *Risk Assessment*

Description of the Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigating Action
Doing nothing	Medium	Medium	This would conflict with the Borough's policy direction set out in the adopted Core Strategy
Significant objections from owners to nominations	Medium	Medium	Clear consultation process and consideration of amendments before adoption.

6.5 *Equalities*

Assessment of the equalities issues has resulted in the requirement to provide access to the consultation exercise for all members of the community.

7.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

7.1 That the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan as amended following consultation as shown appended to

this report be adopted and be communicated to all parties involved.

- 7.2 That the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area as indicated by the boundary shown on the plan appended to this report be agreed for adoption.
- 7.3 That officers prepare, consult and undertake the formal designation of an Article 4 Direction.

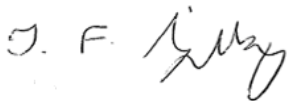
8.0 Reason for Recommendation

- 8.1 To implement the Council's Corporate Plan's aims and advance the conservation of the historic environment within the borough and to fulfil the statutory procedures set out in sections 69 and 70 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 which require local planning authorities to determine which parts of their area are of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and to designate those areas as conservation areas.

P STANIFORTH
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT & CONSERVATION MANAGER

Further information on this report can be obtained from Jacob Amuli on 345957.

Officer recommendation supported/not supported/modified as below or Deputy Leader and Executive Member's recommendation/comments if no Officer recommendation



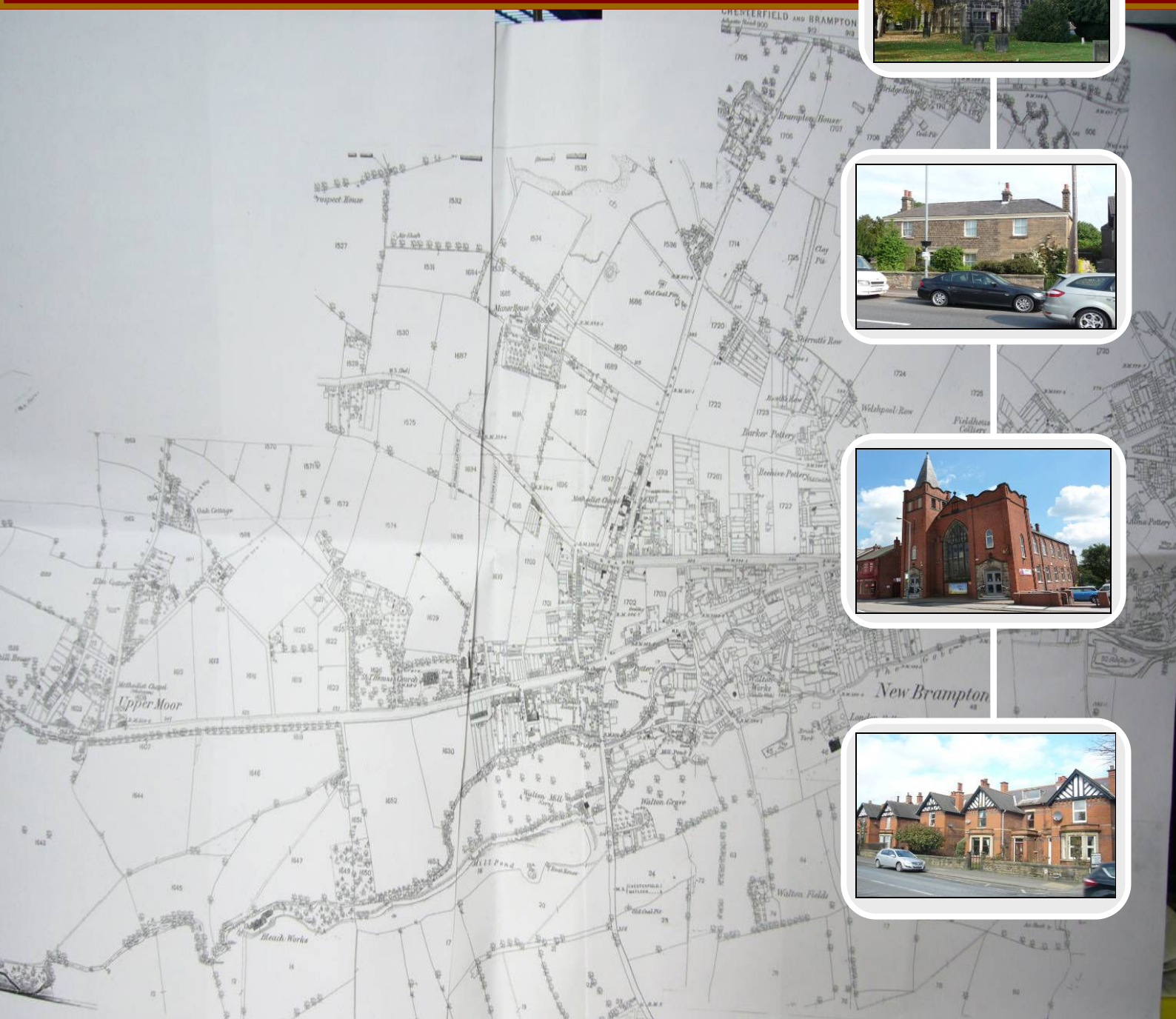
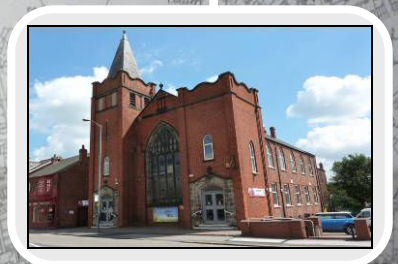
Signed: Deputy Leader and Executive Member

Date: 23.4.14

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Chatsworth Road Conservation Area

April 2014



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PART I

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The definition and designation of conservation areas

Conservation areas are 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. The Civic Amenities Act 1967 introduced legislation which for the first time protected areas which were part of the familiar and cherished local scene, referring them to 'conservation areas'.

A conservation area is a special area where the buildings and other structures and the spaces around them interact to form a distinctly recognisable area of quality and interest. The area is not just dependent on the quality of individual buildings, but on a multitude of townscape factors such as the historic layout, property boundaries, and range of uses, distinctive materials and features, the scaling of buildings, and the nature and quality of the streets and spaces. Designation of a conservation area is therefore a means of recognising the value of these factors in areas that are considered 'special', so that townscape in its broadest sense as well as individual buildings can be afforded a measure of protection.

Conservation areas are designated by the local planning authority. It is the duty of local authorities from time to time to review their conservation areas and to determine whether any parts or further parts of their area should be designated as conservation areas, and if they so determine shall designate those parts accordingly.

Historic areas are now widely recognised for the contribution they make to our cultural heritage, economic well-being and quality of life. Conservation areas often present a familiar and cherished local scene and their protection ensures that the qualities that make them appealing are enhanced.

Historic areas have always changed, and the expectation should be that they will continue to change and evolve to accommodate new uses and meet new priorities. Change should not be taken as automatically undermining the integrity of a historic place; the challenge is to facilitate and manage change in ways that maintain and if possible reinforce the area's special qualities.

1.2 Implications of Conservation Area Designation

Conservation area designation introduces controls over the way owners can alter or develop their properties. However, generally these controls are considered beneficial because they also sustain, and/or enhance the value of property within the area. These controls include:

- Conservation areas are designated heritage assets and as such there is a national presumption in favour of their conservation.

- Local Authorities are required in legislation and national planning policies to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas when drawing up plans or considering development proposals both within the designated area and outside it if they would affect the setting or views into or out of it.
- The Council has the power and can change, following a public consultation, the types of alterations that need permission by making Article 4 Directions. For example the Council could control the replacement of doors and windows, the insertion of new window openings and the alteration of front gardens. The purpose of these additional controls is to ensure that the special qualities of an area are not slowly diminished by minor but continuous alterations that cumulatively could have the same adverse effect as one large inappropriate development.
- Planning permission is required to demolish a building or structure in a conservation area
- Any one proposing to cut down, top or lop a tree in a conservation area (with the exception of trees under a certain size, or those that are dead, dying or dangerous) is required to give 6 weeks notice to the local planning authority. The purpose of this requirement is to give the authority the opportunity to make a tree preservation order which then brings any works permanently under control.
- Certain categories of advertisement which have 'deemed consent' under the Advertisement Regulations are restricted within conservation areas. These include illuminated advertisements on business premises and advertisements on hoardings around development sites. In addition balloons with advertisements are not exempt from the need for advertisement consent in conservation areas.

1.3 Chatsworth Road Conservation Area

Chesterfield Borough Council has over the past 7 years implemented a comprehensive programme of reviewing its current conservation areas and determining any further parts of the Borough which warrant designating as conservation areas. As a result, a new conservation area is designated centred on Chatsworth Road.

The area is one of the borough's district centres with a mixture of uses including housing, employment, shops, pubs and other community facilities providing for day to day needs of local residents. The area also comprises prominent listed buildings which are of note; the Grade II* listed Mill buildings at Walton Works and the Grade II listed St Thomas Church.

The Chatsworth Road Conservation Area is linear and characterised by assorted late 19th/early 20th century development on either side of Chatsworth Road between the junctions to Storrs Road to the west, and Wheatbridge Road to the east. Originally a development to accommodate industrial workers housing on the west approach of Chesterfield town centre, the area grew as one of the earliest suburban

developments in Chesterfield. This area which on cursory examination may appear to be marginal in its conservation merits, on close examination it is a rich historic place with late nineteenth and early twentieth century properties. The area is therefore, is designated in recognition of this important historic streetscape contribution and the rich architectural qualities displayed along the corridor.

Conservation areas are required to be clearly delineated. Usually there will be obvious features along which a boundary line may be drawn. Elsewhere, there may be a 'grey area'. In deciding the boundary of the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area, this was taken into consideration. However if a particular building or space, or other feature is left out it does not mean that it is not important in itself. It may mean that its surroundings do not have the overall character that justifies inclusion or it is separated from the main body of the area by other areas not of sufficient merit to warrant inclusion. Areas immediately adjacent to the conservation area are also important as they provide the setting for the conservation area. **Observations on the boundary which came from the consultation process of the appraisal have been considered.**

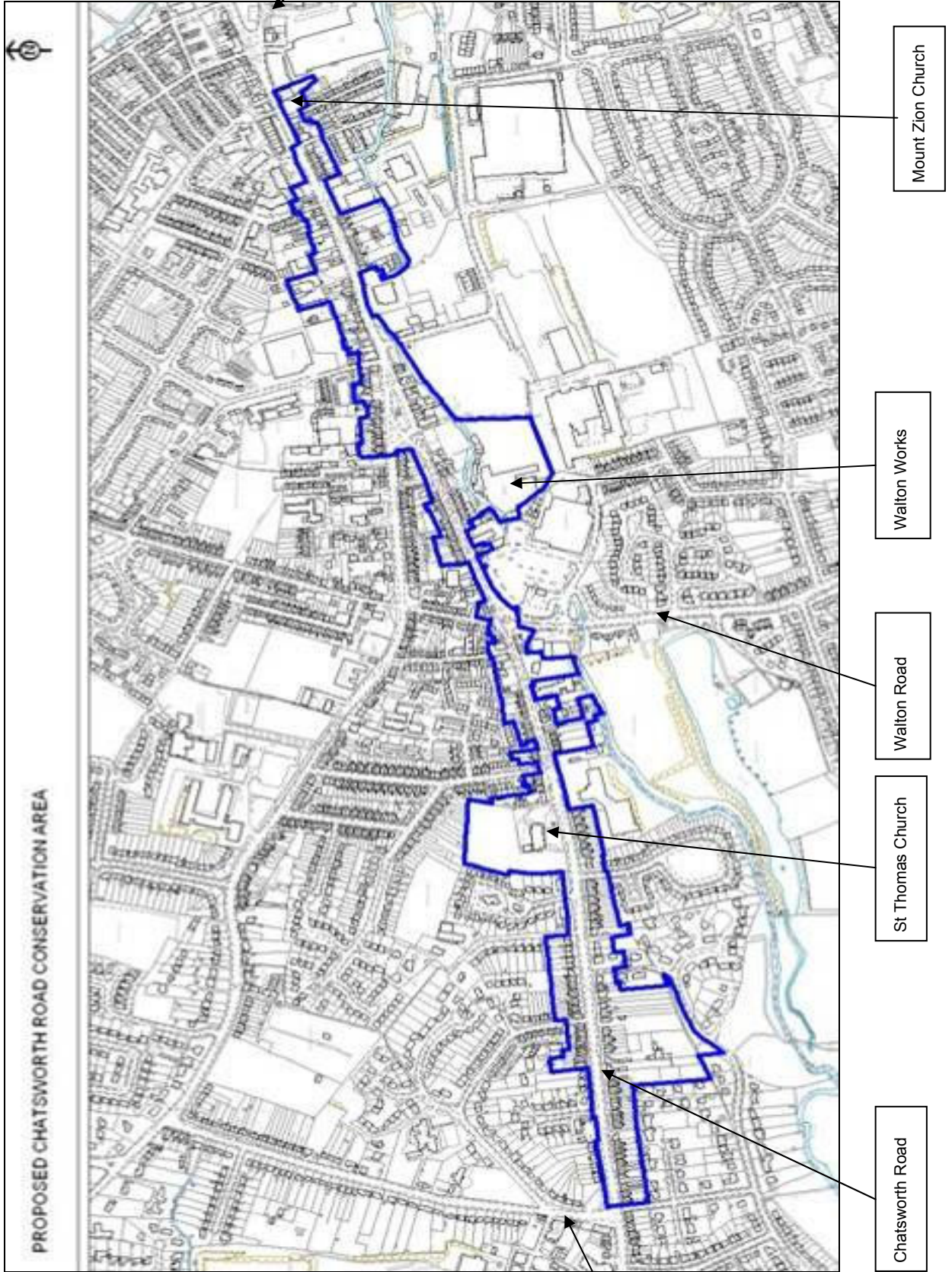
1.4 The purpose of this conservation area designation statement

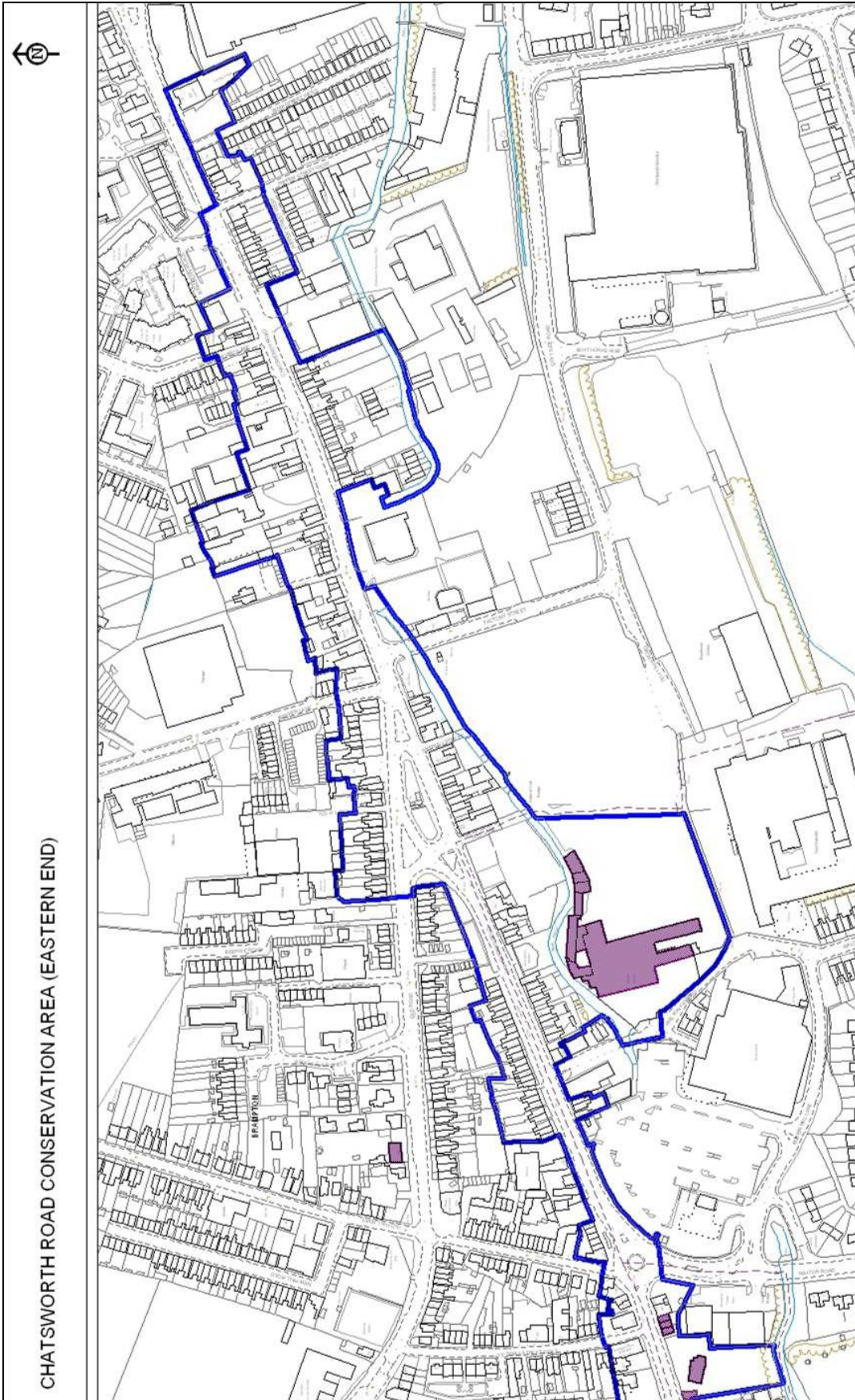
Designation of new conservation areas should follow an evaluation of the area concerned. A written assessment or appraisal is desirable before any new conservation area is designated. This document presents the conservation area assessment of those features and qualities which give Chatsworth Road its own special character. Key elements in defining the special interest of the area include: the relationship of the conservation area to its setting and the effect of that setting on the area; the still-visible effects/impact of the area's historic development on its plan form; character and architectural style and social/historic associations; how the places within it are experienced by the people who live and work there and visitors to the area (including both diurnal and seasonal variations if possible); architectural quality and built form; open spaces, green areas, parks and gardens, and trees; designated and other heritage assets, their intrinsic importance and the contribution they make to the area; and local distinctiveness and the sense of place which make the area unique.

Effective management of the conservation area relies on thorough understanding of all elements of the historic environment and a conservation area statement is the key to the Council to getting to grips with those elements that make up the special interest of an area. This document therefore seeks to define the elements that contribute to the special interest of Chatsworth Road Conservation Area and also identify the issues which may threaten the special qualities of the area. It further provides guidelines to prevent harm and achieve enhancement in the form of a Management Plan. However, no assessment can ever be entirely comprehensive and the omission of any particular building, feature or space within the conservation area, should not imply that it is of no interest.

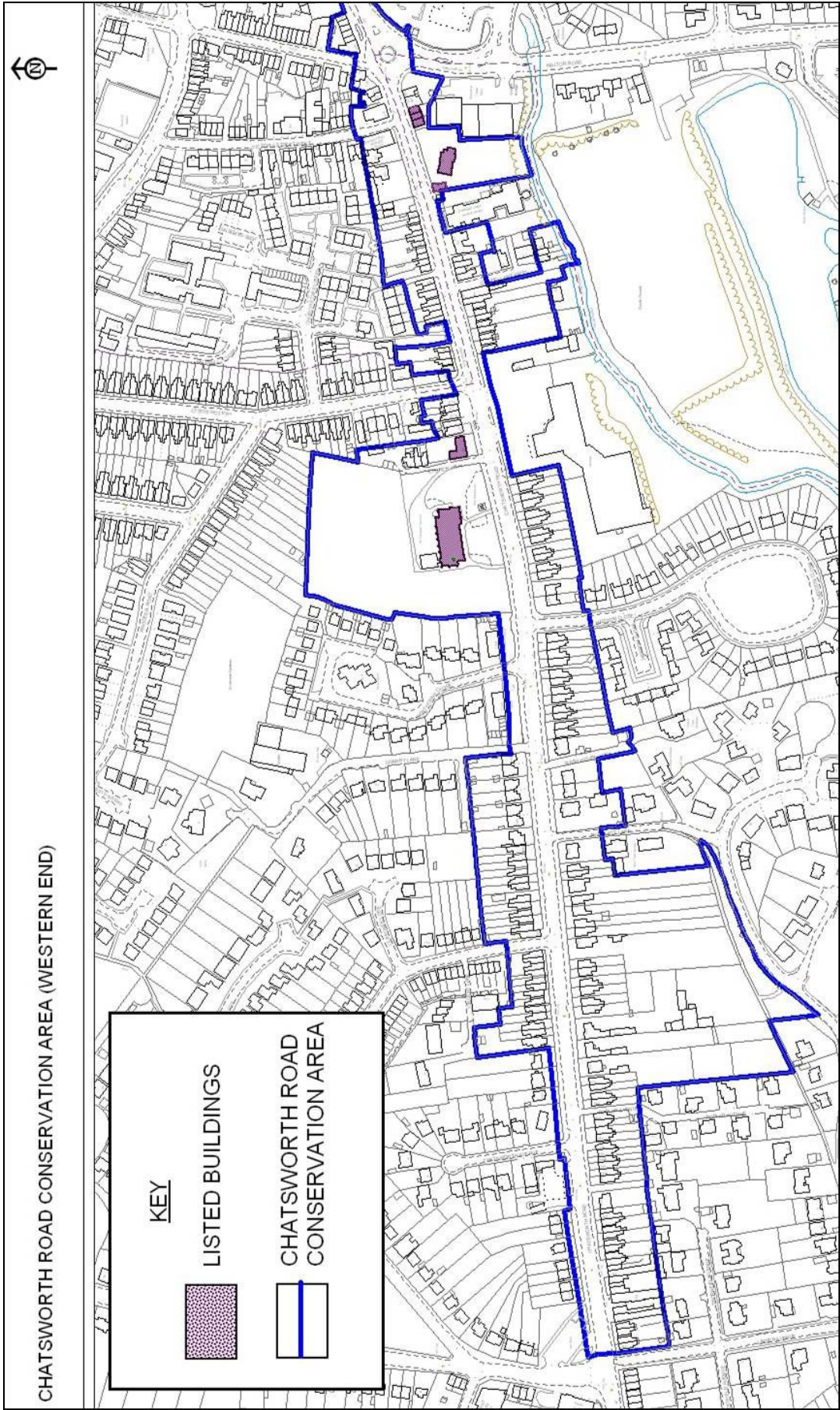
This document conforms with English Heritage guidance as set out in Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management (2011 updated in 2012) and Valuing Places: Good Practice in Conservation Areas (2011). Additional

government guidance regarding the management of historic buildings and conservation areas is set out within the National Planning Policy Framework.





CHATSWORTH ROAD CONSERVATION AREA (EASTERN END)



2 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 National Planning Policy

The current Government policy on conservation areas is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. Protecting the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework's (the Framework) drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in paragraphs 6-10). The conservation of heritage assets including conservation areas, in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core principle. Paragraphs 126-141 of the Framework relate specifically to the historic environment.

Historic areas are recognised as an important resource for current and future generations. For this reason, national planning policy identifies conservation areas as designated heritage assets and there is a presumption in favour of their conservation in a manner appropriate to their significance. Chatsworth Road Conservation Area is a designated historic asset and great weight would be given to its conservation.

2.2 Local Planning Policy

The Replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan adopted in June 2006 is being replaced with a new Local Development Framework comprising of a Core Strategy and Development Planning Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. Together, these will provide the new spatial planning strategy for the borough to guide development and decisions on planning applications.

The first document is the Local Plan; Core Strategy which was adopted on 24th July 2013. The policies within the Core Strategy replaced the majority of those contained within the 2006 Replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan. The relevant policies include CS 19, CS 18 and PS2.

2.3 Other Policies and Guidance

In determining planning applications for development within conservation areas and applications for conservation area consent, the Council will also give considerable weight to the content of conservation area designation character appraisal as supplementary planning guidance. The consideration of proposals in the context of the description contained in this appraisal will be an important factor in deciding whether a proposal preserves or enhances the special character and appearance of the conservation area or has an adverse effect to its significance.

3 SUMMARY OF SPECIAL INTEREST

The special interest of Chatsworth Road Conservation Area is derived from a number of positive qualities and characteristics that combine to make a distinctive area of architectural and historic interest as well as contributing to the overall character of the conservation area as a whole. In summary, the key elements in defining the special interest of the area are:

- The scale and form of the buildings within the area which in combination make a very significant contribution to the area's interest and character. In particular, the prevalence of traditional materials and the methods of construction create an area of distinctive patterns with visual harmony.
- The harmony created by variation in street frontage and different variety of plot division.
- The buildings at Walton Works which represent the social and industrial history integral to the economy and development of the area. Once an important industrial area, the existence of these buildings, including streets of terraced housing, are an important aspect of the area's more recent past and social history.
- Trees contribute to the wider townscape and soften the skyline where they occur. Individual trees, both along the street and those in private gardens that are visible from the streets, make a valuable contribution to the visual qualities of Chatsworth Road. Where trees occur collectively, such as those in the churchyard, or along the River Hipper, they are defining features of these spaces.
- The consistent use of limited palette materials within the area make an immense contribution towards the interest and character of the area not only in creating its distinctive identity, but also in creating a sense of authenticity that is genuine and meaningful.
- The richness in details and features on the buildings within the area, individually or as a group. The repetition in use of architectural features such as window headers/cills, door surrounds, leaded/coloured glazing and chimney stacks/pots form an essential elements contributing to the character and appearance of the conservation area. In addition, certain buildings within the immediate vicinity are also considered to have a positive impact on the character of the area.
- Different frontage and boundary treatments including gate piers, railings and copings in the area add considerable interest and character.
- Views in, out of and within the conservation area comprise an important component of the area and help to define the area's special interest and character. Significant views, in and out of the area, are those which focus on development along principal historic routes and key historic buildings and features.

- There are a number of listed buildings in the area however, a significant number of buildings in the area have a particularly distinctive character and are seen as heritage assets in their own right or for group value in the street scene.

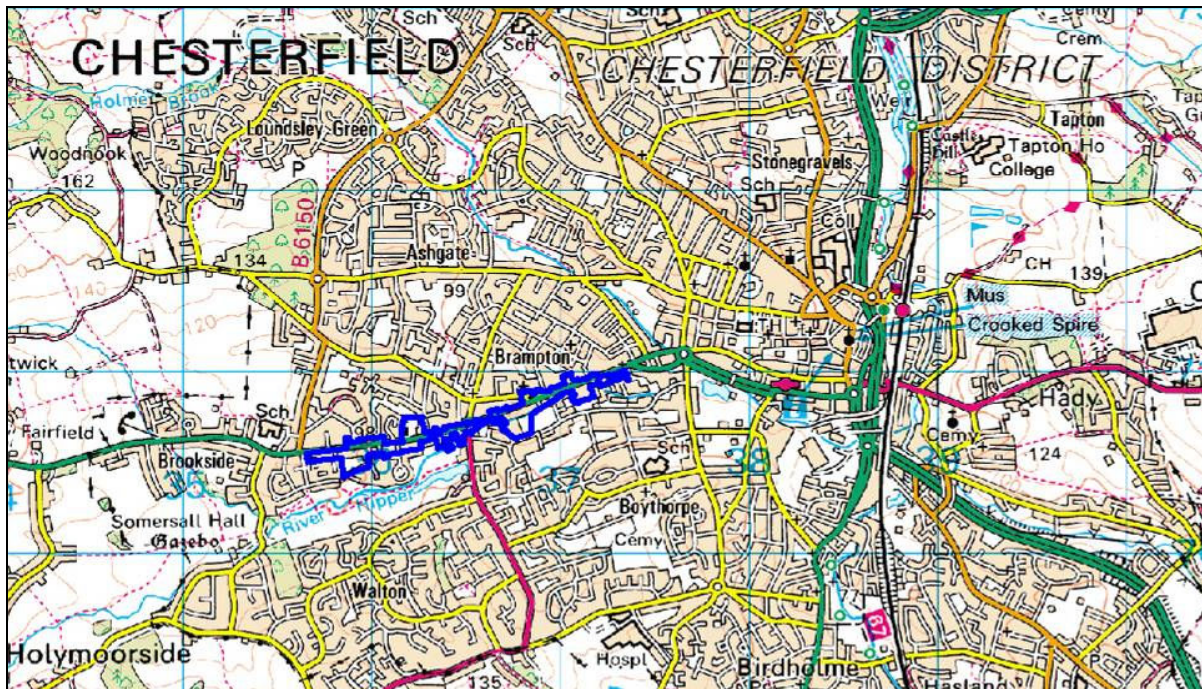
4 ASSESSMENT OF SPECIAL INTEREST

4.1 Location and Landscape setting

Chatsworth Road Conservation Area is located within 0.5 miles of the Chesterfield town centre westwards along Chatsworth Road on the A619 road in an area known as Brampton. Chatsworth Road is the major radial route from Chesterfield to the west and as an approach to the town centre from the direction of the Peak District National Park. Chatsworth Road is also an important gateway to the Peak. The route is commonly used by visitors to the Peak District, linking from the M1 to the east. The area lies on and around Chatsworth Road and stretches westwards from just outside the town centre.

The Chatsworth Road Conservation Area boundary more generally runs along the linear corridor of Chatsworth Road and mostly follows the line of the backs of properties fronting the road from Wheatbridge Road to the east, and Storrs Road to the west. The eastern part of the conservation area is essentially a compact urban development huddled along Chatsworth Road. The area also includes the vacant site of former industrial land and buildings at Walton Works, located on the south banks of the River Hipper to the south of Chatsworth Road.

Chatsworth Road follows the route of the River Hipper flowing in the west to east direction to the south of the road. A section of the river runs through the conservation area between Walton Fields lane and Factory Street, and is a dominant landscape character feature.



Location map

The topography of the area is largely level and lies between the elevated Chesterfield town centre in the east and the high ridge of grit stone moorland known as the East

Moor in the west. The land within the conservation area slightly rises to its west and east sides providing, as it is approached from both sides of Chatsworth Road, long-distance views across the area of Hady to the east and the Peak District hills to the west.



Views of Peak District Hills approaching from east

Views of Hady Hills approaching from west

4.2 Plan Form and Layout

The Chatsworth Road Conservation Area is linear and comprises two- and three-storey developments on either side of Chatsworth Road with the Walton Works industrial buildings and St Thomas Church set back from the main thoroughfare. Development faces the street, rear areas are mostly storage yards. Side streets ensure good connection between Chatsworth Road and its neighbouring residential areas (School Board Lane, Barker Lane, Old Hall Road, Heaton Street and Vincent Crescent) to the north; (Rye Flatt Lane, Haddon Close, Walton Road and Factory Street) to the south.

The layout is typical of streets from this period with the majority of the conservation area being fairly uniform with few exceptions. The street frontage consists of individual terraces and short rows of developments. The majority of the housing in the area is terraced, which presents a formal face to the street.



Typical terraced houses in the area

The physical character of the area is largely dictated by the strong outline of the built form. The characteristic building form is for buildings to have a narrow frontage with deep plan with many of the buildings having yards or outbuildings. Many buildings are positioned on the back of the pavement particularly, on the north side of the road. Others are set slightly back from the footway and small front gardens with their most notable feature being low walls, some complimented by hedges and railings. Commercial and retail frontages tend to sit flush with the footway while residential frontages tend to be set back behind front garden and low wall.



Properties positioned on the back of the pavement



Front gardens

The street has a predominantly continuous built frontage, punctuated in places by carriageway arches and alleyways or gaps between buildings that provide access to the rear of the properties where parking courts and ancillary buildings are accessible.

In general, there is an established building line, which follows the road layout, but the properties have been occasionally staggered reflecting the incremental development of the street. This is complemented by staggered roof lines. The staggering of the building and roof lines is usually subtle and introduces another characteristic of the area, views of the ends of buildings gables staggered at intervals along the street lines.

Despite the variety of the frontages on Chatsworth Road, the area retains a sense of identity and homogeneity due to the materials and modest scale and domestic nature of even its non-residential buildings. Although larger scale buildings are present, they tend to be set back or behind the frontage and not visible in views along the road.



Staggered roof lines



Staggered buildings along the street

The oldest parts of the area are to the east and central part around the church. These two parts contain the shops and other retail businesses, majority of shops being on the north side of Chatsworth Road in the east and south side in the central part. The west side of the conservation area is dominated by residential housing.

The setting of the conservation area is characterised by more suburban housing from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In some areas, later twentieth century and early twenty-first century development has filled gap sites created by clearance.

4.3 Key Views and Vistas

The topography of the area and beyond provides unique views across it and makes an important contribution to its townscape character. The street itself creates a largely unbroken sense of enclosure. The spectacular area-wide views enjoyed from Chatsworth Road are also fundamental to its special interest.

The linearity of the conservation area means that while there are some long distance views, local views within the area tend to be shorter and confined to a specific locality. The views are characterised by the curvature of the road and the built frontage along the road. They include views to skylines, local landmarks, open spaces and streets.

Sequential and unfolding views are part of the rich townscape features. There are several viewpoints on the road which highlight distinctive and sometimes unexpected unique views of the area and beyond.

From the junction to Storrs Road in the west to the junction with Wheatbridge Road in the east all along the axis of the road there are views and unfolding vistas of landmark buildings including the following: skyline views of the St Marys and All Saints church crooked spire, Market Hall, Town Hall; occasional views of St Thomas Church tower experienced in various places and the view of the Mount Zion Church

spire. These views together with the west views of the low hills of rural Derbyshire and the Peak District experienced on the horizon when entering the area and driving along Chatsworth Road from the east help provide orientation.



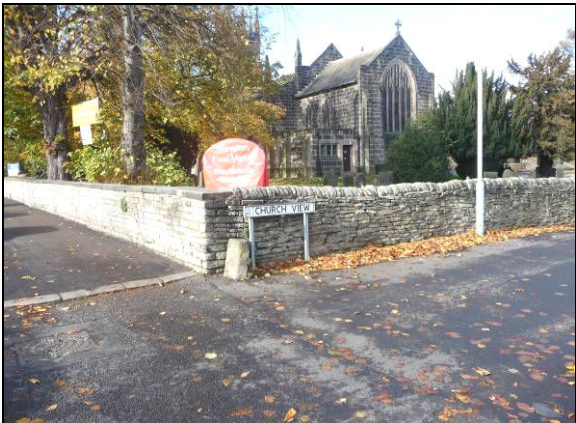
View west from Morrison roundabout



View east from School Board lane junction



View of crooked spire from pavement opposite St Thomas Church (right) and Chatsworth Road Storrs Road junction (left)



View of St Thomas church



View of St Thomas church tower over roof tops



Views of Town Hall, Crooked Spire and Market Hall tower from Wheatbridge Road junction (left) and Old Road/Chatsworth Road junction (right)



Distant view west

Distant view east

There are also important views of attractive or groups of buildings on the street. The differences in the varied designs and the use of materials together with the regularity of their facades in particular, the bay windows on the fronts of properties and arched alleyways leading to rear gardens of properties helps form the most recognisable features in the area. The roofscape, too, punctuated by chimneys is an important characteristic feature when viewed across the area.



Attractive groups of buildings



Attractive buildings

Open spaces, side streets and gaps between buildings allow views out of Chatsworth Road, across the area and beyond to the neighbouring settings. They also provide glimpsed views allowing intriguing glances to intimate routes or spaces, buildings and other features that make an important contribution to local character. The preservation of such views is vital in protecting the area's character and special interest.



View of Walton Works water tower through a gap



View of St Thomas Church through churchyard



View of Mount Zion Church through car park



Intriguing views through School Board Lane

5 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Historic Development Background

The Survey of Domesday describes three manors in Brampton (Brantune); two of which belonged to Ascoit Musard, the third to Walter Deincourt. The two former appear to have been united at an early period. This manor of Brampton was given by King Henry II to Peter de Bramp ton, whom it is supposed to have been the second son of Matilda de Cauz, or Caus, heiress of the barony of Caus, by her second husband, Adam de Birkin. The grandson of this Peter assumed the name of De Caus. This family became extinct, in the male line, about the year 1460: two of the coheiresses married Ash and Baguley, or Balguy. The whole of the manor of Brampton, otherwise Caus-hall, became eventually, by purchase, the property of the Earls of Shrewsbury. It was purchased of the Shrewsbury family by the Earl of Newcastle. Having passed with other estates to the late Duke of Portland, it was included in an exchange with the late Duke of Devonshire.

Up to the mid-eighteenth century, the area to the west of Chesterfield town centre comprised basically of a rural community of scattered farms, open fields and hamlets with no large concentration of people, centred on the church of St Peter and St Paul, in existence since 1253, situated outside the Chesterfield Borough to the north east.

During the second half of the eighteenth century, industries began to develop on the banks of the River Hipper just outside Chesterfield town centre. An abundance of local raw materials including coal, iron and clay and a good supply of water provided favourable conditions for such development. Another favourable circumstance was the improvement in transport. Chesterfield Canal was opened in 1777, greatly facilitating the transport of industrial products, and the roads were steadily improved by various turnpike trusts.

The development of the industries resulted into the community living along the banks of the River Hipper to the west of the borough of Chesterfield in the chapelrys of Walton and Brampton to grow. As this industrial area grew in size and importance, it turned this part of the parish from a quiet rural area into a hive of busy industrial activity. The community gradually expanded as a shift of focus from agricultural labours to new industrial activities translated into substantial new housing for people attracted to the area by the prospect of regular employment.

By the end of the eighteenth century, the population had increased almost four-fold, settling nearly exclusively at the eastern end of Brampton and meriting the establishment of another parish church, St Thomas' authorised by an order in Council 1832. This new area was subsequently known as New Brampton and eventually it was referred to simply Brampton, while the area around the original church became known as Old Brampton. New roads were instituted to meet this change with the turnpike road to Matlock and the westward links to Cheshire and Lancashire now directed through 'New Brampton'.

By the end of the eighteenth century four potteries has been started: William Robinson built the Wheatbridge Pottery in about 1750, John Wright and Richard and William Blake opened two potteries in Upper Moor and in 1790 William Briddon was

making pots on the Walton side of the Hipper near what is now Shepley Street. Perhaps the most significant of the early industries was the iron foundry started by John Smith of Sheffield in 1775 in leased premises just south of Wheatbridge. Smith's business prospered and a new building, the Griffin Works was erected between 1788 and 1791 on the bank of the Hipper. Army supply contracts during the Napoleonic wars ensured that the foundry continued to flourish into the early nineteenth century.

At about the same time that the Griffin Works was finished, the candlewick and tape factory of Hewitt and Bunting, which later became known as Bump Mill was started in premises at Brampton Moor.

Industrial expansion continued during the nineteenth century. Although the Smith's foundry business did not survive the post Napoleonic War slump and was sold-up in the 1830s, the smaller Union Foundry was set by the Sneaths in 1827. The Bump Mill expanded rapidly, several new potteries were opened and as many as twelve potteries were operating at one time in the nineteenth century. Other new industrial concerns included tobacco manufacture and production of woollen cloth, bobbin making, brewing pill box making and lint manufacture, the last two were done by the Robinson family, who steadily expanded their business on the Wheatbridge site adjacent to the former Griffin Works and eventually absorbed the Bump Mill site and business.

Unlike the pottery industry, the cotton mill has left a built legacy in the area, largely in the form of old factories and associated buildings. Most of the industrial buildings were situated in the area south of Chatsworth Road the remaining include Walton Works buildings. Redevelopment pressure in the area has undoubtedly resulted in the loss of most of the buildings associated with the industries.

The Brampton Branch railway line, which was opened in 1873, also served the industries in the area. In 1904 a line of the tramway system in the town centre was extended to Brampton running along Chatsworth Road. A tram depot was also built nearly opposite School Board Lane.

The general pattern of this development can clearly be seen on the mid and later nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps which show the various works and factories interspersed with small collieries and allotment gardens with rows of small workers cottages fronting the New Road (now Chatsworth Road) and in small streets opening off it. The development south of the road was almost contained in the area between the road and the Goyt, a subsidiary channel feeding a waterwheel at Canon Mill from the Hipper River which ran from the dam and lake still surviving to the west of Walton Road.

The 1876 Ordnance Survey map also shows the linear nature of Chatsworth Road indicating frontage development with occasional back land buildings. By the 1870's good quality terraced housing had struck out along Chatsworth Road. Alma Street, Factory Street and Shepley Street had begun to be lined with terraces.

Also during the nineteenth century land around the Church of St. Thomas was also developed mostly for housing and by the beginning of the twentieth century,

development along Chatsworth Road had expanded up to the west of St Thomas Church eradicating most of the medieval land boundaries that existed here.

The area's gradual expansion during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries saw the linear corridor of Chatsworth Road develop adjoining streets of housing, interspersed with the industrial enterprises. The mixed residential and commercial nature of the main street became increasingly commercial, with an eclectic range of public houses, manufacturing and retailers. The proximity to the town centre will have stimulated this growth.

The conservation area is characterised predominantly by this late nineteenth and early twentieth century development dating from 1870s -1900s. Early development of the area appears to have been restricted to the east, near to the town centre, and tailed off towards the south up to Goyte Side Road.

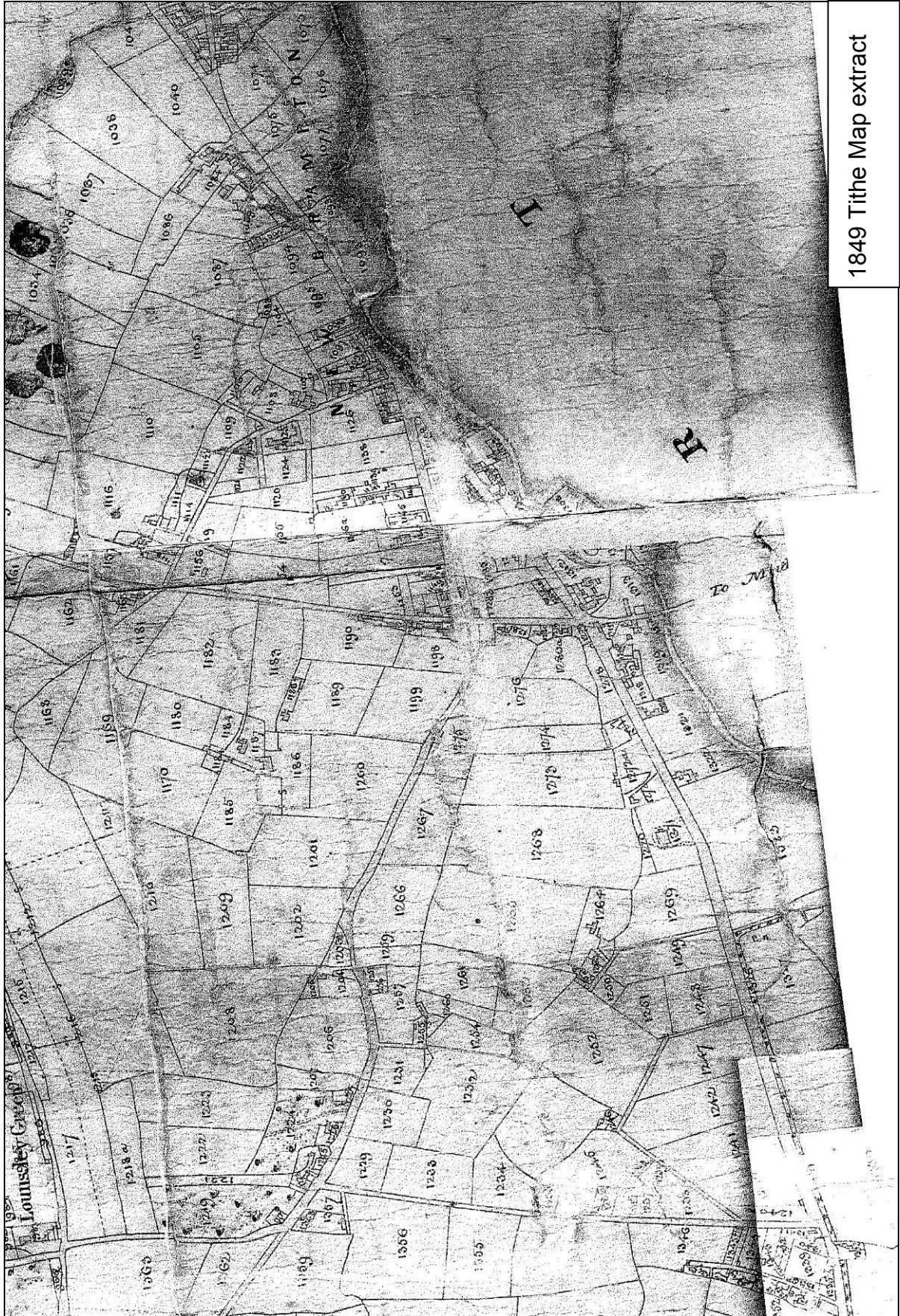
From the 1950s, development along Chatsworth Road has expanded significantly to the west primarily in the form of terraces and semi-detached houses. Improvements in road transport in the late 1950s/early 1960s, particularly between Chesterfield to the towns of Buxton and Bakewell, saw an influx of residents taking advantage of the availability of housing, especially since the mid-1970s.

5.2 Archaeology

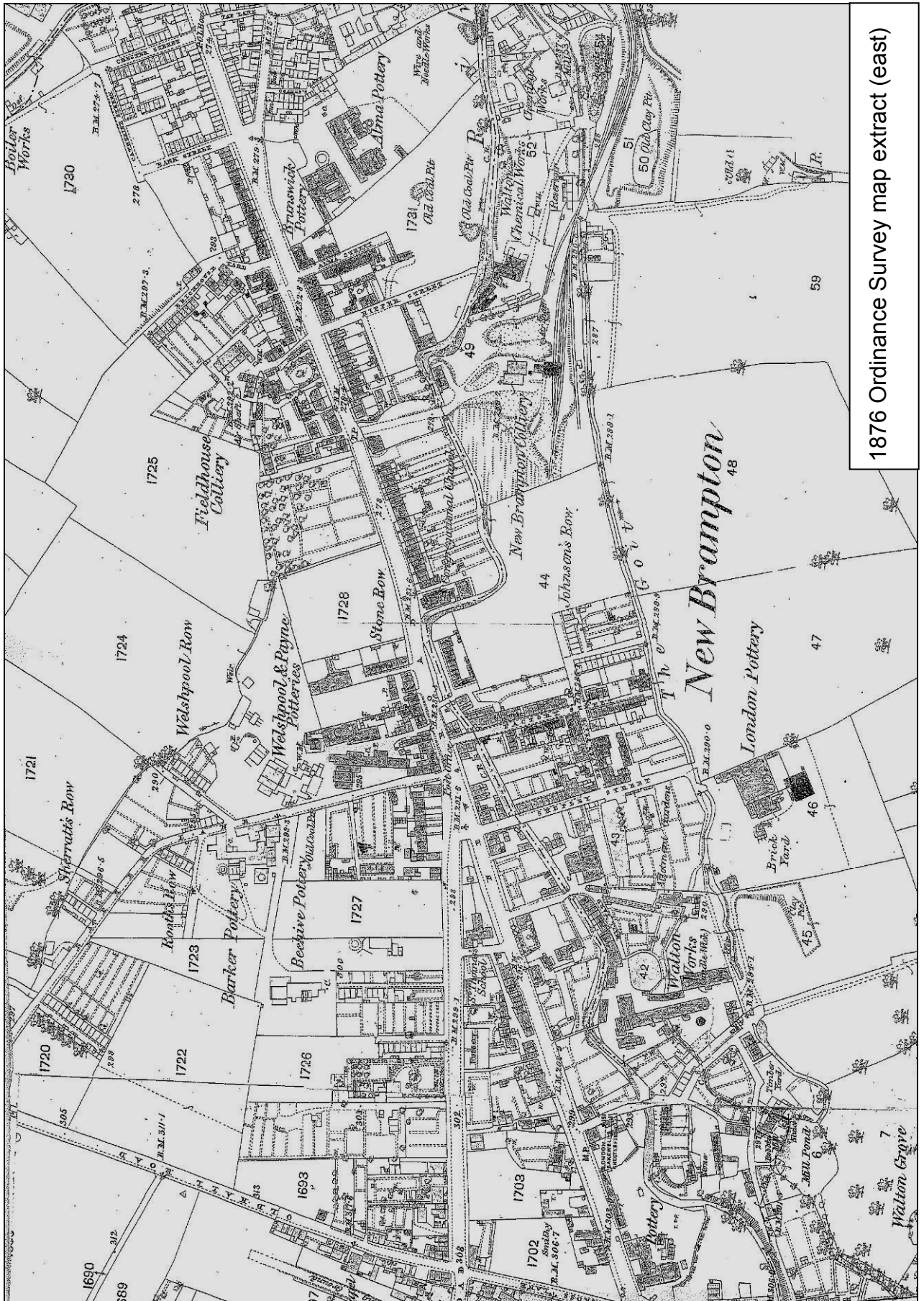
The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Chesterfield identifies sites of archaeological significance within the conservation area. Inclusion of a site on the HER gives it formal recognition in the planning system. The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. The conservation area therefore has archaeological potential both above and below ground which will require further consideration to be given to the effect of applications for any significant development in those areas



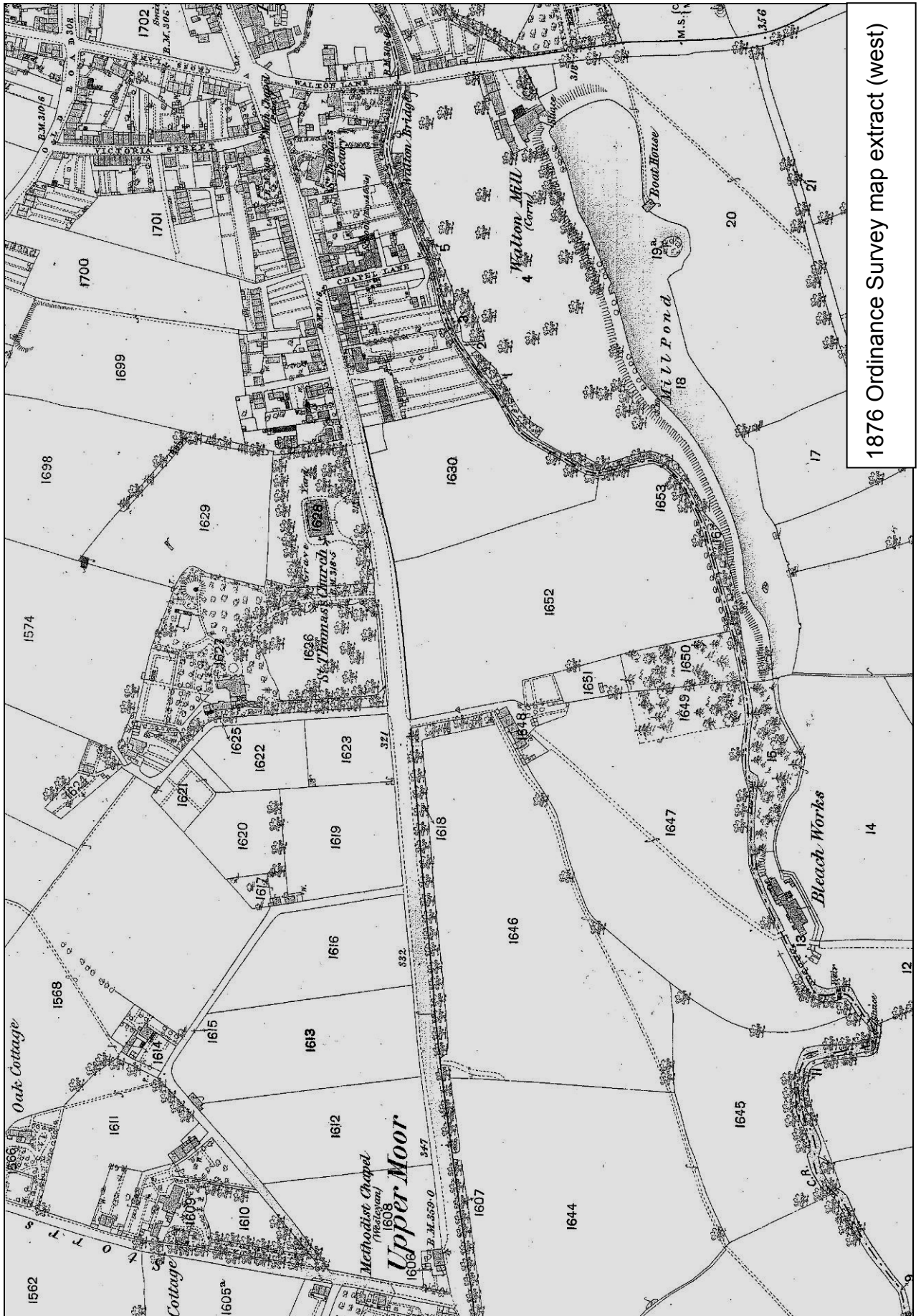
Enclosure Map extract (Source: Derbyshire Records Office)



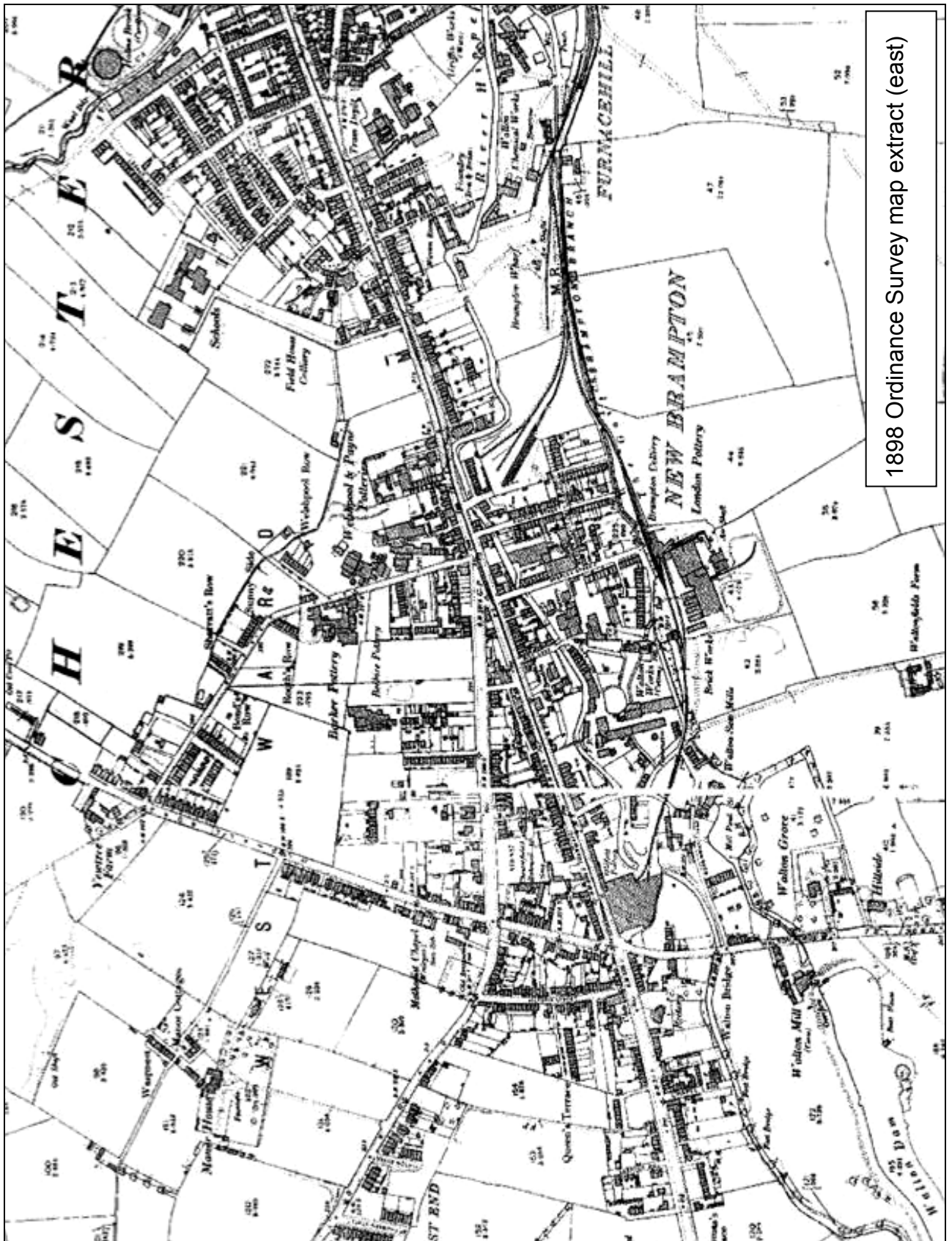
1849 Tithe Map extract



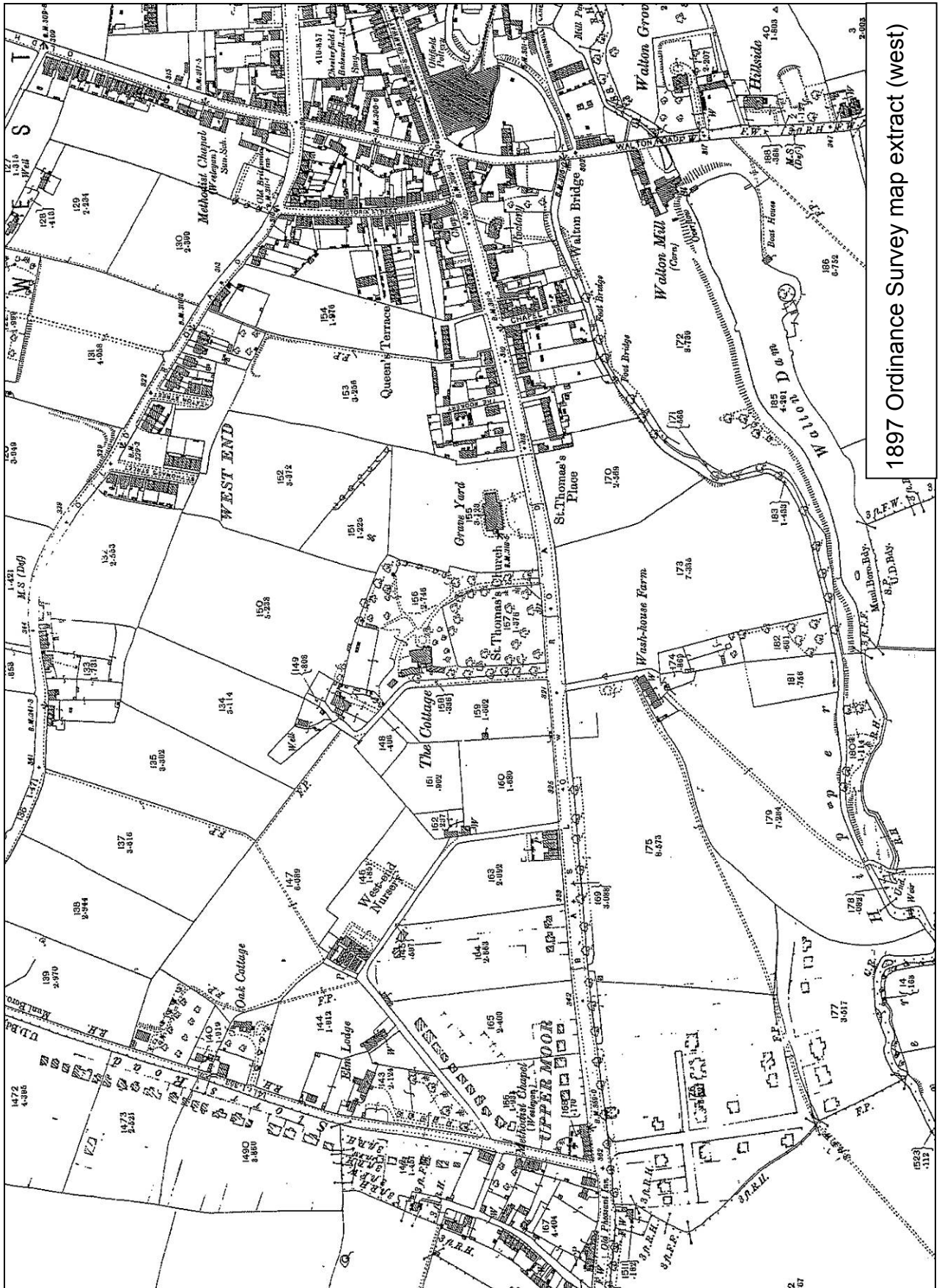
1876 Ordnance Survey map extract (east)



1876 Ordnance Survey map extract (west)



1898 Ordnance Survey map extract (east)



1897 Ordnance Survey map extract (west)

6 CHARACTER ANALYSIS

6.1 General Character

A key characteristic of Chatsworth Road derives from its rich townscape character as well as the intrinsic architectural and historic value of its individual or groups of buildings. The past development along Chatsworth Road, in terms of its historic development, has had the most profound effect on forming the townscape that we see today (townscape being the appearance and character of buildings and all other features of an urban area taken together as a whole). It is not simply the nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings that demonstrate this influence, but also includes the street patterns, the streetscape, arrangement of buildings, views within and at the edges of the conservation area and the fabric and architectural style of the buildings themselves as well as the industrial history legacy expressed by surviving industrial buildings.

All of these elements reflect to varying degrees on Chatsworth Road's historic urban form and combine to produce an area with a distinctive and unique character whose greatest historical influence, is without doubt the industrial development of the mid-late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

A key characteristic of Chatsworth Road is its variety. There is a distinguishable variation between parts of the area, the character of which relates to its streetscape, developmental history and land use. Consequently there is a noticeable difference in character between the east and west of the area. Many buildings contribute to the character of this area by virtue of their group value, use of traditional materials and boundaries, their uses or their prominent locations in the street scene.

6.2 Architectural Quality and Built Form

Architecturally, the character of the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area has evolved through the gradual piece-meal development and redevelopment of individual sites, and an important interest of the area is its variety of buildings. The buildings in the area comprise a broad mixture of styles, ages and materials reflecting the area's architectural history. It is the juxtaposition of styles and materials that is the major component in the townscape character of the area.

The buildings display fine architecture and are good examples of the period in which they were built. The styles and architecture in the conservation area can be found in various locations across Chesterfield, and they illustrate high quality residential architecture. The majority of the conservation area was developed by 1910s, with dominant styles being from the late Georgian and Victorian period and later Arts & Crafts elements in their design. Such architecture is seen in pockets across Chesterfield and represents some of the best early suburban housing in the area. Unfortunately, there are also examples of buildings that have been compromised through later developments and additions, which do not make such a positive contribution to the townscape.

The style of the late Georgian architecture is simple, usually symmetrical and based on Classic style and proportions, while the Victorian architecture is very varied with

many sub-categories, but much is based on showy, confident themes designed to demonstrate wealth and power of the building owner. The individual detail from each style and period adds character and personality to the conservation area and has provided the area with a wealth and variety of surviving architectural details that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area as a whole.

Generally, the area consists of an assortment of individual buildings or short rows of development that existed up to the early 20th century, before lower density developments of suburban character began to appear. Typical of their period, the building method divided streets into plots which were long-leased to various builders. Over time the builders would develop their land but were bound by conditions which specified that whatever was developed would ensure a degree of unity in design and layout quality finish. It is apparent that in this way the area has a much stronger uniformity to its appearance with details on each property differing. There is a balance therefore in architectural styles within the conservation area between the uniformity and individuality of other properties.

The majority of the buildings within the area are terraced, semi-detached or detached properties. Buildings are predominantly of two-storey with fairly constant eaves and ridge lines and some with decorative cornices. Some have attics lit by roof lights and/or gabled dormers and roofs are additionally punctuated by chimney stacks often tall and carrying rows of clay pots. A number of buildings have outward facing gables.

The scale of development is primarily two storeys but there are some three to four storey elements with fourth storeys being accommodated within the roof. This gives the area an undulating roofscape (i.e. 'upping' and 'downing' of the skyline). The irregularity of the roofscape is also associated with subtle changes in the building line, plot widths and varied building forms.



Typical two-storey buildings with accommodation within the roof on left

An interesting characteristic is the series of arched passageways and carriage arches through the buildings as well as small gaps between buildings used to access the rear courtyards or outbuildings.



Carriageway arches



Alleyways and gaps between buildings

The development within the area can be classified as the traditionally tight grain of a Victorian suburban centre with well-defined and contained street pattern. The traditions of tight development close to the road go back to medieval times, and although no buildings survive of that period, the tight frontage along the street survives in large part in particular in the east and central parts of the area. This is important because it is the irregular and tightly defined nature of streets that contribute much to local distinctiveness. Nonetheless there are some weak and poorly defined frontages as a result of subsequent redevelopment to infill plots.



Tight development close to the road

Future development, re-established new frontages will be expected to be in keeping with the traditional scale and character of the area. The buildings enclose and define space via the use of a common built line, allowing different architectural styles to be 'read' together as a coherent whole while individually and collectively they contribute towards the character and appearance of the conservation area.

The area also has high homogeneity of colour with the reds of brick and greys of slate roofs dominating. Highlights are provided by small areas of light coloured render, stone cills and detailing, shop fronts, occasional stone on 'one-off' buildings or revealed on side elevations of exposed gables.



Rendered buildings



Red brick buildings

There are some mid 20th century and later industrial and retail buildings which generally do not contribute positively to the character of the road, but these (as detailed above) are generally set back and do not dominate in longer views along Chatsworth Road (although close up they are unsightly).

6.3 Uses and activities

The range of activities within the conservation area comprises a complex of land uses commonly associated with a district centre area. There is a mixture of housing, employment, shops, pubs and other community facilities providing for day to day needs of local residents. In addition the area has evolved as an area of local and specialist shops, restaurants and cafes.

The area meets the day to day need of its catchment area and of many people outside the local catchment. The area also serves as a primary local, convenience function for the surrounding residential areas. It has a reasonable range of local shopping facilities including a major food store. They also include a number of service uses which compliment the retail uses. In addition to residential uses, the conservation area contains other uses including retail, pubs (including the Brampton Mile), car showrooms, places of worship, small businesses, industrial buildings and a car park.



Restaurants and shops within the area

This area is generally associated with the gateways into the town centre marked by a transition in character from primarily residential to the west to mixed uses as one approaches the town centre to the east, which contributes to the sense of approach to the town centre itself. However, these uses contribute to the overall vitality of the area acting as attractions to bring people into the area at different times and days. The vibrancy and movement is an important element of the character of the area and is closely associated with the range of uses and services available.

6.4 Open spaces, Gardens and Trees

The conservation area's character is not only based on the built fabric of the locality, but is also based upon the atmosphere created. The buildings and spaces in the conservation area generate various uses which create the mood and rhythm of the place. The open spaces in the conservation area are important to its history and development pattern, and add considerably to its character. The few pockets of green and open spaces should be valued for their amenity and potential ecological value.



The largest open space is the churchyard, which is surrounded by housing development. The majority of the site contains graves and mature trees. The only other significant areas of open space is the Coronation Gardens; the island surrounded by Chatsworth Road, Mill Lane and Old Road which contain a public convenience and two small areas on both sides of Factory Lane fronting on Chatsworth Road (the west side space used as a car park) and the open space

between Nos 197 and 205 (odd) Chatsworth Road which is also used as a car park. The car park is bounded by a low brick wall with stone copping and metal railings.



Coronation Gardens



St Thomas Church churchyard

Mature trees add to amenity value of the conservation area which is dominated mostly by buildings. Mature trees are a distinctive feature, particularly within and adjacent the highway and along the River Hipper. However, due to the suburban nature of the conservation area, there are relatively few areas of open space other than private gardens.

The churchyard of St. Thomas Church with its many mature trees makes a fine setting for the church. This area contrasts markedly with the rest of the area landscape wise. The Coronation Garden also makes a marked contrast with the largely treeless Chatsworth Road. The lines of mature trees along Chatsworth Road at Morrison’s supermarket car park frontage and within the grounds of Welbeck Court and Chatsworth Court at the west of the churchyard are important elements of the local townscape that substantially define the character of the road.



Trees at Coronation Garden



Trees at St Thomas Church churchyard

The length of the River Hipper between Walton Fields Road and Factory Street contain mature trees which create a wildlife corridor and a public amenity space. However, the river itself is currently dominated by adjoining industrial and residential back land uses. Elsewhere isolated trees are found on private rear gardens of buildings, along the River Hipper course, and on road frontages. Another area with

mature trees is the Old Rectory grounds. The River Hipper also provides a green corridor and public amenity as well as biodiversity.



Part of River Hipper corridor

A strip of mature trees are also found at the land to the rear of Chatsworth Road gardens adjoining Oakfield Avenue. These mature trees and its associated shrubs reflect the rural history and contribute greatly to the character and appearance of the area. An historic right of way footpath (Footpath 79) which provides an attractive historic route for pedestrians and echoes the area’s rural heritage runs along the border with rear gardens along Chatsworth Road on one side and the this strip of mature tress on the other side.



Strip of mature trees and shrubs along Oakfield Avenue



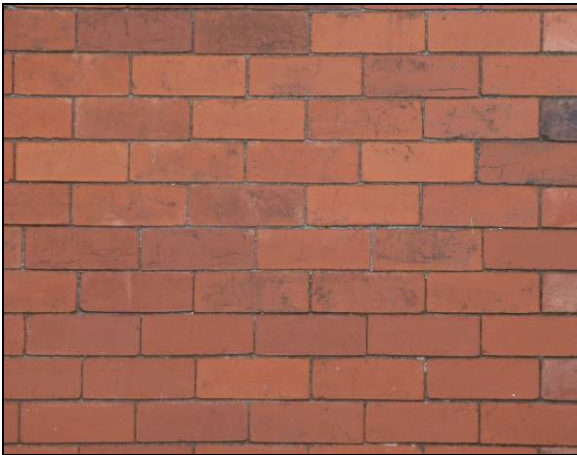
Footpath 79

6.5 Materials, Detailing and Features

Building materials in the Chatsworth Conservation Area are drawn from a relatively small palette. This results in a pleasing, consistent appearance within the conservation area and contributes to the sense of place.

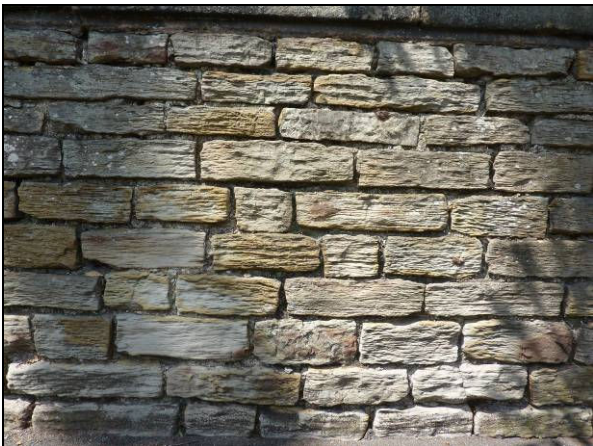
The majority of the buildings are in brick or stone, the later seen in older buildings. Brick is predominantly used within the conservation area. The bricks seen are red-brown tones with darker appearance, a brighter red brick, and a smoother buff-

coloured brick. Brickwork is generally plain and without decorative detail. The brick is typically laid in Flemish bond, often with contrasting headers, as is particularly evident within the earlier houses. Shaped bricks and terracotta are also used to provide decorative detailing, particularly to window sills, string courses and dentil courses. The uniform look in brickwork is essential to terraces.



Brick walls in the area

Stone is widely used as a decorative rather than principal building material although a number of buildings are built with natural stone, including St Thomas Church. Coal Measures Sandstone is used as a facing material and Gritstone is mostly used for some architectural detailing throughout the conservation area, in particular used as decorative detailing and for mullions in the construction of the bay windows, and for sills and lintels. Tooled or decorative carved finishes were used on important buildings or details such as on St Thomas Church.



Tooled stone wall



Stone quoins on brick wall

Timber has been used to provide decorative bargeboards to prominent gables, and some of the buildings have prominent decorative black and white timber framing within their gables. Use of timber as cladding is not a common material / treatment, although it has been used with 'restraint' for construction of the Community Hall at St Thomas Church.



Black & white timber framing gables



Decorative timber badgeboard

Painted render finish is also common, particularly in association with 'black and white' mock-Tudor style. However, in some places, the character of the area is at risk where rough cast render has been applied to the brickwork and disguises original materials and features. Recently, there are notable street art within Chatsworth Road Conservation Area with some buildings being decorated with artistic murals that reference the history of the area and advertise the small business inside.



Decorative artistic murals on buildings

Original roof coverings were Welsh slate, a traditional material of rough texture, uneven edges and subtle variations in shade and tone which, in many places can still be seen on the properties. However, not all roofs are covered in slate and plain clay tiles were also widely used. A notable exception is the use of stone slate on 402 to 406 Chatsworth Road. In places, gradual replacement of these materials for a substitute – usually artificial slate or concrete tiles has been used which has eroded the originality and character of the area.

Many properties in the conservation area originally had timber doors and the surviving ones contribute to the character of the area. Doors are of two, four or more panels, sometimes with brick flat arches or stone lintels, but more frequently set in Classical style of the building.



Doorways



Doors

Window openings are strong vertical features within the conservation area. Most of the properties have vertical windows with stone lintels (mostly square or angled) and cills often displaying mouldings. Some display classically proportioned elevations with shorter window to the first floor and taller ground floor openings. In most of the properties first floors windows tend to sit directly beneath the eaves. This provides individuality to the properties whilst retaining the uniformity. Timber was traditionally used for windows in the conservation area and there are some surviving timber windows. The majority of original timber windows have now been replaced but where they remain they should be protected. The rarity is crucial to the area's character and appearance.

Many properties in the conservation area originally had sash windows and the surviving ones display a range of types. There are multi pane sashes, split pane sashes and single pane sashes. Whilst not the predominant window type, there are some examples of good quality casement windows. The proportions of these windows, sash windows having a distinctly vertical emphasis and casement windows having a horizontal emphasis, are an important factor in the overall design and appearance of the properties.



Sash-windows with margin lights



Sash-window with horns

Bay windows are particularly a prominent feature in the conservation area. Most of them take the frequently featured single and two-storey bay windows which are canted, square/rectangular, and flat-roofed, a number with embattled parapets and some under a continuous porch. The bay windows display a whole range of designs and details and individuality can be seen on the variety of styles. The bays can be either flat roofed or have a pitched roof and rise through to the second floor. Some properties have bay windows under continuous canopies.



Bay windows under continuous porches





Typical bay window types within the conservation area

Dormer windows are also a common feature in the conservation area, most of which are original or early additions and in some cases contribute to the uniformity of the properties. The dormers are generally well designed and detailed and in proportion to the building. They are mostly gabled dormers with decorative barge boards.



Dormer windows

Chimneys are recurring features in the conservation area and add considerably to the roof scape, in some cases contributing to the uniformity of the terraces and the character of the areas as a whole. The chimneys are usually at the ridge but sometimes sited down the slope of the roof. They are stout and sturdy with sizeable proportions and varying levels of detail. All are in brick mostly with decorative tops

with the exception of St Thomas Rectory and No. 481 Chatsworth Road where chimneys are sandstone. In addition many of the properties have chimney pots. The pots on chimneys show a great variety of styles with crown pots, fluted pots, round tapered pots and square pots.



Chimneys

Rainwater goods, such as downpipes and gutters can provide regular vertical features which add to the visual appearance of buildings. In general, the majority of original cast iron downpipes or timber gutters have now been removed but where these do still exist they should be retained to protect the rarity of these features.

The properties within the conservation area have a wealth and variety of design, architectural details and features which are the result of incremental development of the area over many years. These details often display the individuality of the builder or developer. Details to note are shaped and decorative stone lintels; a variety of porches, door-hoods and pediments, arches over recessed doors some with terracotta decorations to the recess; Venetian, flat and gabled dormer windows; brick and ashlar arched window headers; brick dentil coursing and both stone and brick banding on several levels; and a variety of brick chimney stacks and clay pots. The architecture and detailing of the properties reflect their original quality and status, much of which was made possible by availability of mass production in building materials.





Architectural details

There are notable differences between some properties in the area and there have been many changes. But despite this, the area has special architectural and historic interest, which as a whole is worthy of protection. All of these individual features go to make up the historic architecture of the conservation area and collectively illustrate its special interest. Individual details have merit but it is the combined impact of these features together which creates the area's character.

6.6 Boundary Treatments

Boundary treatments are strong townscape features that help to define the boundaries between the street and semi-private front gardens. Different frontage and boundary treatments in the area add considerable interest and character. The boundary treatments usually characterise the periods in the development of the area and indeed the buildings they serve. They also create a whole range of positive interest, like enclosure and identity. Changes to them would be as undesirable as changes to the buildings themselves because they not only erode the historic interest of the area but its character too.

Boundary features include brick and stone walls. The walls have a mixture of coping of various styles, with stone or brick copings and stone piers the most common. The coping and shaped gate piers exist at several locations throughout the area. Some stone copings have been tooled and some gate piers have name inscriptions.



Tooled stone coping and gate piers with name inscriptions

Most of the walls also show remnants of iron railings which were cut possibly feed the demand for iron during the Second World War.



Stone wall with stone copings and gate piers

Remnants of iron railings on wall with tooled coping

Some of the walls are complemented by hedges behind them and iron railings on their copings. It is also significant to note that privet hedges complimenting the boundary walls also appear at various sites throughout area. They are being used at several properties on the road. They form a green line delineating the street frontage and provide all year round greenery in a predominantly deciduous area.



Typical front garden boundary walls brick wall (left) and stone wall (right)

Within the conservation area, most of the front boundary walls are missing through demolition where they have enough space to provide car parking spaces. However, a number of historic boundary walls are present within the area mostly constructed of red brick with stone coping. The front boundary wall at St Thomas Rectory is perhaps the most complete. A section of 19th century stone wall (including gate piers) exists in front of Chatsworth Court building, a remnant of the landscaping around a house which was known as The Cottage demolished years ago.



Brick wall at St Thomas Rectory



Stone wall in front of Chatsworth Court

Original and traditional boundary walls should be retained as they make a significant contribution to the character of the conservation area.

6.7 Shop fronts

Shop fronts within the conservation area vary considerably and there are good designs for shop fronts within the area. Many of the shop fronts have been incorporated into the ground floor fronts of buildings with accommodation on upper floors. However, some original and more sensitive examples are to be found in the street.

Despite the very varied signage, it does contribute to the sense of vitality and individuality to the street that compliments the irregular, varied and individual nature of the buildings along it.



Traditional shop fronts

6.8 Public Realm

There is little of historic interest in the ground surface treatments and street furniture within the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area. Streets and roads in the area are engineered to modern standards and resurfaced using concrete and tarmac. Street

signage in the area is of modern design and construction and lighting is provided by contemporary fittings on galvanised steel posts and have little in common with the historic character of the conservation area. It is important to give recognition to the impact of floorscape and street furniture on the street-scene and to ensure that this does not further detract from the character and appearance of the area. Street clutter is visually intrusive at the Chatsworth Road/Old Road junction, comprising illuminated traffic signs, traffic lights, safety barriers, illuminated bollards and lighting galvanised steel posts on tarmac-surfaced pedestrian refuges.

Historic street furniture survives in the form of roadside stone kerbs. A stretch of flagstone paving also survives abutting the front walls of Nos. 335 -347 (odd) Chatsworth Road.



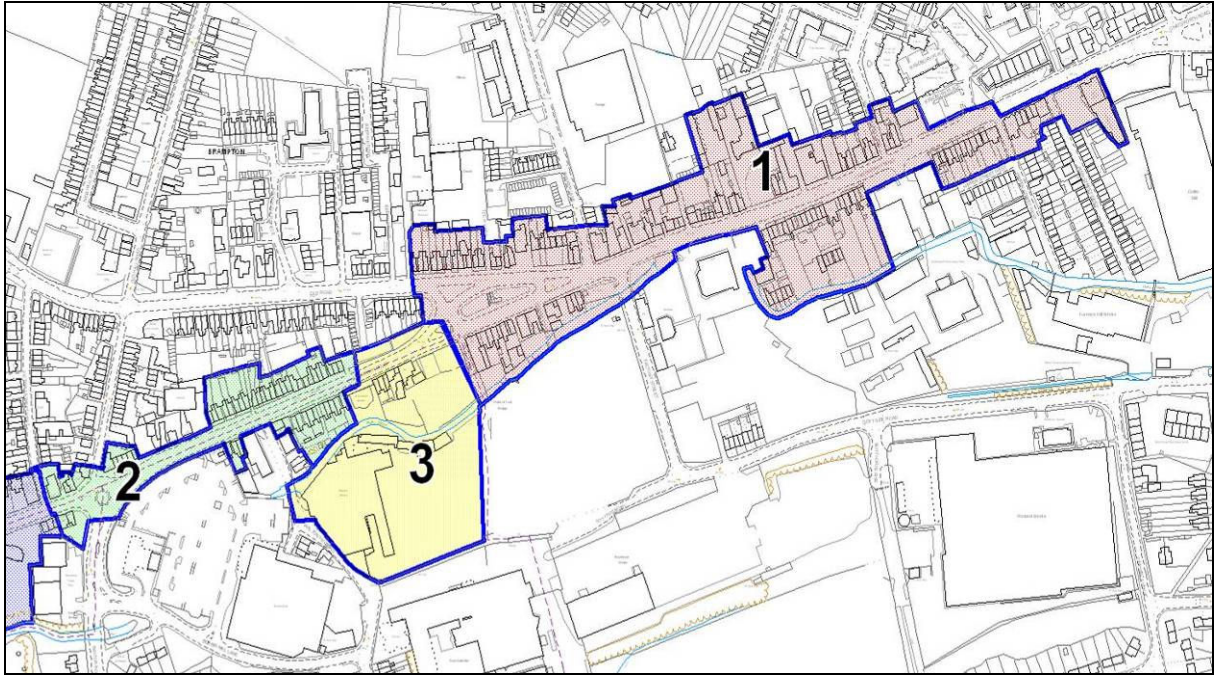
Historic stone kerb



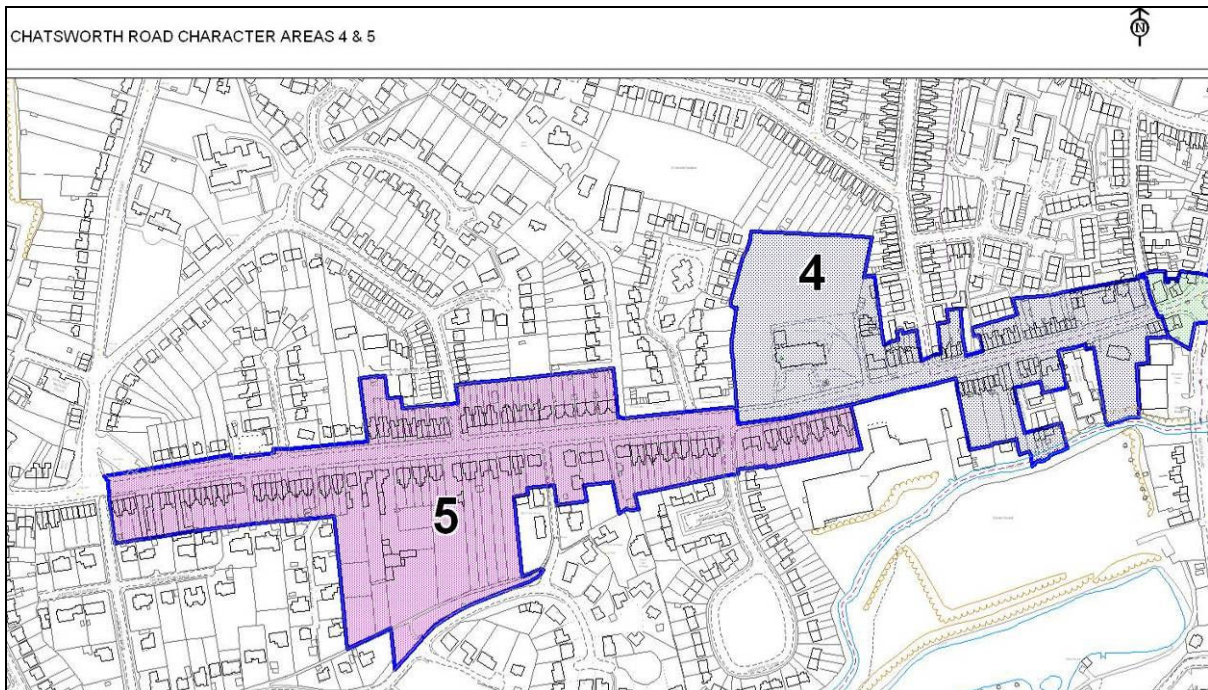
Street furniture clutter

7 CHARACTER ZONES

Although the conservation area is a quite coherent character throughout, there are some noticeable differences to the different periods and type of development. The differences are not enough to define definitive sub-areas but five general character zones can nonetheless be identified.



Character Areas 1 - 3



Character Areas 4 and 5

7.1 Zone 1: The District Central Area (East)

With the rapid growth and progressive industrialisation of Chesterfield and the wealth brought (especially) by local coal exploitation, together with road improvement, there was need for space outside the centre in which to create a living environment for people who worked in the industries. This led to the development of this character area linking the settlement with the area built around the town centre. While some of the buildings were built within the industrial age when a variety of materials were readily available, local materials were consistently used, with a frequent use of local stone and brick, with slate or plain tile roof covering.

From the late nineteenth century onwards, this length of the Chatsworth Road developed as a shopping and service area for the larger areas of housing built in the immediate vicinity. Some of the buildings were built or converted as shops with accommodation in upper floors. Whilst these commercial/residential buildings do not have the special architectural to merit listing they are typical of the expansion of many towns and collectively form a lively group of two- and three-storey Victorian developments.

This area is mostly characterised by a tight development close to the road defining the street with some opening spaces in various points. The area comprises of residential and commercial activities with a variety of ground floor retail premises which dominate the entire frontage.



Zone 1 buildings

The building line on the street is almost without exception hard-up to the back of the pavement. This reflects the intensity of the commercial uses here that dictated that each plot and building should work as hard as possible to make its presence known. The narrow plot widths and frequency of doorways onto the street helps to generate vitality.

7.2 Zone 2: Central Area

The area to the centre of the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area is made up of primarily residential dwellings interspersed with occasional commercial use. The area is transitional and linear in character and has a well-defined frontage that is punctuated at each end by road islands and nearby trees at Coronation Garden and Morrison’s supermarket car park. The built frontage of this area is almost continuous the road islands closing forward views and increasing the sense of enclosure.

The street is mostly framed by simple two storey narrow terraced houses on each side. Although there has been some alterations, the street retains much of its coherent character with some interesting examples of arched tunnelled access to the rear courtyards. The repeated pattern of fenestration and chimneys creates a strong sense of rhythm within the street.



Character Area 2

7.3 Zone 3: Walton Works Industrial area

This character area mainly comprises land and buildings for the former Walton Works to the south of Chatsworth Road containing a complex of buildings previously in use by Robinsons engaged in the production of a wide range of cotton products. The original buildings date from the early nineteenth century and two of them are early and unusual examples of fireproof construction. The buildings are Grade II* listed. Currently the buildings are empty and the majority of the former industrial buildings on this part of the site have now been demolished. New uses are being sought for the buildings.

The industrial architecture of the area is generally plain, but a range of decoration and details is notable on these working buildings. Windows tend to be prominent elements of the elevation and were mostly originally made of cast iron with painted finish.

The area also includes the Coronation Gardens, an overgrown memorial garden with mature trees, and a row of buildings nos. 318 – 328 (even), fronting Chatsworth Road. Nos. 324-328 is dilapidated and vacant. The River hipper runs east-west almost through the middle of the area. It is crossed by existing bridge links over Mill Lane and Walton Fields Road. The bridge over Mill Lane has parapet walls of rendered brick pier and panel construction with pyramidal concrete coping to the piers. The inner face of the central coping is embossed with '1933 Duke of York 1933'. The river itself is dominated by adjoining industrial buildings on its south and residential back land uses on its north banks.

The frontage to Chatsworth Road is a well defined street frontage interrupted by open spaces including the Coronation Gardens and land adjacent Mill Lane. These gaps allow glimpses of through to the Walton Works buildings.



Walton Works buildings



River Hipper

Bridge over Mill Lane

7.4 Zone 4: St Thomas Church and surrounding area

This character area comprises of the parish church of St Thomas, the churchyard and immediately adjacent development to its east and south-east. The church is the most important focal point of the area and is a fine stone building dating principally from 1830-31. It is complimented by several other historic buildings including St

Thomas Rectory, Nos. 204-206 and No. 481 Chatsworth Road which are all listed. These old buildings are enclosed by the good degree of survival of boundary walls. The churchyard contains many fine mature trees that enhance the area. Apart from the church's focal location in the area, the church does not make a very significant impact on other areas because it is rather screened by trees, it is set back within the churchyard and it is partly screened by walls.

The church itself and its adjacent historic buildings play a vital role in defining the historic context of the conservation area, particularly where so much has been lost elsewhere. Subsequently, the quality of the historic buildings in this area has been recognised by having four significant buildings being designated as listed buildings including St. Thomas Church, The Old Vicarage, Nos 204 -206 and No. 481 Chatsworth Road.

The Old Vicarage, to the south of Chatsworth Road, sits within spacious grounds with mature trees and is also elevated from the road. Although no precise date for the building has been found, the building was originally the vicarage to St Johns Church (constructed in 1868) and is therefore likely to date to shortly after the completion of that building.

The building line along the area is strongly defined. Buildings tend to sit right on the edge of the pavement or are slightly set back but still parallel to the road. Where buildings are set back the front boundary is still maintained by a brick or stone boundary wall. The church and the Old rectory are the only exceptions to this.



Character Area 4

7.5 Zone 5: West

This character of Chatsworth Road Conservation Area is of particular interest because it represents an almost complete example of a late Victorian development. A variety of semi-detached and terraced workers houses in red brick and a few infill detached houses. Predominantly two storeys with a number of variations, such as arches gable end fronts and dormer windows. Some stone detailing including lintels and string courses. Original sash windows mostly now replaced with uPVC and roofs often replaced with concrete tiles. Low brick walls along back of pavement generally survive.

Most of this part of the conservation area was built in early 1900s. Until the end of the nineteenth century, this area was primarily undeveloped. There was only one building, a terrace of six houses nos. 523-533 at the corner of Vincent Crescent and Chatsworth Road which was of an earlier date. The buildings were built on land that was originally open fields.

The buildings in the area were designed to be impressive and show a good degree of detail. They may have been influenced or adopted features from the Arts and Crafts style of architecture which had its origins in an admiration for traditional art and craftsmanship and in particular, looked back to medieval craft-guilds.

At first glance the properties in this area read as uniform buildings but there are many small variations in their appearance, detailing and roof lines, which demonstrate that the land was developed by different builders each having their own parcel of land. Further evidence can be seen in the use of a variety of decorative features. Details to note are the variety of door and window lintels, chimneys, roof finials, dormer windows, bay windows and brick detailing.

Many properties have bay windows with the frequently featured single and two-storey bay windows which are canted, square/rectangular, flat-roofed, some with embattled parapets and some under a continuous porch. Other windows have segmental heads or flat lintels.

Buildings within this character area are predominantly residential with some localised retail uses mixed in, a type that is common to peripheral areas around district centres.

The buildings are set back from the road with shallow front gardens forming a strong building line and substantial brick and stone walls enclose the front gardens. Many of the walls have pillars and gateposts with decorative mouldings and some with names. The walls are interspersed with pillars and posts very much in-keeping with the character of the buildings and they help provide cohesion to the whole character area. Some of the boundary walls have been demolished to create hard surfaces on which to park vehicles. These boundary walls are an important unifying feature of this part of the conservation area as they are in other parts of the road. They are therefore worthy of retention and protection in order to preserve the character and appearance of the area.

Larger gardens to the rear most of these gardens accessed through archways and carriage ways under upper floors and gaps between buildings.



Zone 5 Buildings

8 AN AUDIT OF HERITAGE ASSETS

The Chatsworth Road Conservation Area contains a range of heritage assets that comprise mainly buildings positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration as a valued component of this historic environment. These assets are a mix of statutorily listed buildings and structures, buildings of local interest which are buildings for inclusion on a local list as well as buildings of townscape merit which positively contribute to the character and appearance of the area. The presence of buildings of architectural or historic interest elsewhere within the periphery demonstrates that valuable townscape exists beyond the bounds of the current area.

8.1 Statutory Listed buildings

Listed buildings are protected heritage assets by legislation and are designated by virtue of their historic or architectural interest, technological innovation, historic or association, a good example of their type or group value. They represent the most historic and architecturally important buildings in the Borough and all listed building regardless of their grade are subject to special controls requiring permission to be sought for works or alterations that would affect their significance.

Chatsworth Road Conservation Area contains a limited number of listed buildings. Nevertheless, it has several outstanding historic buildings that contribute significantly to its character and appearance. Walton Works (a complex of former mill buildings) classified as Grade II* listed buildings in recognition of their national significance. The St Thomas Church surround contains a group of listed buildings, albeit a little scattered, including St Thomas Rectory, Nos. 402-406 and No. 481 Chatsworth Road, all Grade II listed. These heritage assets contribute significantly to the character and appearance of the conservation area as a whole.

St Thomas Church: The church was built in 1830-31 by John Woodhead (d 1838) & William Hurst (1787-1844), architects of Doncaster, at a cost of £3013, with a grant of £2063 from the Church Commissioners. A new, larger, chancel was added in 1888 (date on foundation tablet) by the architects J.R. Naylor (1854-1923) and G.H. Sale (1857-1945). They also added the organ chamber. The church was restored in 1903 by Cole Adams. The south vestry was built in 1963.



St. Thomas Church

The Church is constructed of hammer-dressed gritstone in regular courses, freestone dressings, snecked rubble to organ chamber and north chancel wall, graded-slate roof. The exterior retains the simple Gothic character that is typical of the early C19, which has not been unduly compromised by the later chancel and vestry. Interior details of interest include the unusual richly painted nave roof. The building well represents the churches built with parliamentary grants to serve expanding urban populations in the early C19. It is Grade II listed.

Walton Works: Walton Works is a complex of buildings, originally a cotton wick mill which from the 1890 formed part of the premises of Messrs Robinsons, engaged in the production of a wider range of cotton products. The original buildings date from the early nineteenth century.

This mill complex is of outstanding interest because of the probably unique and very significant form of construction of two core buildings but also because of the survival of so much of a large complex which has evolved over a long period. The 1st and 2nd floors of building one of the buildings have fire-resistant construction as that first employed in Jedediah Strutt's Milford Warehouse of 1792/3 (demolished), one of the first factories with fireproof construction in the world. They are survivals of a proto-fireproofing technique which by 1796 had been further improved by the substitution of cast-iron for the vulnerable timber beams. This is likely to be the only surviving example of such construction. Smiths Foundry, 1/2 mile downstream of the Walton Works, were major suppliers of cast-iron components to the Strutts and it is highly likely that the use here arises from that relationship. Another building employs a form of 'slow burning construction' which became the usual form of construction in American textile mills from about 1820 until their replacement by steel-framed buildings and only 2 such other mills in England are known to employ this form of construction. The 2 buildings are of outstanding significance for their employment of these early fireproofing techniques and the whole, with its long evolution which also contains elements of great interest, shares in this overall importance.

This mill complex buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest as a result are Grade II* listed.



Walton Works

St Thomas Rectory: St Thomas Rectory was built in early/mid C19 by the Rev. J. B. Jebb who was the incumbent of St. Thomas. The building is constructed of brick with stone dressings and has a slate roof. It has two storeys and three bays, the central one gabled and with a canted bay window on the ground floor. First floor windows have mullions while those of the ground floor are with transoms. To the left of the building there is a single bay addition in a similar style and with a canted bay window on the ground floor. Octagonal paired chimneys are present at the ends of the composition.

The Rectory is set within mature landscaped grounds. This greenery and planting adds an important green backdrop and is part of the special character of the conservation area.



St Thomas Rectory



Gable end with date inscription

Nos. 402-406 Chatsworth Road: This is a terrace of three houses built in the late C18/early C19. They are built in red brick with plinth and with a stone slate roof. The rear facade is of stone. The terrace is two storeys each with one window of sashes with boxed frames and glazing bars, those on the ground floor with painted stone lintels. It has six panelled doors three on both front and rear, with raised and fielded panels, architraves and stone lintels above. There are modern casements at the west end.



Nos. 402-406



Footscarpers besides doors

No. 481 Rose cottage: Built in early C19 is constructed of Ashlar stone with eaves cornice and hipped slate roof. It is two storeys with three windows (eastern bay added later), sashes with late C19 glazing and plain stone lintels. There is a centre door to original building with cornice, panelled pilasters, plain rectangular fanlight and 6 panelled doors.



Rose Cottage

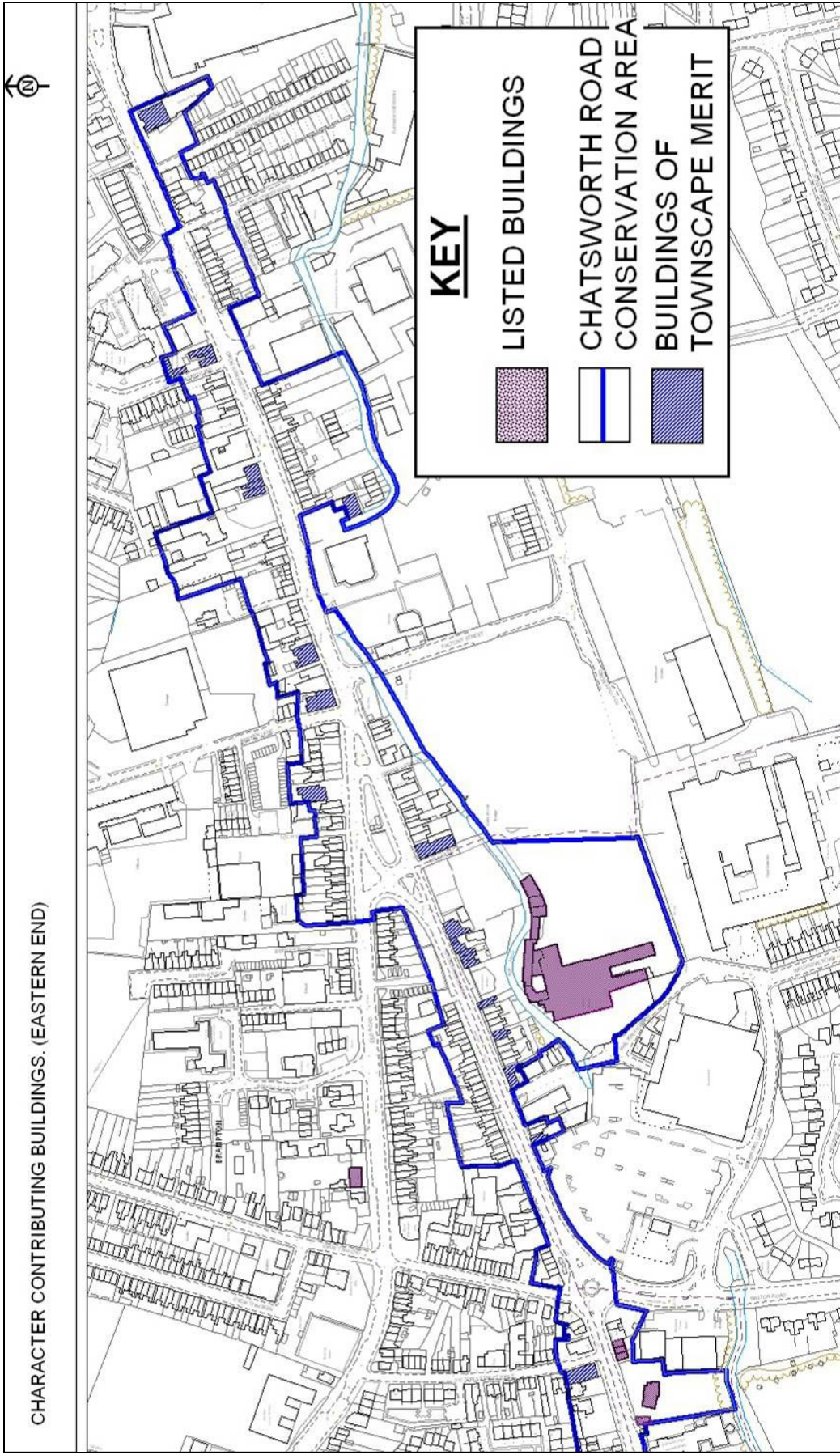
8.2 Buildings of Townscape Merit

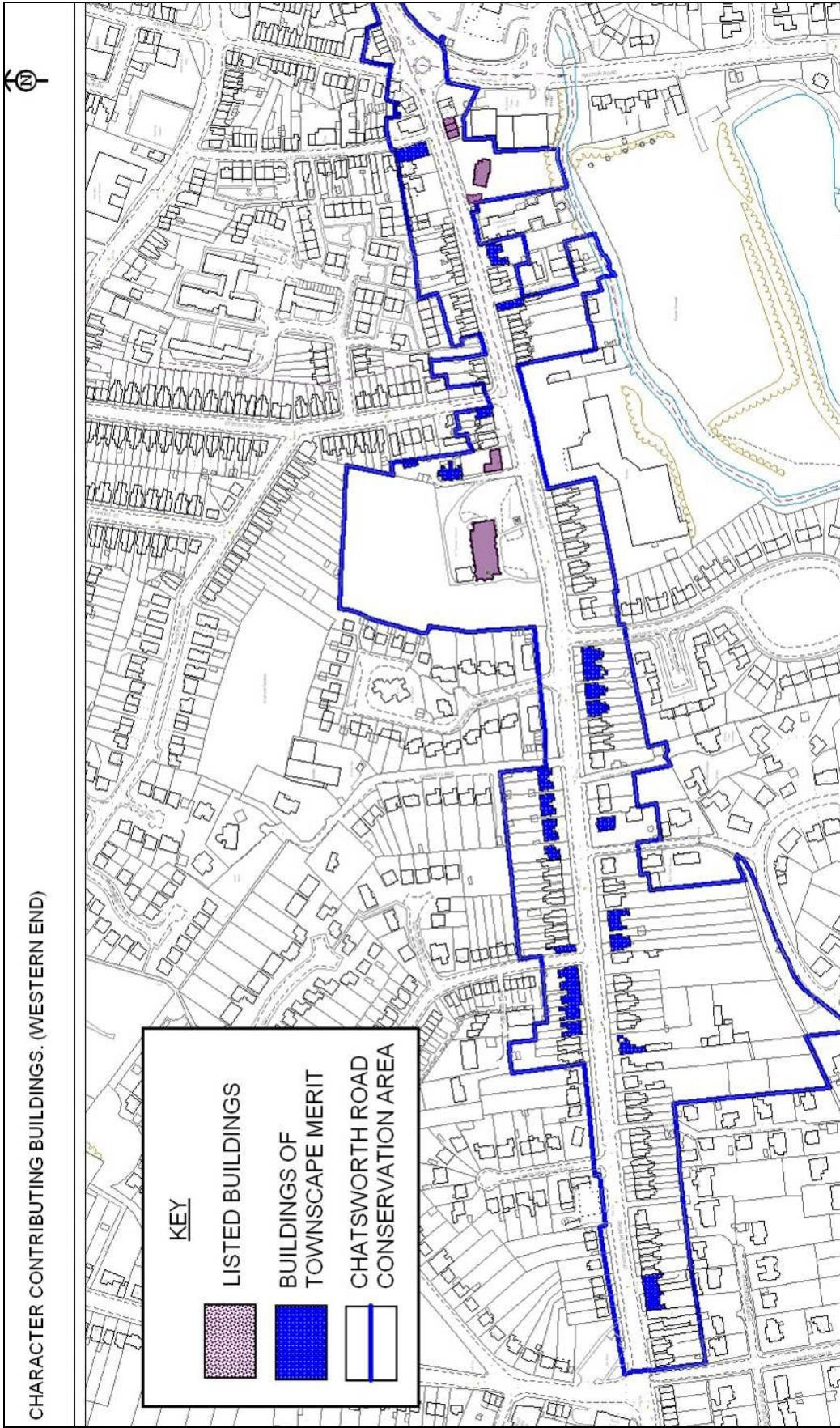
Although there are only a few listed buildings, there are many buildings and structures in the conservation area which are of undoubtedly of locally important and contribute in shaping its character. These are regarded as Buildings of Townscape Merit.

The contribution to the character of these buildings is not just on their street elevations, but also on their integrity as historic structures and the impact they have on the overall character of the area. Some of these buildings would be included in the 'local list' of locally important buildings which is being developed by the Borough Council.

Whilst the Buildings of Townscape Merit do not merit statutory protection in the manner of nationally listed buildings, these buildings contribute positively to the special interest of the conservation area. Their position within the conservation area affords them material consideration in deciding the outcome of planning decisions and there should be a presumption against their demolition or unsympathetic alterations.

A number of buildings within the conservation area have been identified as contributing positively to the character and appearance of the area. They include; the Barrel and Red Lion Public Houses, Former Chapel at G K Group Motors, Brampton Moor Methodist Church, Mount Zion Church, No 195 and 197, Nos. 169 to 171 (odd), No 296 and 298 Johnsons, No. 322 and No. 324 and 326, nos. 1-3 and no. 4 Church View, St Thomas Centre, nos. 193-197, nos. 485-497 and no. 193 Chatsworth Road. However this identification buildings which contribute positively to the character of the area is no means exhaustive.





CHARACTER CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS. (WESTERN END)

KEY

- LISTED BUILDINGS
- BUILDINGS OF TOWNSCAPE MERIT
- CHATSWORTH ROAD CONSERVATION AREA



Brampton Moor Methodist Church



Mount Zion Church



Nos. 169 & 171 Chatsworth Road



Former Congregational Chapel



The Barrel PH



Red Lion PH



No. 12 Chapel Lane West



Nos. 322-328



Nos. 1-3 Church View



St Thomas Centre



Nos. 193-197 Chatsworth Road



Nos. 485-497 Chatsworth Road

9 AN ASSESSMENT OF CONDITION

9.1 General Condition

Apart from the derelict industrial buildings at Walton Works, the area does not suffer from considerable amount of decay or dereliction apart from a few cases, but neglecting the appearance of buildings can lead to an untidy streetscape which could detract from the character of the area. Building maintenance is essential in protecting the building's fabric and preventing repairs that would otherwise have been unnecessary.



Neglected buildings

9.2 Extent of intrusion or damage

The consistency and survival of most of the historic buildings in the conservation area has resulted in a rich suburban context. However, it is undeniable that the conservation area has suffered significant damage and erosion to its character and appearance. Lack of understanding of this architectural and spatial composition has resulted in the loss of detail and threatens the integrity of the area as a whole.

Permitted development rights, in some cases, have been the cause of changes in the area i.e. works that do not require planning permission. However, other changes may have been granted planning consent in less conservation-minded decisions.

The main problems in the conservation area are those associated with the care and management of historic buildings and spaces in relation to modern pressures on land and building uses. Gradual changes have occurred over many years which slowly weaken the areas character and appearance in some places. There is not one particular instance which has damaged the character, but, for example, original windows – a key architectural feature – are probably now outnumbered by replacements.

It is important to curtail these harmful changes and, in future, to prevent continuing damage where existing changes could be reversed to reinstate original features and architectural designs.

9.2.1 *Negative buildings and the quality of new developments*

The historic character of Chatsworth Road frontages has been disrupted by late 20th century buildings constructed in alien materials, which do not always respect the grain of the townscape or the scale and massing of adjacent facades. There are two buildings that, because of their scale, design or materials, have a negative impact on the character and appearance of the conservation area.



Out of character new developments along Chatsworth Road

9.2.2 Loss of original architectural details and insensitive alterations to historic buildings;

Many of the properties have lost authentic, characteristic features such as windows and doors particularly by installation of new windows that make little attempt to reflect the original designs. Some properties have been re-roofed with concrete tiles, which are a particularly discordant visual feature. Later unsympathetic alterations and additions, such as altered and enlarged window openings, poorly designed extensions and over-large dormer windows, not only detract from the character of individual buildings but also spoil the look of the entire area.



Inappropriate alterations

Most of the properties within the conservation area were decorated with stone or brick detailing around windows, doors together with general decorations including decorative chimney stacks, iron railings etc. There have been instances where decorative detailing has been lost, either through the actual removal and non-replacement e.g. removal of chimney stacks or replaced by a plain style. Decoration

often characterises a house and creates individuality and also add character to a roof. Chimney stacks for example, were often ornate, reflecting the period in which they were constructed. Where detailing has been retained, it should be maintained and preserved.

9.2.3 Shop Fronts and advertising

Alterations to commercial premises within the conservation area such as the insertion of inappropriate shop frontages, unsympathetic signage and advertisement boards are an area of concern which are harmful to the special character and appearance of the area.

There are cases of the loss of historic shop front detailing which detracts from the character of the conservation area. The individuality of shop front detailing significantly adds to the character of a shopping street and the inappropriate replacement fascias, addition of external roller shutters and signage all contribute to the loss of original architectural detailing which is essential in a conservation area.

Some inappropriate addition of shop fronts has substantially altered properties. Together with oversized and otherwise inappropriate signs, they undermine the quality of building facades and the streetscape at large.



Unsympathetic shop front alterations and additions

Elsewhere, certain types of uses have a negative association with the district centre. Hot food takeaways are often garish and brash in their appearance and advertising style. Shop fronts and signs can appear cheap and tacky and often have little regard to the context of the building within which they are located or their wider surroundings. Some premises are noted for these characteristics. These types of uses also affect perceptions of an area creating the impression of a cheap and low-grade retail offer where they occur.

Over intensive advertising can also affect the character and appearance of the area. Too many signs on buildings bring confusion and clutter to a street and downgrade the image of the building and the area as a whole.



Excessive and obtrusive take-away shop signs



Over-intensive and over-large advertising

9.2.4 Public Realm and Traffic

Paving and surface materials throughout the area are generally modern, uncoordinated and poor quality. In almost all cases they fail to enhance or reinforce the historic identity of the conservation area. Chatsworth Road has managed to retain most of its historic kerbstones however, in most places they are obscured by the heavy double yellow-line road markings.



Traditional paving slabs



Kerb stones

The quality of the character and interest of Chatsworth Road is diminished by sustained heavy traffic. As a major arterial A-road, it carries a heavy burden of through and local traffic making the area to suffer from high levels of traffic and associated air quality issues. The high level of traffic and its noise, along with the large number of road signs, has a significant impact on the appearance and amenity of the area.



Demolition of front garden walls to provide on-site car parking

Boundary walls play an important role in both the character and appearance of the area. However, on-site parking demands have led to loss of front and rear gardens. As the use and ownership of the buildings has changed and car ownership has substantially increased, most front gardens have been lost and gradually given way to hard standing to create on-site parking. This uncoordinated demolition of boundary walls adversely impact on the appearance of the area and diminish the interest of the historic boundary walls.

9.2.5 Lack of routine maintenance and repair causing some buildings to be at risk of serious deterioration

Neglected maintenance is also a problem, for example to fix leaking gutters or clear debris can lead to expensive structural problems, hastening decay and causing potentially costly damage.

10 References

- Down Memory Lane, Advertiser, September 1994.
- British History online: 'Parishes: Calke - Chesterfield', *Magna Britannia: volume 5: Derbyshire* (1817)
- Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management, English Heritage (2011)
- Brampton Trail, Chesterfield Civic Society
- T. F. Wright, History of Chesterfield, Vol. IV, Development of the Morden Town 1851-1939 (1992)

11 Appendix

LISTED BUILDINGS DESCRIPTIONS

1. MILL BUILDINGS AT WALTON WORKS

Off Walton Fields Road

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 27-Sep-2004

List entry Number: 1391084; Listing NGR: SK 36771 70735; UID: 490985

Former cotton wick mill and associated buildings. Late C18 with later extensions and alterations. Coursed squared stone and red brick with slate, pantile and stone-slate roofs. Irregular L plan adjacent to the river Goyt and then extending considerably southwards with a long range. Mainly three storeys but with 2- and 4-storey elements. Amongst the earliest elements on the site is Building 7. 3 storeys. Stone ground floor, brick above with a slate roof. 6 bays, one bay being obscured by Building 11 and therefore a 5-window range visible of cross casements with small panes at first and second floors under brick lintels. 1st floor opening to centre right is a taking-in door. Ground floor has renewed casements and a double taking-in door. INTERIOR. 1st and 2nd floor have the very significant fire resistant construction (see below) of (later)(cast-iron) columns supporting plaster-protected timber beams carrying plated timber skewbacks and brick jack arches with longitudinal tie rods. Timber roof of queen-post trusses. Original south end fireproof door on the 2nd floor. To right angles of Building 7 is Building 11. c.1820-30. 3 storeys and attic. 4 bays with loading bay and staircase combined at join with building 7. A 4-window range of small-paned windows to 1st and 2nd floor and C20 windows to ground floor. Stone lintels. Similar small-paned windows to rear and gable end. INTERIOR. Construction is of a significant form of 'slow burning construction' (see below) of massive timber beams with very unusual c.3" thick wide boards laid directly on the beams. Behind Building 7 is a building constructed of massive masonry blocks to the ground floor with brick above. 4 storeys with water tower above. Early/mid C19. Windows have segmental or round arched heads and the massive of construction suggests this was originally an engine house. There is a C20 link to a mid C19 building perhaps extended eastwards later. This is sited along the river Hipper and has windows overlooking it. Linked to this building is another building probably C19 in origin which has been altered to the south in the C20 perhaps during the interwar period. To the east is linked a single-storey building in red brick with a roof of heavy grey slates. This links eastwards to Building 2 of L plan and of ashlar to ground floor and brick above. The ground floor is early/mid C19 and the upper 1920 (datestone). To east is sited a probably late C18 2-storey building of coursed dressed stone to ground floor and brick above. Southwards from the southern end of Building 7 is Building 8. Pre 1831. Red brick with pantile roof. 3 storeys. This was built as an extension to Building 7 and stands over the waterway know as the Goyt and possibly replaced a water-wheel house. To the south is Building 9. Pre 1831. Red brick with slate/tile roof. Small-paned windows. INTERIOR. Roof of 13 king post trusses with pegged purlins. Timber beams supported by cast-iron columns.

This mill complex is of outstanding interest because of the probably unique and very significant form of construction of two core buildings but also because of the survival of so much of a large complex which has evolved over a long period. The 1st and 2nd floors of building 7 have the same fire-resistant construction as that first employed in Jedediah Strutt's Milford Warehouse of 1792/3 (demolished), one of the first factories with fireproof construction in the world. They are survivals of a proto-fireproofing technique which by 1796 had been further improved by the substitution of cast-iron for the vulnerable timber beams. This is likely to be the only surviving example of such construction. Smiths Foundry, 1/2 mile downstream of the Walton Works, were major suppliers of cast-iron components to the Strutts and it is highly likely that the use here arises from that relationship. Building 10 employs a form of 'slow burning construction' which became the usual form of construction in American textile mills from about 1820 until their replacement by steel-framed buildings and only 2 such other mills in England are known to employ this form of construction. The 2 buildings are of outstanding significance for their employment of these early fireproofing techniques and the whole, with its long evolution which also contains elements of great interest, shares in this overall importance.

2. NO 408 (ST THOMAS'S RECTORY)

Chatsworth Road (South Side) Brampton

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Sep-1977

List entry Number: 1088301; Listing NGR: SK3646270656; UID: 83317

II GV

Early/mid C19. Brick with stone dressings. Slate roof. 2 storeys; 3 bays, the central one gabled and with a canted bay window on the ground floor. 1st floor windows with mullions, those of the ground floor with transoms also. To the left, a single bay addition in a similar style and with a canted bay window on the ground floor. Octagonal paired chimneys at the ends of the composition.

3. CHURCH OF ST THOMAS

Chatsworth Road (North side) Brampton

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1968

List entry Number: 1088299; SK 37 SE 13/24I; Listing NGR: SK 36206 70656; UID: 83315

Parish church of 1830-31 by Woodhead & Hurst, with chancel 1888 by Naylor and Sale, restored 1903 by Adams.

MATERIALS: Hammer-dressed gritstone in regular courses, freestone dressings, snecked rubble to organ chamber and north chancel wall, graded-slate roof.

PLAN: Nave, lower and narrower chancel, south vestry, north organ chamber, west tower.

EXTERIOR: Mainly in the plain Gothic style as favoured in the early C19. It has a narrow 3-stage west tower with angle buttresses and crowned by an embattled parapet with pinnacles. The tall west doorway has a broad chamfer and modern door, above which is a single-light window. The second stage has a south clock face, and roundel for a clock face on the west side. Pairs of 2-light bell openings have a transom formed by a broad quatrefoil frieze. The north-west vestry and south-west porch, flanking the tower, each has a 2-light window with intersecting cusped tracery. The north doorway is partly blocked and has an attached link to a modern church hall. The south door is modern but the tympanum is made up of blind Gothic tracery in wood. The 5-bay nave is buttressed, with big pinnacles rising from angle buttresses, and has a frieze of shields below the eaves. Three-light windows have intersecting cusped tracery. The chancel is Perpendicular style. It has a 5-light east window and two high-set 2-light south windows above the vestry. The vestry is dated 1963 on rainwater heads, but re-uses older masonry from nave and chancel walls.

INTERIOR: The wide nave was designed to accommodate a 3-sided gallery, but any such structure has been removed. The 9-bay roof has boxed beams, and a bold stencilled scheme of Christian symbols and inscriptions added in the late C19. An oriel window in the west wall of the nave was built in commemoration of George V (1910-36). The porch has a painted and embossed roof in the same spirit as the nave. Chancel details are late C19. The chancel arch has an inner order on corbels, and has a 3-bay collar-beam roof on corbelled brackets. Corbels are painted with symbols of the Evangelists. Walls are plastered. The original nave floor is concealed beneath a raised modern floor. The chancel has a mosaic floor and floorboards below choir stalls.

PRINCIPAL FIXTURES: Font, benches and pulpit have been removed from the nave. Choir stalls have shaped ends, open-arcaded frontals and panelled backs. One tier incorporates poppy heads to the ends, and the back row has a high-panelled back and canopy. The communion rail is probably C20, with wooden angel balusters. The sanctuary is panelled, and the war-memorial reredos has empty niches and wide central panel under an ogee head. The east window of c1891 shows the crucifixion. Other glass is late C19 or early C20, including SS Thomas, Cecilia and King David by Morris & Co (c1915).

HISTORY: The church was built in 1830-31 by John Woodhead (d 1838) & William Hurst (1787-1844), architects of Doncaster, at a cost of £3013, with a grant of £2063 from the Church Commissioners. A new, larger, chancel was added in 1888 (date on foundation tablet) by the architects J.R. Naylor (1854-1923) and G.H. Sale (1857-1945). They also added the organ chamber. The church was restored in 1903 by Cole Adams. The south vestry was built in 1963.

SOURCES: Pevsner, N., (revised E. Williamson), *The Buildings of England: Derbyshire* (1978), 150. Port, M H., *Six Hundred New Churches* (1961), 142-43.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION: The church of St Thomas, Brampton, Chesterfield, is

designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * The exterior retains the simple Gothic character that is typical of the early C19, which has not been unduly compromised by the later chancel and vestry. * Interior details of interest include the unusual richly painted nave roof. * The building well represents the churches built with parliamentary grants to serve expanding urban populations in the early C19.

4. Nos. 402 to 406 (even)

Chatsworth Road (South Side) Brampton

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Sep-1977

List entry Number: 1088300; SK 37 SE 13/242, Listing NGR: SK3648970673;

UID: 83316

II GV

Late C18/early C19. Terrace of 3 houses. Red brick with plinth. Stone slate roof. 2 storeys. 1 window each, sashes with boxed frames and glazing bars, ground floor with painted stone lintels. 6 panelled doors with raised and fielded panels, architraves and stone lintels above. Modern casements at west end. Rear facades of stone.

5. No. 481 (ROSE COTTAGE)

Chatsworth Road (North Side) Brampton

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Sep-1977

List entry Number: 1088298; SK 37 SE 13/240; Listing NGR: SK3626570648;

UID: 83314

II GV

Early C19. Ashlar with eaves cornice and hipped slate roof. 2 storeys. 3 windows (eastern bay added later), sashes with late C19 glazing and plain stone lintels. Centre door to original building with cornice, panelled pilasters, plain rectangular fanlight and 6 panelled door.

PART 2

**CHATSWORTH ROAD CONSERVATION
AREA**

MANAGEMENT PLAN

CHATSWORTH ROAD CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

1 INTRODUCTION

Section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires local planning authorities to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas.

Conservation management planning should be based on an understanding of the significance of a place and the values attached to it. The Chatsworth Road Conservation Area statement outlines the special architectural and historic interest of the area and provides an assessment of its character and appearance. This Management Plan outlines the Council's approach to managing future change in the area.

Historic areas have always changed, and our expectation should be that they will continue to change and evolve, to house new uses and meet new priorities. Change should not be taken as automatically undermining the integrity of a historic place; the challenge is to facilitate and manage change in ways that maintain and if possible reinforce the area's special qualities.

The character of the conservation area is rarely static and is susceptible to incremental change (such as the replacement of windows and doors) as well as dramatic change (such as the wholesale redevelopment of a building block). Along Chatsworth Road, incremental change has already occurred with the erection of twentieth century buildings, but the pressure for redevelopment persists. Positive management is essential if such pressure for change, which has altered the very character that makes the area attractive, is to be limited.

2 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

2.1 New Development

The character of the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area is derived from its layout lined by large terraced and semi-detached houses, of high quality design and consistent use of building materials which create a unified character throughout the area. It is important that any new development in the conservation area is in keeping with its special character and appearance.

New development which pays minimal respect to local building traditions and which detracts from the special character and appearance of the conservation area, results in the loss of the special qualities that the designation is intended to protect. It is therefore critical that any development which occurs within the conservation area complements the qualities of its context defined within the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area Character Appraisal.

New development within the conservation area and its setting should aspire to the quality of design and execution related to its context. This neither implies nor precludes working in traditional or new ways, but will involve respecting values

established through the assessment of the form and significance of the area. Developers and/or their designers will be required to demonstrate a thorough understanding of the urban context of the area and the way it has evolved.

The main consideration must be on the built and natural environment, key strategic views and approaches, the conservation area and setting of key historic buildings. Development proposals should be accompanied by a comprehensive urban design analysis of surrounding areas that details the positive and negative contributions that the proposed development makes to the visual quality of the area.

The scale, massing, architectural detailing and pattern of development of any new development within the conservation area or affecting the setting of the conservation area will be expected to respect that of the existing built environment of the conservation area.

Appropriate external materials and finishes will be expected on all new development. Traditional materials typical of the conservation area, identified within the appraisal, will be encouraged to complement the local built heritage. Where modern materials are proposed these should be in harmony with traditional materials.

Extensions and alterations to buildings will be expected to follow scale, proportions, features, detailing and materials of existing buildings.

Surviving elements of historic landscape interest, such as historic street patterns, pedestrian routes, plot outlines and the fabric of surviving early boundaries, make an important contribution to historic distinctiveness and so should be retained.

- The Council will ensure that new development within the conservation area or affecting the setting of the conservation area preserves or enhances the special character or appearance of the area.
- The Council will encourage pre-application discussion with the Council's Conservation Officer and Development Management Officers in relation to all development proposals affecting the special character and appearance of the conservation area.
- The Council will encourage new development that complements the established urban grain and settlement pattern of the area whilst representing the time in which it is built.
- The Council will expect any proposal for a development within the conservation to show how proposal relate to their context.
- The Council will resist developments which have a detrimental effect on the character or appearance of the conservation.
- The Council will continue production of design briefs and guidance in relation to any specific development sites in the area.
- Applicants with development proposals within the conservation area should provide accurate elevations of surrounding buildings showing how the new development will relate to the surrounding buildings

2.2 Minor Alterations

A significant aspect of the special character of Chatsworth Road Conservation Area, as highlighted within the character appraisal, is derived from the architectural quality of its buildings and survival of original details and building materials.

An attractive street scene which enhances the character of the environment and its setting is an important objective of the Council. The cumulative impact of minor alterations to buildings including fixtures and fittings and the removal or replacement of original materials and architectural details has had a negative impact on the character and appearance of many buildings in the conservation area. All minor alterations should therefore be sympathetic to the architectural styles of the building and the character and appearance of the conservation area. Opportunities for the reinstatement of original architectural features shall be encouraged.

While some minor alterations may be carried out without the need to apply for planning permission under 'permitted development rights' or under advertisement regulations, permitted development rights are more restricted in conservation area. Multi-occupancy, commercial and industrial buildings, educational buildings and properties in mixed use enjoy only limited permitted development rights and planning permission will therefore be required for most development, including minor alterations to the exterior of buildings, the construction of hard surfaces etc.

Repairs to existing buildings must be undertaken sensitively to ensure that the appearance and condition of the fabric is not harmed. The regular maintenance of properties can help to avoid the costly repair work required to rescue a property from dereliction. It is especially important to ensure that buildings are kept weather and water tight to prevent further deterioration and for this reason it is necessary to keep roofs, in particular, in a good state of repair. It is therefore the responsibility of the owners and tenants of buildings in the conservation area or those likely to affect its setting, to ensure minor alterations are sympathetic to the architectural style of the building and the character and appearance of the area.

- The Council will ensure that alterations to buildings within the conservation area preserve or enhance the special character or appearance of the building and wider conservation area through the implementation.
- The Council will work with owners and tenants of buildings in the area to encourage such sympathetic works and to provide guidance and advice.

2.3 Demolition of Buildings and Subdivision of Plots

The special character and appearance of the conservation area is largely derived from the development of the area with high quality late nineteenth and early twentieth century properties. Continued development pressure has occasionally resulted in the loss of some properties in the area and its setting and or the subdivision of original garden plots to enable redevelopment at higher densities. Demolition of any buildings which contribute positively to the character and/or appearance of the conservation area will be resisted.

- The Council will encourage pre-application discussion with the Council's Officers in relation to all development proposals affecting the special character and appearance of the conservation area.

- The Council will expect any proposal for demolition within the conservation area to be supported by a new development scheme which shows how the proposal relates to its context.

2.4 Locally Listed Buildings

At present there are a number of buildings of townscape merit within the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area which are of particular architectural or historic distinction in the area and having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. The buildings of townscape merit can both singularly and collectively make an important contribution to the environment, and the desirability of conserving them and the contribution their setting may make will be a material consideration.

In accordance with the NPPF the Council will take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation and the effect of applications on the significance of non-designated heritage assets will be taken into account when determining applications. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets regard will be paid to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Where buildings are identified as being of particular local interest and are included on the Borough Council's emerging 'Heritage Assets Local List' their retention, repair and renovation will be sought as far as possible and applications for works to such buildings will be subject to particular scrutiny in accordance with CS19 and other relevant Core Strategy Policies and Government policy contained within the NPPF and supporting guidance documents. The Council will continue to provide up to date, accurate information and guidance with regard to buildings of local interest

In addition, as highlighted within the character appraisal for the area, the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area contains a number of unlisted buildings which contribute much to the special character and appearance of the area.

2.5 Boundary Treatments

The Chatsworth Road Conservation Area appraisal highlights that boundary treatments makes a significant contribution the character and appearance of the area. Boundary treatments in a conservation area are a key means of maintaining continuity of building line, in demarcating public and private space, and in creating strong visual continuity in the streetscape. Additionally these design elements provide a formal relationship between front facades and the street, and between one house and its adjacent and opposite neighbours. They provide a sense of enclosure and privacy.

Largely, the boundaries in the conservation area take the form of low brick or stone walls in some places in conjunction with mature hedges while in some parts high walls emphasise a strong sense of enclosure. Carved stone gate piers (sometimes bearing the name of the property) and metal gates also make an important contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area.

The demolition, unsympathetic alteration and lack of maintenance of these important elements has a detrimental impact on the special character and appearance of the area and alter the important demarcation of spaces. The removal of walls disrupts the rhythm of features that are important within the street scene and can significantly alter the sense of enclosure of the street. Such changes, combined with the loss of vegetation and front gardens and creation of hard surfaces on which to park cars can be harmful both visually and environmentally. They are therefore worthy of retention and protection in order to preserve the character and appearance of the area.

- The Council will resist proposals involving the inappropriate removal or alteration of positive boundary treatments / features in the area.
- The Council will encourage where appropriate the renovation or replacement of existing unsympathetic boundary walls or reinstatement of demolished walls, with boundary treatments of appropriate design which could enhance the street scene.

2.6 Shop fronts and Signage

Well-loved shopping areas often have a unique identity which marks the character of the community they serve. An area's character, or "sense of place", can strongly influence consumer's decisions about when, why and how often they visit an area. The historic environment plays a crucial role in the creation of this unique sense of place, and as such the distinctiveness of the conservation area must be seen as an asset. New development can be complementary to existing features rather than seeking to homogenise surroundings.

Alterations to commercial premises involving the insertion of new and replacement shop frontages, unsympathetic signage and advertisement boards are a concern in the area and are very harmful to the special character and appearance of conservation areas. It is essential therefore to ensure that these elements do not detract from the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Attractive frontages on commercial and retail premises enhance the appearance and appeal of an area and are important factors in attracting customers and new business to the area. Consequently the type and design of security measures on such premises play a crucial role in how the area is perceived, especially outside normal trading hours. The use of external solid shutters creates unwelcoming and hostile environments as a result of their fortress like appearance. This restricts natural surveillance, discourages pedestrians and as a result may assist in criminal and anti-social behaviour. Solutions should be found which make premises secure but which do not damage the safe, inviting and attractive atmosphere desired for the area.

All surviving features of traditional shop fronts in the area shall be protected as far as possible and opportunities to reinstate original designs should be encouraged whenever alterations are proposed. New or replacement shop fronts should be of a high quality, sympathetic to the building and local architectural traditions, avoiding detracting from the character or appearance of the area as a whole.

There will be a presumption against box signs, oversized fascia's and internally illuminated signs. Formal policies contained within the Council's Core Strategy and Advertisement Guidance should be adhered to in order to preserve or enhance the character of buildings and that of the conservation area. Opportunities to replace inappropriate signage and will be taken as they arise.

- The Council will give special regard to applications to alter or develop commercial frontages within the conservation area and ensure proposals are of overall high quality and make a positive contribution to the conservation area.
- The Council will ensure high standards in the design of new shop fronts and in the design of alterations to existing shop fronts through the implementation of relevant policies and guidance in the determination of applications for development.
- The Council will consider carefully applications for Advertisement Consent in the conservation area.

2.7 Public Realm

The Chatsworth Road Conservation Area Appraisal has indicated that there is little of historic interest in the ground surface treatments and street furniture within the Area. Streets and roads in the area are engineered to modern standards and resurfaced using concrete and tarmac. Street signage in the area is of modern design and construction and lighting is provided by contemporary fittings on galvanised steel posts and have little in common with the historic character of the conservation area.

Street furniture should be introduced only where necessary and in a coordinated manner which is sympathetic to the area and is high quality design. The sensitive repair and reinstatement of traditional paving materials and the introduction of high quality street lighting, street furniture and signage of a sympathetic design would do much to enhance the character and appearance of the area and reinforce its special identity.

- The Council will seek to ensure the retention of any surviving historic streetscape features. Any future highway works should bring a positive improvement to the character and appearance of the conservation area in accordance with the English Heritage *Streets for All* campaign guidance.
- The Council will seek to procure a co-ordinated approach to public realm works via consultation between all relevant Council Departments/stakeholders etc. including Highways, Streetscene, Planning, Conservation/Regeneration and Utility companies.
- The Council will seek to procure funding for the implementation of sympathetic environmental enhancement schemes within the conservation area.
- Liaison between Planning, Conservation/Regeneration and Highways should be further developed, with an agreed approach to new surfacing within public areas or those likely to be adopted.
- Street furniture should be co-ordinated as part of new highway and development schemes, and the addition of new poles and features should be avoided where possible in order to reduce visual clutter and obstacle to pedestrians

2.8 Satellite Dishes

In a conservation area, installing any antennae or dish must be sited in such a way that minimises its impact on the external appearance of the building. Inappropriately sited satellite dishes have a negative impact on the special character and appearance of conservation areas as a result of being fixed in locations which are visible in the street scene. In many circumstances, planning permission will be required for the installation of a satellite dish or antennae.

Satellite dishes will therefore only be acceptable where they cannot be easily seen from public vantage points. Property owners are advised to ensure that a suitable and unobtrusive location is sought when erection of a satellite dish or antennae is sought.

2.9 Trees and Open Space

There is a wide variety of trees and mature shrubs that make a considerable contribution to the special character and appearance of the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area and its setting. The appraisal has highlighted the importance of these trees and landscaping within the conservation area. Some trees are protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and other trees are also afforded some protection by virtue of their location within the conservation area.

The trees and other soft landscaping within the gardens and grounds of buildings are valuable and attractive components of the conservation area. The mature trees, well landscaped gardens and shrubbery provide a significant contribution to the special character and appearance of the area. The main concern regarding the erosion of trees and landscaping is front gardens, boundary trees and hedges to properties or their development. Any proposals which would harm these areas will not be acceptable and appropriate landscaping schemes will be expected to be submitted and approved to ensure the future retention of green frontages and appropriate boundary planting.

The open green spaces within the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area are fundamental to the character and nature of the conservation area and their development or loss would completely alter the character of the area. The need to ensure the maintenance of these areas, for the continued enjoyment of the area and appreciation of the original setting and laying out of the street must be recognised.

2.10 Setting and Views

Important views and vistas are identified in the character appraisal. Key views are to be protected from inappropriate forms of development.

- The Council will seek to ensure that all new development respects these views.
- The Council will seek to ensure all development respects the setting of the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area and important views within, into and out of the area as identified in the Appraisal.

- All proposals for development in the conservation area must be accompanied by a thorough analysis of the potential impact on views through the area and how key strategic views will be protected

2.11 Archaeology

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Chesterfield identifies sites of archaeological significance within the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area. Inclusion of a site on the HER gives it formal recognition in the planning system. The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. The conservation area therefore has archaeological potential both above and below ground which will require further consideration to be given to the effect of applications for any significant development in those areas identified by HER.

- An archaeological assessment or field evaluation may be required where archaeology is known or thought likely to exist or where the indications are that remains are likely to prove important, prior to a decision on the planning application being made.
- Detailed recording will be required where substantial alteration/demolition of key historic buildings is proposed.

2.12 Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change

Climate change is one of the most important and urgent problems facing us today. Without action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the direct impacts of a changing climate will have major adverse effects on society, the economy and the environment, including our cultural heritage. The wide-ranging actions required to limit further damaging emissions, combined with the need to adapt historic assets to make them more resilient to a changing climate, will also have significant implications for the historic environment.

Properties and structures in Chatsworth Road Conservation Area have already experienced and survived significant climatic changes in the past and may demonstrate considerable resilience in the face of future climate change. However, many historic assets are potentially at risk from the direct impacts of future climate change. Without action to adapt to a changing climate and limit further changes it is likely that these will be irreparably damaged and the cultural, social and economic benefits they provide will also be lost.

Many of the buildings in Chatsworth Road Conservation Area were built before the First World War. They are built from traditional materials: brick, timber, clay and lime plaster. They have solid walls, and timber single glazed windows. Making these houses more energy efficient is desirable both from the point of view of occupiers/owners and to benefit the environment, but there are several issues to be looked at when measuring the sustainability of a building. The amount of energy required to make a product (the 'embodied energy') is important, as is the pollution caused by the transportation of products and the energy used in waste disposal.

The historic buildings in conservation area were built using traditional materials which tend to have less embodied energy as little energy was usually spent in their production. These materials also tend to be longer lasting than their modern counterparts, meaning that whatever energy was used in their production is further reduced as it is spread out over the longer life of the materials.

Equally, the significance and integrity of important historic assets can be threatened by poorly designed adaptation and mitigation responses. The non-renewable character of historic features and the potential for their damage and loss should, therefore, always be taken into account when adaptation and mitigation responses are being planned and executed. Guidance on the adaptation of heritage assets to ensure their safeguarding against the impacts of climate change is available from English Heritage

2.13 Article 4 Direction

Some inappropriate alterations are visible throughout the conservation area. At the moment, however, the changes that have been made are in fairly localised locations and that on the whole the area has been fairly maintained. Whilst alterations have so far been relatively localised there is also evidence of more and more inappropriate alterations and additions within the area. In order to restrict the rights of landowners from carrying out inappropriate development an Article 4 Direction can be placed on specific buildings or areas. This enables the local planning authority to require permission for what is otherwise allowed without consent. This does not mean that permission would be refused but allows the authority to assess any potential impact to the buildings, the street scene and the conservation area.

Any proposal to consider removal of Permitted Development rights and carry forward a decision to proceed with an Article 4 Direction will result in further public consultation and assessment. The Council will take these forward in due course if a strong justification and public support following further monitoring and recording change of the conservation area show to be necessary.

2.14 Community engagement

The character of the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area derives not only from its physical layout and appearance, but also from its land uses and the people who live or work in it. Local residents and the Council can, working together in partnership achieve the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of the conservation area.

While the Council has certain statutory duties and obligations, property owners are also responsible for the continuing maintenance of their properties and gardens. Regular maintenance and repair using appropriate traditional materials and details will help sustain the quality, character and special interest of the area. Local residents' value and take pride in their area and all those who work, shop and socialize can help preserve and enhance the special character and appearance of the conservation area.

2.15 Monitoring Change

Conservation areas are expected to encounter some changes in appearance and condition. Changes in the appearance of conservation areas resulting from both the implementation of approved schemes and permitted or unauthorised alterations, as well as the condition of the areas' physical fabric, should be monitored regularly, the effects reviewed and policies modified, or specific action proposed as necessary, to deal with current issues. A review of the Chatsworth Road Conservation Area as a whole will also need to be undertaken on a regular basis in order for the character appraisal to be kept up to date in line with recommendations within the English Heritage publication *Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management* (March 2011). Existing appraisals should ideally be reviewed at least on a five yearly basis. Where there is a comprehensive and up to date appraisal in place and in areas where little significant change has occurred a review is likely to result in a supplement to the existing appraisal which records any changes, confirming or redefining the special interest that warrants designation, setting out any new recommendations and revising the management strategy.

Detailed change can be monitored using initial audits and photographic records as a bench mark. The creation of a comprehensive photographic record of the conservation area will provide an invaluable aid to any later enforcement action. It will also provide an important baseline for measuring change in the appearance of the area and monitoring the physical condition of the buildings. Once established, such a record should be kept up to date to maintain its usefulness (enforcement action cannot be taken unless the unauthorised alteration can be shown to have been carried out within the previous four years). Where appropriate, the local community might be encouraged to help with creating a photographic record of the area and monitoring change.

- The Council will carry out general monitoring of the area to inform updates to appraisal and management and enhancement proposals

Appendix B

Questionnaires Analysis

The questionnaire had six specific questions which allow quantitative assessment of the results. Space was provided on the questionnaire for respondents to provide more comments to the questions. The information gathered has been used to inform the Character Appraisal document for the proposed conservation area at Chatsworth Road and any resulting management actions in its accompanying Management Plan.

Question 1: How strongly do you agree with the proposal to designate a new Chatsworth Road Conservation Area? If you disagree tell us what and why?

Strongly agree: 21 Agree: 13 Neither agrees nor disagrees: 5 Disagree: 5 Strongly disagree: 6 No response: 1

Most of respondents 65.57%, agree with the proposal to designate a conservation area at Chatsworth Road with 41.2% strongly agreeing. 22.95% of respondents disagree with designation of the conservation area with 11.8% strongly disagreeing while 11.48% of respondents neither agree nor disagree

Of those who disagree with the designation of the conservation area, the main reason is that they do not like the additional planning controls which come with designation. However, this can mostly be perceived as lack of understanding that the designation of a conservation area does not mean every building will be preserved and no changes allowed. Change is inevitable and may be necessary for the day-to-day life, prosperity and enhancement of an area. The additional planning controls within conservation areas give more control over new development to ensure it is good quality and designation seeks to protect important features or buildings.

Question 1 Respondent Comments

RESPONDENT	COMMENTS	INITIAL RESPONSE	ACTION TAKEN
QR1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In theory it is a reasonable idea but are you able to take with the extra costs to original	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reasonable maintenance work is always considered favourably and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Progress with proposed

	windows and doors?	there is no cost for the service for inspection.	designation
QR3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a waste of money and would be a bureaucratic nightmare we would consider moving if it is imposed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council has a statutory obligation to designate conservation areas where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with proposed designation
QR15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned about cost of any future repairs/alterations e.g. windows Concerned about effect on saleability of house Aren't trees already covered by TPOs and planning permission? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable maintenance work is always considered favourably and there is no cost for the service for inspection. While the designation in itself does not create value, its role in protecting the character of an area is key to maintaining property value. Not all trees are covered by TPOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with proposed designation
QR23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is there on Chatsworth Road worth preserving? Morrisons, Bristol Motors or Kennings? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The special historic and architectural interest of the area is sufficient to merit preservation or enhancement by means of designation as a conservation area. The Character Appraisal define the special character of the area and give justification for the boundaries proposed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with proposed designation
QR25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is so little of interest on Chatsworth Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is considered that the area still retains sufficient special historic and architectural interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with proposed designation
QR39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision is 30 years too late 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is considered that the area still retains sufficient special historic and architectural interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with proposed designation

QR41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My house falls within the proposed area which will restrict me in any work I wish to do on my house and no doubt will cost more money to do the work in keeping with the conservation restrictions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable maintenance work is always considered favourably and there is no cost for the service for inspection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress with proposed designation
QR43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I fully support the proposed designation of Chatsworth Road Conservation Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress with proposed designation
QR45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an area as you say that has evolved over time and is a mix of styles, ages and materials which has occurred naturally with normal planning constraints. Any future changes should be allowed to evolve in the same way. Alterations to originals also have merit in showing changes in outlook/lifestyle/building advances. Different generations have different perceptions. Modern day living has vastly different requirements to only a few decades ago. • Some changes may not currently be seen as sympathetic or aesthetically pleasing but future generations may view things differently • Facilities are already in place to protect individual buildings of particular merit e.g. St Thomas Church without the need of a blanket conservation area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of a conservation area is not intended to prevent change but rather to ensure that change is managed so that the character of the area is retained. • Designation of a conservation area is not intended to prevent change but rather to ensure that change is managed so that the character of the area is retained. • Essentially the same planning powers will apply as now but it will be important to ensure that change is managed so that it is positive and is of a quality and design related to its context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress with proposed designation • Progress with proposed designation • Progress with proposed designation
QR46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can see no benefits to residents of the area in return for the restrictions imposed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation areas are valued and cherished areas by most of its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress with proposed

		residents.	designation
QR49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is presently composed of diversity of old and new buildings created in response to natural market forces. The proposal if adopted would stifle future developments and render the area frozen in time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed area shows a special relationship between buildings and the landscape as a result of the way in which the land has evolved and been managed. Designation of a conservation area is not intended to prevent change but rather to ensure that change is managed properly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with proposed designation
QR50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This proposal is too late. Ideally the character should be protected however the damage has already been done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is considered that the area is of sufficient special historic and architectural interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with proposed designation

Question 2: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the proposed conservation area boundary? If you disagree tell us what and why?

Strongly agree: 16 Agree: 12 Neither agrees nor disagrees: 8 Disagree: 7 Strongly disagree: 8 No response: 0

More than half of the respondents agreed with the proposed boundary. 54.9% of respondents agreed with 31.4% strongly agreeing. 29.4% of respondents disagree with the proposed boundary only 9.8% strongly disagreeing while 15.7% of respondents neither agree nor disagreed.

19.6% of the respondents made specific comments on what they perceived as would be appropriate. Many of the respondents suggested more areas which could be included within the boundaries. Overall 30% of all questionnaire respondents commented in one way or another regarding the boundary (see below).

Question 2 Respondent Comments

RESPONDENT	RESPONDENTS COMMENTS	RESPONSE	ACTION TAKEN
QR1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is worth saving but at what costs to the homeowner? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable maintenance work is always considered favourably and there is no cost for the service for inspection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
QR5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is too large and should be phased in smaller lots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to proposed boundary
QR14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just have concerns about the Walton Works site and what the conservation proposals are relating to Walton Works? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conservation area is a special designation recognising an area of special historic or architectural interest. Any works would be carefully considered in the context of the conservation area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council to continue negotiations with owner and developers
QR15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why are back gardens included? Boundary should include the mature trees on north side of Chatsworth Road between Quarry Lane and Glenthorne Close unless these are already protected by TPO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Back gardens contribute to the character of an area. The trees are within the proposed boundary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
QR22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I strongly feel that the car sales garage Gordon Lamb really distracts from the beauty of the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. The car dealership site is not included within the area proposed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
QR32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We would have liked the boundary to also include Cannon Mill and its immediate area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canon Mill is listed grade II* and is outside this area and separated from it by later development, even though it is acknowledged that it is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to proposed boundary

		a building of historic interest.	
QR41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I do not want this because my house falls within the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council has a duty to designate conservation areas where appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
QR42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rear boundary requires moving in as development encroaches on this area and gardens are now too long to maintain Council does not maintain footpath to Somersall Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area meets the necessary criteria and merits designation. This is not a matter for conservation area designation process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to proposed boundary No action
QR43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The southern boundary of the conservation area runs along Footpath 79 which is an historic right of way bordered on one side with mature trees and shrubs adjoining the proposed area reflecting the rural history and contributing greatly to the character and appearance of the area. Is it possible to include this wooded area? Is it possible to include a section of land with mature trees towards the end of Wash House Lane? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly agree. The proposed boundary to be amended accordingly <p>The trees are already under TPOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary amended to include trees between footpath 79 and Oakfield Avenue No action
QR45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is possibly a case to be made to apply a conservation area from St Thomas Church west to Storrs Road which is mainly residential and of uniform character. However the map shows a number of exclusions in this area and would restrict in its effect. The rest of Chatsworth Road is a diverse mix in age and style, of commercial and residential with many changes to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. It is considered that the area still retains sufficient special historic and architectural interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change No change to proposed boundary

	original properties and would not benefit from or warrant the restrictions that a conservation area would impose.		
QR46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can see no benefits to residents of the area in return for the restrictions imposed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being in conservation area adds value to residential properties and keeping its character makes an attractive environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to proposed boundary
QR47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think it should be extended to include Cannon Mill, Dock Walk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of the area suggested for extension is acknowledged, however it is separated from the proposed conservation area by areas of development which do not merit be included within the proposed boundary. The Mill is already listed grade II. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to proposed boundary
QR48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the boundaries are about right we feel that the CA ought to extend along Brookside frontage because the garden and roadside trees and stone boundary walls and space they create are well regarded strong defining feature of this approach to the town and there are several potential C19 and early C20 local heritage assets along the road frontage The boundary ought to include Walton Dam and the site of the former corn mill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area is a separate area in its own right with its own character rather than being part of the historic settlement pattern on which the conservation area is based. The area may be considered separately in the future. It is considered that Dam is separated from the linear development along Chatsworth Road which the proposed conservation area is identified to recognise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to proposed boundary No change to proposed boundary
QR49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundary as proposed is wholly irregular for consistency it should include 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed boundary has been drawn to comprise the historic part 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to proposed boundary

	only buildings adjacent to Chatsworth Road. Currently several “roadside” buildings have been included whilst others “out of view” from the road are included.	of Chatsworth Road and associated setting. These areas show the way the historic built environment developed and as such has a special character which it is considered desirable to preserve. Conservation area designation provides the opportunity to focus on this.	
QR50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the proposal proceeds it should be extended to some of the side streets e.g. Vincent Crescent where the early C20 housing retains some original character 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed conservation area relates to the development primarily along Chatsworth Road, inevitably this excludes buildings beyond which might be considered to be of interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to proposed boundary
QR51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boundary should be amended to remove an unnecessary section of the River Hipper and Former Chapel within ownership of GK Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is considered that these features meet the necessary criteria for and merits designation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change to proposed boundary

Question 3: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the contents of the character assessment and management plan of the conservation area?

Strongly agree: 21 Agree: 12 Neither agrees nor disagrees: 9 Disagree: 2 Strongly disagree: 5 No response: 2

Overall a majority of the respondents, 64.7%, agreed with the contents of the character assessment and management plan for the conservation area with 41.2% strongly agreeing. 13.7% of respondents did not agree with the contents of the character assessment with only 10% strongly disagreeing. 17.7% of respondents neither agree nor disagree and 3.9% of respondents did not respond to this question.

Question 4: Would you like to see any other conservation measures taken in the area?

38% of respondents (19 questionnaires) responded to this question with comments (see below).

Most of the comments focused on matters which harm the character and appearance of the proposed area. These relate to the quality of new buildings and landscape features and public realm issues which conservation area designation may provide the opportunity to focus on this and ensure that change is managed so that the character of the area is enhanced. Some comments made do not relate to matters which conservation area designation can address directly, but they do show that the respondents recognise the issues of the area.

The special interest of the area derives from more than just the appearance of the area, but also from elements of character that can be identified but not directly protected or controlled. Protecting what exists such as buildings their layout can help sustain the other aspects which contribute to the special character.

Question 4 Respondents Comments

RESPONDENT	RESPONDENTS COMMENTS	RESPONSE	ACTION TAKEN
QR2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I would like to see Walton Dam included	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is considered that Dam is separated from the linear development which the proposed conservation area recognises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No action
QR3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No conservation area - this is fine as it is new builds only which should be controlled by current planning regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Council has a duty to designate conservation areas where it merits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Progress with proposed designation
QR5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No I think Chatsworth Road is developing well as an area and modernising nicely	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conservation area designation provides the opportunity to focus on this and ensure that change is managed so that the character of the area is retained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Progress with proposed designation

QR7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old (original) street lighting re-introduced along with old street signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This request will be forwarded to Highways department for consideration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments passed to Highways
QR8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To redevelop the river area to new walks • Develop old Robinsons site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any opportunity to address this through partnership work or development proposals could be considered as part of conservation area management strategy. • The Council is keen to develop the site and efforts underway to secure the regeneration of the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with relevant department • Continue efforts to secure the conservation of site
QR11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibly restrictions on satellite dishes on property frontage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council has no powers to remove existing ones, however the Council strongly advises against their installation on property frontage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to use its planning powers to control satellite dishes where necessary
QR14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean-up of adjacent Hipper River and immediate environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The request will be forwarded to appropriate department for consideration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with Environment department
QR15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic reducing measures or noise reduction e.g. low noise surfacing. Removal of 15m lighting column which illuminates my bedroom • Management of trees adjacent to my property behind bungalows on Haddon Close including one ash tree overhanging my garden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic reducing matters is not a matter which conservation area designation can address directly but the design of any proposals for traffic management would be influenced. • The Council has no powers to oblige residents to lop trees in their gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments passed to Highways department • No action
QR20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anything to stop the hideous windows being put in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. Any future works to replace or install windows would be carefully considered in the context of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action

		conservation area.	
QR23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 years ago yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is considered that the area is still of sufficient special historic and architectural interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress with proposed designation
QR24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of gardens fronting onto the highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council has no powers to control maintenance of gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action
QR32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of flowering trees to the “Triangle” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action
QR35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The removal of the of the old foundry on Foundry Street – owned by Fredrik I suspect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street and foundry not identified in area proposed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action
QR37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate action has already been taken the property concerned should be reinstated to bring it in line with conservation criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledged on conservation area management plan proposals. The Council will consider any future works in the context of conserving the conservation area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action
QR39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further control of the 3 areas (garage forecourts and old Electric Board area) when land becomes available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action
QR43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinstate and improve footpath 79 after long-term temporary closure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forwarded to Highways department
QR44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Hipper corridor should undergo restoration in conjunction with redevelopment of adjoining brown-field sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. Any opportunity to address this through partnership work could be considered as part of conservation area management strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently no action
QR48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that Derbyshire County Council formally support the conservation area and resolve to agree to the public realm management measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCC consulted on designation and supportive of the designation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress with designation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure the support of statutory undertakers to ensure that all infrastructure changes benefit the CA Control over changes to roofing materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted If an Article 4 Direction is put in place this can be controlled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All statutory undertakers to be notified Currently no action
QR50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restraint of traffic movement on adjoining streets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This request will be forwarded to Highways department for consideration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments passed to Highways department

Question 5: If a conservation area is designated, do you consider the Council should introduce conservation measures to control certain developments and alterations to buildings by removing some Permitted Development Rights (by making an Article 4 (2) Direction)?

A total of thirty five responses had been received.

The question attempted to establish the support for a potential to introduce measures to control certain developments including alterations which were mostly identified by the character appraisal as generally eroding or thought to detract from the street scene, and asking whether the principle of an Article 4 Direction was supported, or not. Generally, the respondents showed that there is a consensus that the Article 4 Direction was a good idea as indicated below:

- A clear majority of respondents felt that the painting of the exterior of properties that is presently exposed stone or brick or unpainted render are detrimental to the street scene and would like control measures put in place. 64.7% agreed with 39.2% strongly agreeing. 23% disagreed while only 5.9% neither disagreed nor agree and 5.9% did not respond.
- Over half of the respondents agree to measures to control the demolition of whole or any part of any wall, fence, railings or other means of enclosure within the conservation area with 56.9% agreeing out of which 35.3% strongly agree. 27.4% respondents disagreed while 7.8% of each to those who neither agree nor disagree and those who did not respond.
- Clear majority of respondents also agreed with the proposed control measures to the removal of architectural detailing on properties. 62.8% agreed with 41.2% strongly agreeing. 25.5% disagreed while only 3.9% neither disagreed nor agree and 7.8% did not respond.

- Half of the respondents agree to measures to control the removal or demolition or replacement of chimneys. 50.9% agree, with 35.3% strongly agreeing to measures to control the erection of or construction of a porch outside any external door. 31.4% of the respondents disagreed and 11.8% neither agree nor disagreed and 5.9% did not respond to the question.
- 49% of respondents agree, with 39.2% strongly agreeing to measures to control the removal, replacement or alteration of windows and doors. 29.5% of the respondents disagreed and 13.7% neither agree nor disagreed and 7.8% did not respond to the question.
- 45.1% of respondents agree, with 35.3% strongly agreeing to measures to control the erection of or construction of a porch outside any external door. 31.4% of the respondents disagreed and 17.7% neither agree nor disagreed and 5.9% did not respond to the question.
- 45.1% of respondents agree, with 33.3% strongly agreeing to measures to control the provision within the front curtilage of a dwelling house of a hard surface. 25.5% of the respondents disagreed and 21.6% neither agree nor disagreed and 7.8% did not respond to the question.

Question 5 Respondents Table

Proposed removal of permitted development	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No response
<i>Removal, replacement or alteration of windows and doors</i>	39.2% (20)	9.8% (5)	13.7% (7)	17.7% (9)	11.8% (6)	7.8% (4)
<i>Demolition of whole or any part of any wall, fence, railings or other means of enclosure.</i>	35.3% (18)	21.6% (11)	7.8% (4)	13.7% (7)	13.7% (7)	7.8% (4)
<i>Provision within the front curtilage of a dwelling house of a hard surface</i>	33.3% (17)	11.8% (6)	21.6% (11)	7.8% (4)	17.7% (9)	7.8% (4)
<i>Painting of the exterior that is presently exposed stone or brick or unpainted render</i>	39.2% (20)	25.4% (13)	5.9% (3)	11.8% (6)	11.8% (6)	5.9% (3)
<i>Erection of or construction of a porch outside any external door</i>	35.3% (18)	9.8% (5)	17.7% (9)	11.8% (6)	19.6% (10)	5.9% (3)

<i>Removal or demolition or replacement of chimneys</i>	35.3% (18)	15.6% (8)	11.8% (6)	11.8% (6)	19.6% (10)	5.9% (3)
<i>Removal of architectural detailing on a property</i>	41.2% (21)	21.6% (11)	3.9% (2)	11.8% (6)	13.7% (7)	7.8% (4)

Question 6: Are there any other comments you would like to make?

58.8% of respondents (30 questionnaires) responded to this question with comments (see below). Most of the comments focused on additional control controls the designation of the area may bring. However, the designation of a conservation area does not mean every building will be preserved and no changes allowed. Change is inevitable and may be necessary for the day-to-day life, prosperity and enhancement of an area. The additional planning controls within conservation areas give more control over new development to ensure it is good quality and protection for important features or buildings.

Question 6 Respondents Comments

RESPONDENT	RESPONDENTS COMMENTS	RESPONSE	ACTION TAKEN
QR1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned about the extra cost these changes would bring. Maintaining Victorian houses which are not eco friendly can be short sighted Need to take account into the volume of traffic damaging buildings as they thunder by. Bristol Street Motors is a complete eye sore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable maintenance work is always considered favourably and there is no cost for the service for inspection. This request will be forwarded to Highways department for consideration Noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action Comments passed to Highways department No action
QR3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are totally opposed to this negative development and think that in this time of austerity the money could be better spent else where 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no significance financial implications other than use of existing staff resources within the Council. The cost of consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with designation

		and designation is met from existing budgets	
QR4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only that several buildings have been altered and that preventing others from doing the same is unfair. I understand the reason for considering making a conservation area however many of the houses near me have had stonework painted – is this not part of how it was originally. Not sure limiting the colour palettes is what Chatsworth Road is about. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation of a conservation area is not intended to prevent change but rather to ensure that change is managed so that the character of the area is retained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
QR7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's a shame this wasn't in place prior to the demolition of Bradbury Hall and its immediate surrounding area and also the Terminus Hotel as this also had historical importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. The Council believes that although there has been some demolitions, Chatsworth Road still retains its distinctive character and appearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with designation
QR8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The surface of Chatsworth Road to be recovered and inclusion of speed restriction measures in additional to existing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This request will be forwarded to Highways department for consideration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments passed to Highways department
QR10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More green areas and planting required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
QR11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If made a conservation area would like to see footpaths and pavements resurfaced as currently they detract from the character of the area. Would like to see street names signage reflecting the historic character of the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This request will be forwarded to Highways department for consideration This request will be forwarded to Building Regulations department for consideration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments passed to Highways department Comments passed to Building Regulation
QR13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important that shop signage should be in character with the area and new development should maintain the character of the area where possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation area designation provides control on signage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
QR14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better reinstatement of trenches in roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This request will be forwarded to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments passed

	and pavements and a unified surface to pavements throughout Chatsworth Road in designated area	Highways department for consideration	to Highways department
QR15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brampton brick wall coping bricks no longer available this means repair/restoration of original wall not entirely possible • I do not want to have restrictions on pruning of fruit trees in my garden • I also want to be able to install an outer Stormdoor in the future to reduce noise and improve warmth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of a conservation area is not intended to prevent change of materials but rather to ensure that the character of the area is retained. • Noted • Designation of a conservation area is not intended to prevent change but rather to ensure that change is managed so that the character of the area is retained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action • No action • No action
QR17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the toilet on the island at the junction of Old Road/Chatsworth Road. This should take place before the conservation area is made, it is currently unsightly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress with designation
QR18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council should consider improving the area including vacant/empty property and improve public places • Leave homeowners to choose how they amend their homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted • Designation of a conservation area is not intended to prevent alterations but rather to ensure that it is managed so that the character of the area is retained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action
QR22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am concerned about energy efficiency, windows and doors needs to be not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation area designation does not prohibit appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action

	<p>expensive to repair etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should the conservation area plan also contain obligations for businesses in the area? Happy to see trees to be protected – think need more information so residents understand if it relates to their trees. 	<p>energy efficiency measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is not a matter which conservation area designation can address. Noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action Planning to provide information
QR23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is this the same Chesterfield Borough Council that let the Queens Park hotel be pulled down without a whimper? When I telephoned your representative said nothing could be done. There is very little on Chatsworth Road worth preserving now this is most certainly a case of bolting the stable door after the horse is five fields away. Who allowed the demolition of the remaining pottery kilns? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conservation area is a special designation recognising an area of special character or appearance. The Council believes that although there has been erosion and demolition of some buildings the area retains its distinctive character and appearance and sufficient merit in the area remains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with designation
QR30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I cannot currently afford replacement windows and doors etc and my concern is how I fund this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most property owners in conservation areas find that any increased maintenance costs are outweighed by the benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
QR31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is pleasing that the Council are taking positive steps to maintain repair and replace the architectural heritage of the town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
QR32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some kerbstones have incised lettering probably to indicate services beneath, an interesting feature and these kerbstones should not be lost during any sub-contractors work in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conservation area management proposals would seek to influence the highway management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included on the management plan
QR34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfortunately Chatsworth Rd would clog 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Front boundaries add to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action

	<p>up with traffic if all owners parked on the road. Reluctantly I think the parking in front gardens is necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more flat roof buildings 	<p>character of the area. The conservation area management proposals would seek to prevent loss of traditional front boundary treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted 	
QR35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This proposal needs consultation with the Civic Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic Society were consulted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action
QR38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I do not believe that repairs should not be permitted or replaced but that the essential character/proportions should be retained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree. Designation of a conservation area is not intended to prevent change but rather to ensure that change is managed so that the character of the area is retained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action
QR39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If this area has been considered why build the hideous flats and row of shops opposite Zion Church? Could they have not been more in keeping with the architecture of Chatsworth Road? The 3 areas presently not included what happens when this forecourt land becomes available the Council must ensure their development must enhance Chatsworth Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of a conservation area would not rule out opportunities for development. Opportunities for future development of land would be addressed through planning policy and is managed so that the character of the area is retained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action
QR41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I would only agree with the conservation area if it was not to put off any developments from happening in the area. It also will make alterations to retail outlets hard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of a conservation area is not intended to prevent change but rather to ensure that change is managed so that the character of the area is retained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action
QR42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walton Works requires demolition its an eyesore derelict and dangerous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The buildings are on Heritage at Risk Register. Council to work with owners to find opportunities for restoration and alternative use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council has already allowed development behind Chatsworth Road (568) and off Oakfield Avenue also development on Rye Flat Lane • Off road parking required due to volume of traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will ensure that new development preserves and enhances the character of the area • The matter will be forwarded to the Council's Highways department for consideration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action • Comments passed to Highways department
QR43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some notable and attractive street art in the proposed area, specifically The Flower House, Spire Aquatics and JMJ Pottery. These buildings are tastefully decorated with artistic murals. The murals themselves are not historic but do include historic references of the area. Could any measures be considered not to require removal of the murals if the area is to become a conservation area? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment noted. The murals contribute to the character of the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text amended
QR45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the domestic properties are in lowest council tax band. Being in a conservation area will result in an additional financial burden if planning and material approval for minor works has to be obtained. Many properties are suitable for first time buyers who may be put off by being a conservation area and choose to go elsewhere where restrictions do not apply • Not all changes are bad neither are all good. One of the aspects of the area is that it has evolved through gradual piecemeal development and conservation status may impact on this continuing by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important that any proposed development is appropriate in a conservation area and for example, that appropriate materials are used which may not be the cheapest alternatives. This could however be considered a positive investment in terms of longevity and maintaining the character of the area. • Designation, and the controls it will bring, will enable improvements in the appearance to be achieved through the planning process, public awareness and through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action • No action

	being restrictive in what it allows. After all originally it was fields so the character has already changed drastically.	private investment and pride in an improving area of character by building owners	
QR46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a house holder who wishes to make some currently permitted developments I will not support any proposal that would prevent me doing so. Why should a resident be denied the ability to park their vehicle or remove an old damp chimney, for example, for the aesthetic benefit to a casual visitor? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation of a conservation area is not intended to prevent change but rather to ensure that change is managed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
QR47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I broadly support this conservation area. I do wonder regards the history of industry, although signs on the ground have largely disappeared, should be better served concentrating on this aspect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
QR48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area ought to have been designated 30 years ago before the impact of traffic and development harmed its character The group of four C19 shops next to Peacock PH have townscape merit Encourage tree planting to help reduce pollution levels As Chatsworth Road is a very important gateway to the town, a programme for public realm remedial measures needs to be produced and implemented soon. Good conservation of historic infrastructure will help economic investment in Chesterfield. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council believes that although there has been erosion the area retains sufficient distinctive character and appearance Noted Noted Designation, and the controls it will bring, will enable improvements in the appearance to be achieved through the planning process, public awareness and through private investment and pride in an improving area of character by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action No action Comment to be included within the management plan No action

		building owners	
QR49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The designation of a conservation area for Chatsworth Road particularly as currently “mapped” is neither appropriate nor desirable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council view is that the area meets the necessary criteria and merits designation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
QR50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce traffic restraint on adjoining streets e.g. Vincent Crescent, Heaton Street and Victoria Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The request will be forwarded to the Council’s Highways department for consideration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments passed to Highways department

3 Email Responses

A total of eight emails were received. Five of the emails were supportive or agree with the principle to designate a conservation area. Some of the respondents suggested changes to the proposed conservation area boundary. Two emails were opposed to the designation of the conservation area and one neither agreed nor disagreed.

Email Respondents Comments

RESPONDENT	RESPONDENTS COMMENTS	RESPONSE	ACTION TAKEN
DCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally consider the draft document to be most thorough and appropriately detailed, which can be developed into a useful working tool towards the preservation or enhancement of this significant area of the town. The County Council’s Conservation and Design Section are in full support of the proposal to designate this area, as it clearly possesses the necessary attributes and cohesiveness to justify its designation. Thank you for the consultation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted. Welcome support. Noted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with designation Progress with

	<p>congratulations to you and your Authority for identifying this significant townscape- and historic area and supporting its future well-bring through this investment of resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While there are a significant number of varied and cumulative, inappropriate and insensitive changes to the buildings and spaces within the proposed conservation area, through controls, it is the experience that this damage is not irreparable. The designation, and the controls it will bring, will enable improvements in the appearance to be achieved through the planning process, grant assistance, when available, public awareness and through private investment and pride in an improving area of character by building owners and organisations such as the Highway Authority. Designation is therefore welcomed to preserve the interest and character that survives towards an improved sense of place and quality environment. • Overall, would like to comment on the use of proposed Conservation Area (or proposed conservation area) in the document, which occasionally drops the word 'proposed'. As a draft document it is obviously appropriate and correct to term the area, thus, but after designation, some of the detailed guidance would obviously 	<p>Agree. There is an important characteristic which is recognised in the character appraisal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. 	<p>designation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action • Text amended
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	<p>need to drop the word 'proposed' as it is incorporated into the final approved document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider that the annotation of images might be developed further to remove any ambiguity and that specifically, the door image (top right) on page 35, is a bad example of a typical traditional door, unless it is included for that reason. • The boundary seems logical enough, although there are a couple of locations where the boundary is Chatsworth Road rather than the more satisfactory inclusion of buildings and land that front the street; expect there is good reasoned arguments for doing this. • The Character Zones identified, the Audit of Heritage Assets (page 50, not 40 as in the Contents Page) and the Assessment of Condition are also well covered and will also help in the development control process. Assume that all buildings will have been photographed with an appropriate base date for future assessment and comparative proof. • Would just reiterate what you already know, that the final published Character Appraisal cannot be too detailed as a reliable and effective working tool in the delivery of the Management Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. Amendments will be made to the document. • Noted • Noted, • Noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Image replaced • Boundary drawn to include street boundary frontages. • Page error corrected. • No action
ER1 (Mr R Robinson)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I find the plan well presented and thought through. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general terms I am very supportive of the Plan and the need to retain as many of the appearances and features of the area as described in the plan. • It should also encourage new developments to be in-keeping with the distinguished features of the area. • There are some minor typing error in paragraph 19 • Need to find new uses for old buildings, particularly with the Grade II* listed Walton Bump Mill. This is being vandalised on a continuing basis and there is a real danger of it deteriorating beyond repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support welcomed • Agree. There is an important characteristic which has to be conserved. • Noted. Amendments will be made to the document • Noted. Efforts are made in collaboration with site owners and developers to secure the restoration of the buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action • No action • No action
ER2 (NEDIAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEDIAS are strongly supportive of the proposal and strongly agree that the designation should be made. Our support stems from knowledge of the wealth of industrial history along the ribbon development of Chatsworth Road and industrial heritage within the area. • We would like to have seen Cannon Mill incorporated in the area but fully understand the reason why it was not. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support welcomed. The wealth of industrial heritage within the area acknowledged. • Noted. The value of the area acknowledged, however it is isolated from the proposed conservation area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action • No action
ER3 (Civic Society)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank you for well prepared document and support the proposal. • Walton Dam and site of former corn mill should be included in the proposed conservation area (further comments on questionnaire response) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted and support welcomed. • These areas are separate areas in their own right rather than being part of the historic settlement pattern on which the conservation area is based. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action • No action
ER5 (Louise)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a homeowner on Chatsworth Road, I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action

<p>Sunderland)</p>	<p>agree in principle with the proposal to make the selected boundary a conservation area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I believe the road does encompass a rich history relating to brewing and glass-making and associated trades. Many of the houses still reflect Edwardian architecture and the pubs also retain some original features. Obviously, some of the current buildings or alterations to buildings are slightly incongruous to that particular era but I imagine people thought they were making progress in terms of using new building materials and methods. However, it would be good if this rich history could be preserved in some way. • Regarding the proposal to remove some permitted development rights, I do have some concerns. For example, should I wish to replace my existing double glazed windows, which I will be potentially wanting to do within the next couple of years, will I be restricted to replacing them with sash windows in order to that they are "in keeping" with the desired look for the area? • My house currently has exposed brickwork to the front (after I had the unsightly pebble-dashing removed) and so needs to be painted. I'm hoping to do this early next year so this will probably not be an issue but, again, I would be very concerned with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree. Defining and protecting what exists such as buildings and their layout through conservation area designation can help retain the character of the area. • Essentially the same planning powers will apply as now. It will be important to ensure that change is managed so that it is positive and is in-keeping with the character of the area. • Designation of a conservation area is not intended to prevent change but rather to ensure that change is managed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action • No action • No action
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	<p>any rigid, prescriptive directives as to how I could re-paint.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finally, as a victim of the 2007 floods and the trauma associated with being out of my property for 15 months, I would not want there to be any restrictions on the development of further flood defences in the area! • Me and my neighbours were very disconcerted to discover the Environmental Agency chopped down a number of trees which ran adjacent to the River Hipper, but which were, effectively on our property, months after the 2007 flooding but with the justification that this would help prevent future floods. I would love to see more trees in the area but would want reassurance that these were going to be planted responsibly. • I appreciate that you cannot deal with specific queries raised by individuals at this stage but I trust you will take my views and concerns into consideration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is not a matter for conservation area designation. • Noted, not a matter with conservation area designation • Noted, views will be considered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action • No action
ER6 (Dawn Anderson)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a resident of the proposed conservation area I am VEHEMENTLY OPPOSED to this stupid and senseless proposal. I wonder if you have even walked along the proposed area? If you had you will have seen that most of the properties, despite being old, have already been modernised in ways which would have been contrary to the ways suggested by the conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conservation area is a special designation recognising an area of special historic or architectural interest. The Council view is that the area sufficiently meets the necessary criteria and merits designation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main carbuncles in the area are buildings that the planning process in Chesterfield has already allowed- perhaps planners should be looking more closely at the current planning for new developments rather than making it difficult for existing owners to improve their properties. The planners from the council clearly do not know much about the proposed area. • Chatsworth Road is one of the most polluted areas that you can live in Chesterfield as a result of the heavy traffic which goes up and down the road. The properties here would not be habitable without double glazing, and cars parked here are frequently covered in dirt and dust. If the borough council was truly interested in improving the environment they would be looking at ways to reduce this, not trying to make it more difficult for the residents to make changes to their properties to mitigate against the heavy duty road traffic. • Owners wanting to improve their properties will also have to pay to apply- something not mentioned at all in the leaflet. HOW MUCH REVENUE WILL THE BOROUGH COUNCIL BE MAKING OUT OF THIS? • There seem to be no positive benefits to the owners of living in a conservation area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of a conservation area would not necessarily rule out opportunities for development. Future development of land would be addressed through planning policy and desirability to conserve the character and appearance of the area • Pollution reduction is not a matter for conservation area designation. However, designation will enable improvements to be achieved through the planning process, and by building owners and organisations such as the Highway Authority towards an improved sense of place and quality environment. • Reasonable maintenance work is always considered favourably and there is no cost for the service for inspection. • The designation, and the controls it will bring, will enable improvements in the appearance to be achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action • Comment shared with Highways • No action • No action
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		through the planning process, grant assistance, when available, public awareness and through private investment and pride in an improving area of character by building owners and businesses.	
ER7 (Stephen Anderton)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am utterly opposed to the designation of Chatsworth Road as a Conservation area. • I am not opposed to conservation per se. Indeed, one of my joys in life is to see great architecture. However just because it is old doesn't make it good. Equally, just because it is new doesn't make it bad, although most new architecture suffers from profit motive building disease – so good new buildings are consequently uncommon. Moreover, just because there is something of beauty a half a mile up the road, doesn't mean everyone within a mile should suffer for it. • Nothing in your document could be construed as a compelling argument for the designation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conservation area is a special designation recognising an area of special historic or architectural interest. The Council view is that the area meets the necessary criteria and merits designation. • Apart from the variations on the character within the area and of individual or group of buildings, it is considered that the area is of special historic and architectural interest. Agree, modern houses do have a place but they should respect the values established through assessment of the significance of the area • The special historic and architectural interest of the area described in the document is sufficient to merit preservation or enhancement by means of designation as conservation areas. The Character Appraisal defines the special character of the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action • No action • No action

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furthermore, I would suggest that given some of the carbuncles recently allowed to be built, it is far too late to ‘save’ the road as a complete entity. If as you say you wish to recognise and protect an ‘area of special architectural or historic interest’, then I suggest you don’t blanket the whole road. The whole road isn’t of special architectural or historic interest. • Designation would invariably cause many very ordinary homeowners expense, in both time and money, even when they wish to make minor alterations to quite ordinary properties. Of course those more cynical than me might suggest that this is a cunning way of raising revenue! If you wish to ‘preserve’ the ‘special’ then do that alone. Don’t make life difficult for the rest of the ratepayers for no good reason. • I believe that you would have great difficulty in making an argument that anything west of St Thomas’ on your map is special in any way. That is until you get up to the properties on Chatsworth Road beyond the junction with Storrs Road. Strangely, although many of these properties are unique, special and undoubtedly of interest, they appear to 	<p>and give justification for the boundaries proposed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of a conservation area would not necessarily rule out opportunities for development. Future development of land would be addressed through planning policy and desirability to conserve the character and appearance of the area. The scale, form and design of new development can be influenced by conservation area designation • Designation of a conservation area should not prevent efficient maintenance of properties. Essentially the same planning powers will apply as now but it will be important to ensure that change is managed so that it is positive and is of a quality and design related to its context. • The proposed conservation area boundary was carefully considered and this area was considered as a separate area in its own right and character rather than being part of the historic settlement pattern on which the conservation area is based. The area may be considered separately in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action • No action • No action
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	have been missed off. Could this be because they are rich, influential and might cause a fuss?		
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4 Letter Respondents Comments

<p>LR1 (Pete Wilkinson)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned with inclusion in conservation area boundary of buildings to the rear of frontage properties which are accessed via Sydney Street including B Hattersleys & Sons Funeral Directors. Intrinsically the buildings bear little resemblance to their original appearance having been altered over the decades. The description of the character of the area concentrates on Chatsworth Road frontage. The buildings to rear are for most part not visible from Chatsworth Road and contribute nothing to Chatsworth Road street frontage. The former Chapel building sits to the rear of one of the open spaces along the Chatsworth Road frontage which is part of the character rather than any building set behind the Chatsworth Road plots. In the circumstances the boundary should follow an extension line along the remainder of the boundary on this northern side following the natural rear boundaries of those properties fronting Chatsworth Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed conservation area boundary was carefully considered and this area was considered as part of the area's development and is certainly a very historic part of the centre and authenticity of the buildings accessed from Chatsworth Road The proposed area shows a special relationship between buildings and the way in which the land has evolved. This includes some around the edges of the proposed boundary which have access from Chatsworth Road. Other buildings in conservation areas cannot be readily seen from Chatsworth Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action No action
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the medium to long-term the viability of retaining these buildings will very soon be uneconomic and a rebuild will need to be considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation areas can provide the focus around which regeneration can take place. Re-using existing building stock makes environmental sense too. Buildings can be reused and are flexible to future needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
LR2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chosen area seems arbitrary. Why does the area selected not start at the West Bars roundabout at the beginning of Chatsworth Road? The eastern half of the proposed area comprises rather featureless terraces plus a few pubs and a very mixed bag of shop frontages most of which are of no obvious architectural interest or merit. A few have been sympathetically modernised. This area includes several fast food outlets with neonlit signage and brightly painted frontages. This provides a modern and vibrant street scene but is this worthy of conservation? Any site within the area which has already been industrialised, e.g. the wide cleared frontages of GK, Bristol Street Motors, the former EMEB site (and many others) have been omitted from the plan, which logically ought to include either all properties or non. The owners of these sites would have in future a completely different set of restrictions regarding development from those included in the conservation area. This anomalous situation seems arbitrary and potentially unfair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed conservation area boundary was carefully considered. The Council believes that although there has been erosion on the character within the area and of individual or group of buildings the area retains its distinctive character and appearance These buildings are not of historic interest. The proposed conservation area boundary was carefully considered however, the extent of modern development was such that the inclusion of these sites would not be justified. The council will consider to use its powers to control any development unsympathetic to the character of the conservation area or its setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action No action

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FOR PUBLICATION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EQUALITIES FRAMEWORK – SELF ASSESSMENT **(S230)**

MEETING: 1. CABINET
 2. EXECUTIVE MEMBER FOR CUSTOMERS AND COMMUNITIES

DATE: 1. 06/05/14
 2. 28/04/14

REPORT BY: POLICY MANAGER

WARD: ALL

COMMUNITY FORUM: ALL

BACKGROUND PAPERS FOR PUBLIC REPORTS:

- Peer Challenge report – achieving level
- Narrative and self assessment – achieving level
- Full self assessment – excellent level

Documents are available from the Policy section – Town Hall room 1.13

1.0 **PURPOSE OF REPORT**

- 1.1 To self assess the Council's achievements against the Local Government Equalities Framework – excellent level.

2.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 That the Council continues to progress towards the excellent level of the Local Government Equality Framework via self assessment.
- 2.2 That the Council re-assesses the position against the framework in 2015/16.

3.0 **BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 In February 2011 the Council was peer assessed against the Local Government Equality Framework achieving level. The Council was successful in meeting the criteria for the achieving level and started to move towards the highest level of the framework – excellent.

3.2 In March 2012 the Local Government Association re-launched the Local Government Equality Framework taking into account the requirements of the Equality Act 2010. This new framework is a much tougher test with extended criteria requirements for all levels.

3.3 Since 2012/13 the Council has sought to consolidate performance at the now tougher achieving levels as well as make progress towards the excellent level.

4.0 **PROGRESS TOWARDS THE EXCELLENT LEVEL**

4.1 The Equality Performance Management Group which includes representatives from all service areas have now completed the excellent level self assessment for the Council.

4.2 The excellent level of the framework is spilt into 28 different performance areas. Appendix A shows how the Council is currently performing against each performance criteria and the progress made since the last assessment in 2012/13. In 2012/13 the Council met or exceeded over 75% the criteria in 18 of the 28 performance areas .The latest self assessment identifies that over 75% of the criteria was met or exceeded in 26 of the 28 performance areas.

4.3 During 2013/14 several key programmes have contributed to meeting the criteria including:

- Are You Being Served and STAR Survey public satisfaction surveys and associated benchmarking
- Chesterfield Equality and Diversity Forum – taking a more pro-active approach in lobbying, improving accessibility of services and developing partnership based educational and promotional events
- Equality leadership – A range of successful activities during 2013/14 promoting the Council as a strong equalities advocate and leader
- The launch of Community Assemblies and community development activities
- Employee engagement initiatives have been strengthened significantly with best practice developed in Housing, Business Transformation and Leisure being utilised in other service areas. The commitment to undertake an annual employee surveys and a robust action plan are also a significant step.
- Learning, development and growing our own talent have taken significant strides during 2013/14 with the success of the project academy and launch of leadership training and mentoring.

4.4 Despite reaching above 75% compliance in all but two areas there are significant challenges in maintaining this performance in future years given the current and future financial difficulties the Council faces. In other areas

of the framework such as Communications the pressure is always on to respond to technology and social changes e.g. social media, website development etc. these areas often require significant human resources and financial investment just to maintain current performance levels.

5.0 **NEXT STEPS**

- 5.1 Gap analysis has been undertaken during the self assessment programme. A number of areas have been identified where improvement is needed to fully meet the excellent level criteria; however it is recognised that in the short term scope for progress is limited, due in part to the current financial challenges facing the Council. Discussions are currently taking place around the most effective way to address a number of challenging issues including the Council's employee demographic profile, contract negotiation regarding equalities impact, communication and technology in the medium term.
- 5.2 The key issue for 2014/15 will be maintaining this strong performance. Activities such as the Equality and Diversity training programme, EIA clinics and awareness raising events all contribute to this agenda. It is recommended that the Council complete the self assessment programme again in 2015/16.

6.0 **CONSIDERATIONS**

- 6.1 Risk Management – The Government have confirmed that the Equality Act will be reviewed again during 2015/16. During this period there may be significant changes in Equality legislative requirements.
- 6.2 Equalities – By working towards the excellent level of the local Government Equality Framework the Council is continuing to demonstrate its commitment to Equality, Diversity and Social Inclusion by going above and beyond minimum legal standards.
- 6.3 Overview and Scrutiny – The draft self assessment was discussed at the Customers, Community and Organisational Development Scrutiny Committee on the 10th April. The Committee thanked all the officers and members involved in Equality and Diversity achievements during the year and acknowledged the challenges during 2014/15 in maintaining the progress made.

7.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 7.1 That the Council continues to progress towards the excellent level of the Local Government Equality Framework via self assessment.

7.2 That the Council re-assesses the position against the framework in 2015/16.

8.0 **REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

8.1 To deliver our commitment to Equality, Diversity and Social Inclusion and improve knowledge and understanding these issues.

D. REDDISH
POLICY MANAGER

Further information on this matter can be obtained from Donna Reddish (Extension 5307).

Officer recommendation supported/not supported/modified as below or Executive Members' recommendation/comments if no Officer recommendation.

S.L. Blank.

Signed

Executive Member

Date 28. 4.14

Consultee Lead Member/Support Member comments (if applicable)

Summary of Performance against Local Government Equalities Framework
Excellent Criteria

Criteria	Percentage Met or exceeded 2012/13	Percentage Met or exceeded 2013/14	Comments
Collecting Information	90%	100%	This is a strong area for CBC. The extensive demographic work undertaken for the Local development Framework and the Census 2011 partnership with the Office of National Statistics have helped to improve performance in this area. In 2013/14 improvements to the State of the Borough Report, Community Assembly Profiles, Are You Being Served Survey and STAR Survey pushed compliance to 100%.
Analysing and Using Information	75%	100% -	<p>Technically 100% compliance, however further improvement required and some work around embedding. Areas for improvement include demonstrating the use of data in decision making and tracking progress.</p> <p>The robust Equality, Diversity and Social Inclusion Strategy is a strength. The inclusion of equalities in service plans, team plans and value for money assessments also help to meet the criteria.</p> <p>The introduction of Are You Being Served and Housing STAR surveys during 2013/14 have had a positive affect on information analysis and improving evidence of outcomes.</p>
Sharing Information between Partners	100%	100%	Active participation in Derbyshire wide partnerships including the Derbyshire Equality Forum, Derbyshire Community Engagement Group, Derbyshire Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Forum and the Derbyshire Health and Well-being Board help support the criteria in this section. The Chesterfield Equality and Diversity Forum and the North Derbyshire Hate Crime Group also have an important role to play in local information sharing and knowledge management.

Leadership and Vision	100%	100%	The Councils Scrutiny approach which strongly focuses on pre-decision challenge and support has really added value. Regular briefing and training sessions with members around equality issues and the increased involvement in the Equality and Diversity Forum and community events support the criteria. During 2013/14 the Council worked in partnership to support and deliver a range of successful equality and diversity events which helped to cement the Council's role as an equality leader.
Organisational and Partnership Commitment	100%	100%	CBC works in partnership towards action plans in a number of forums, for example the LGBT Forum's Action Plan, The Equality and Diversity Forum's action plan, North Eastern Derbyshire Hate Crime Consultative Group, Financial Inclusion Derbyshire and in its public/private partnership with arvato and Kier. The Council's continued financial and support commitment to community and voluntary organisations in Chesterfield Borough is a good example of commitment to equalities and partnership working.
Equality Analysis	100%	100%	There are a number of examples where Equality Analysis had led to service improvements and increased accessibility e.g. the addition of the Changing Places facility to the Market Hall development, Queen's Park Sports Centre re-development accessibility and reasonable adjustments e.g. increased no. of disabled car parking spaces
Equality Objectives	50%	100%	Technically 100% compliance, however further improvement required and some work around embedding. The equality objectives of the authority are available on the website and Equality, Diversity and Social Inclusion Strategy but no longer explicitly detailed in the Corporate Plan. This has been an area of significant improvement during 2013/14. The Are You Being Served and STAR surveys show clear positive outcomes for communities. The introduction of Community Assemblies and their demographic reach also have a valuable contribution to equality objectives.

			<p>The Equality and Diversity Forum have been extremely active during 2013/14 including leading an advertising board review for the Town Centre, Community Chairing and event support.</p>
Monitoring and Scrutiny	67%	100%	<p>Technically 100% compliance, however further improvement required and some work around embedding. Need to ensure that EIA's are considered alongside reports and project updates when discussing at Scrutiny.</p> <p>The Council is very strong in the Scrutiny aspects of the criteria due to the positive involvement of Scrutiny in Equality and Diversity issues.</p> <p>The Council is now part of the East Midlands Council's Performance Management Network which have strengthened access to benchmarking data.</p> <p>The Are You Being Served Survey and STAR surveys are also valuable performance management and benchmarking tools.</p> <p>For 2014/15 we are actively investigating the use of the LG Inform performance management and benchmarking tool to strengthen this area further.</p>
Effective Communication	67%	67%	<p>This has been an area of investment during 2013/14:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move from Our Town to Your Chesterfield • Developing the Social Media Presence • Improved CBC website • New Customer Service Centre • Launch of Community Assemblies • Re-launched Borough Bulletin • Intranet improvements <p>Communication however remains a challenging area as we need to respond to technology changes and user preferences.</p> <p>Managing the conflicting needs of communities also remains a concern due</p>

			severe financial challenges ahead.
Commissioning and Procuring Services	83%	100%	The commitment to equalities in procurement is stated in the Procurement Strategy which has been revised to ensure that equalities are taken into account when procuring goods and services.
Fostering Good Relations	100%	100%	<p>The Equality and Diversity Forum has developed significantly during 2013/14 and become more pro-active. Community Assemblies have also played a role in building community relationships.</p> <p>There have been several highly successful community events during 2013/14 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hate Crime event with the Sophie Lancaster Foundation • Mental Health Awareness • Holocaust Memorial Day • Generations Together – Inter Generational Event with Chesterfield College
Engagement Structures	86%	100%	<p>Technically 100% compliance, however further improvement required and some work around embedding. Need to ensure that there is ample opportunity and early opportunity for equality and diversity issues to be considered in projects.</p> <p>The Equality and Diversity Forum has started to attract a more diverse membership. Community Assemblies have forged links with local schools and the College. The Are You Being Served and STAR surveys also more accurately represented the views of Borough Residents based on demographic characteristics.</p>
Effective Engagement	86%	100%	Detail as above.
Integration of equality analysis into service review	100%	100%	Over the last couple of years real progress has been made in mainstreaming equality and diversity across the Council. Key activities including the Equality and Diversity training programme, EIA clinics and Equality Performance Management Group have assisted in meeting the criteria.

Integration into service planning and delivery	100%	100%	The Council has delivered above and beyond on the majority of the criteria due in part to the actions taken to implement the full requirements of the Equality Act 2010. There is room for improvement around the speed at which services respond or are adapted to meet particular needs.
Service level procurement	17%	57%	The criteria in the section present a significant challenge. Much of the criteria relates to contracted out services. Some significant gaps in data were identified during 2012/14 and have started to be addressed during 2013/14. Improvements include user satisfaction surveys in key services such as waste and recycling, benefits and Council Tax.
Access to Services	67%	100%	<p>Technically 100% compliance, however further improvement required and some work around embedding. It is important to ensure that training is up to date on both equality and customer service issues to ensure a good user experience.</p> <p>Access to services is generally very good across the Council. Information about service users is gathered and any gaps in provision identified. Satisfaction ratings gathered via the Are You Being Served and STAR surveys during 2013/14 were extremely positive.</p>
Human Rights	100%	100%	The Council has a good track record of responding to the needs of customers and continues to achieve good "fairness" ratings in satisfaction surveys.
Workforce Strategy	67%	90%	The Council has excellent equality friendly policies including job share, flexible working, career breaks, reducing hours etc. The diversity of elected members increased at the last election and there is now a sound gender split on the Executive. Some specific training programmes have been developed to address diversity within the workforce these include the Project Academy initiative and Mentoring programmes.
Workforce Monitoring	67%	100%	Technically 100% compliance, however further improvement required and some work around embedding. There are further

			<p>opportunities for utilising HR information and trend analysis.</p> <p>There are now stronger arrangements in place for workforce monitoring. This has provided valuable insights into the issues facing the Council now and in the future with regards to workforce development.</p> <p>Initiatives such as Project Academy, Mentoring, District Council Network leadership scheme and the Council's leadership programme have been launched and will make a significant contribution in 2014/15.</p>
Local Labour Market (CBC Workforce)	50%	100%	<p>Technically 100% compliance, however this is a challenging area to progress from policies and procedures to actual action due to lack of recruitment opportunities.</p> <p>A variety of programmes are in place to increase the diversity of the workforce and encourage under-represented groups to apply for opportunities. Currently external recruitment in local government is restricted by financial challenges however a variety of programmes have been developed to grow our own talent.</p>
HR Policies and Procedures	0%	100% -	<p>This is only one measure - action in place but needs improving. Re-launching the HR Policies working Group is a key action required during 2014/15 to embed.</p> <p>Several Policies have now been strengthened with regards to equality contribution including adoption leave, Maternity, Paternity etc. Several policies are currently under review which will have an impact including capability, sickness.</p> <p>The Great Place: Great Service agile working arrangements will also contribute to this aim during 2014/15.</p>
Staff engagement	40%	100% -	<p>Technically 100% compliance, however further improvement required and some work around embedding.</p> <p>Areas of good practice have been identified in some service areas including Business</p>

			<p>Transformation, Housing, Environmental Services and Leisure. These are now spreading to other areas.</p> <p>The Council is now committed to an annual employee survey and action plan.</p>
Working Environment	100%	100%	<p>Employees have access to occupational health facilities, equality advice and counselling. Health and Safety activities have improved during 2013/14 this included robust workplace inspections and follow up action and an employee survey.</p>
Equal Pay	100%	100%	<p>Equal Pay Audit and Job evaluation scheme are in place.</p>
Harassment and Bullying	100%	100%	<p>Policies and procedures are in place. The Bullying and Harassment Policy has recently been reviewed along with the Dignity and Respect at Work guidance.</p>
Appraisals	100%	100%	<p>Equality and Diversity form part of appraisals at all levels. Equality promotion forms part of the special employee award and success is celebrated through a range of activities throughout the year.</p>
Learning and Development	100%	100%	<p>The Council has a regularly reviewed Equality, Diversity and Social Inclusion Training programme which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induction training • Refresher training • Volunteer and casual staff training • Bespoke service specific training • EIA clinics • Member and Officer briefings sessions • Community workshops

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FOR PUBLICATION

EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ANNUAL REPORT 2013-2014 (S230)

MEETING:	1. CABINET 2. EXECUTIVE MEMBER FOR CUSTOMERS AND COMMUNITIES
DATE:	1. 06/05/14 2. 28/04/14
REPORT BY:	POLICY OFFICER
WARD:	ALL
COMMUNITY ASSEMBLIES:	ALL

FOR PUBLICATION

BACKGROUND PAPERS FOR PUBLIC REPORTS: None

1.0 **PURPOSE OF REPORT**

1.1 To present for approval the Council's Annual Equality and Diversity Annual Report.

2.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

2.1 That the Equality and Diversity Annual Report be approved, published and widely circulated.

3.0 **BACKGROUND**

3.1 Equalities legislation and good practice require public bodies to publish annual equalities reports. The report should summarise equalities progress during the last year.

4.0 **EQUALITIES ANNUAL REPORT**

4.1 The Annual Equality and Diversity Annual Report is attached. It covers improvements and achievements over the last year and future plans.

4.2 The Council is required to publish this report and widely circulate it. It will be placed on the Council's web-site and circulated with a Links mail out (which is sent to 900 organisations and individuals). The report will also be available at Community Assemblies.

5.0 **CONSIDERATIONS**

5.1 Risk Management - This work concerns the implementation of statutory and good practice performance requirements. All relevant documents and reports have to be published and available for public scrutiny.

5.2 Equalities – The Equality and Diversity Annual Report includes a summary of all the EIAs undertaken during 2013/14 along with progress on Equalities issues during the year.

5.3 Overview and Scrutiny – The draft Equality Annual Report was presented to the Customers, Community and Organisational Development Scrutiny Committee on the 10th April. The Committee thanked all the officers and members involved in Equality and Diversity achievements during the year.

6.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

6.1 That the Equality and Diversity Annual Report be approved, published and widely circulated.

7.0 **REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

7.1 To improve knowledge and understanding of equality and diversity issues and implement legislative and good practice requirements.

K.MARSHALL
POLICY OFFICER

Further information on this matter can be obtained from Katy Marshall (Extension 5247).

Officer recommendation supported/not supported/modified as below or Executive Members' recommendation/comments if no Officer recommendation.

S.L. Blank.

Signed

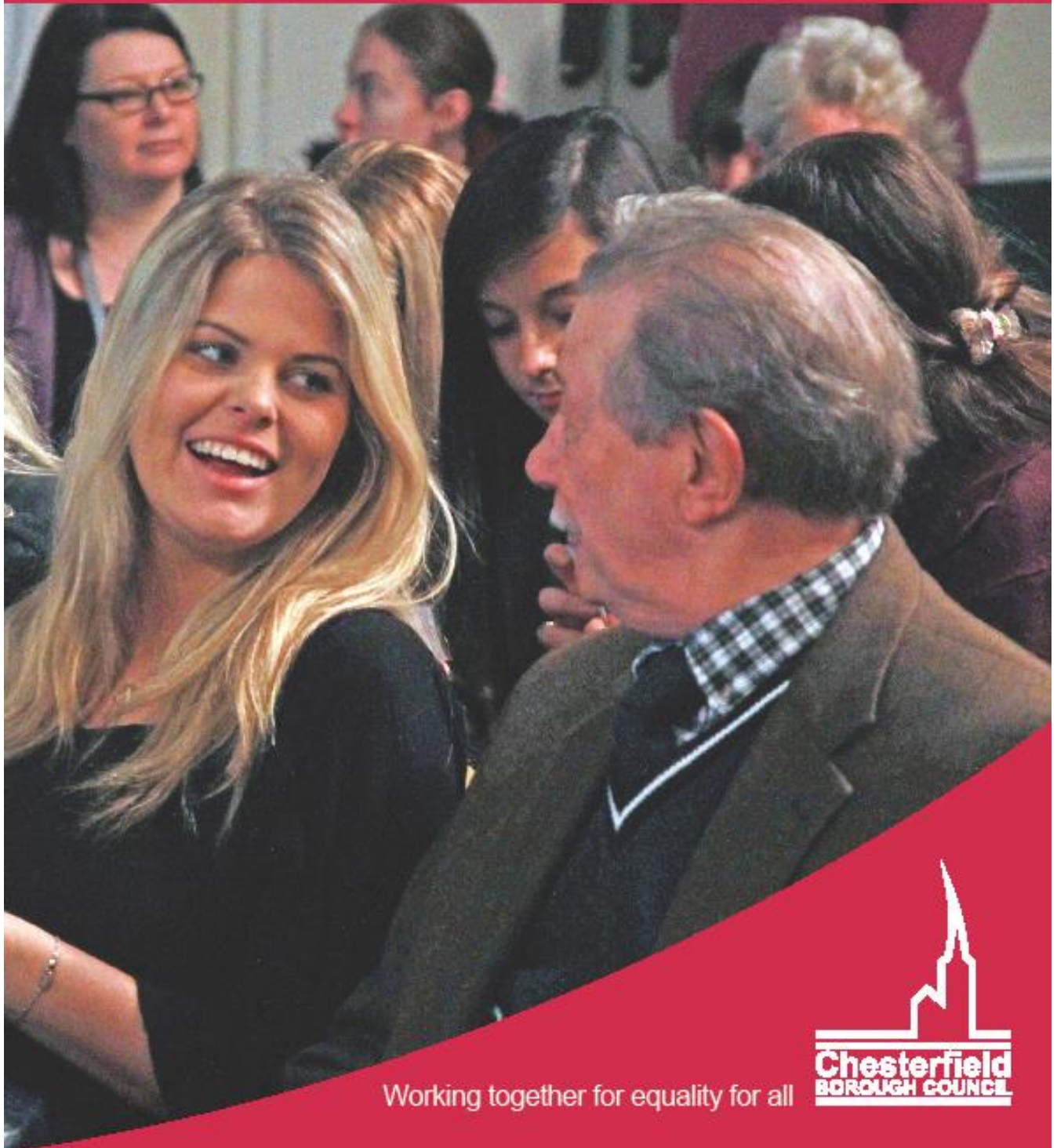
Executive Member

Date 28.4.14

Consultee Lead Member/Support Member comments (if applicable)

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Chesterfield Borough Council
Equalities Annual Report
2013/2014



Working together for equality for all



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1. INTRODUCTION FROM COUNCILLOR SHARON BLANK, EXECUTIVE MEMBER FOR CUSTOMERS AND COMMUNITIES

- 1.1 Welcome to Chesterfield Borough Council's Equalities Annual Report for 2013/2014. This report highlights the work we have been doing over the last year to promote equality with our partners and the wider community.
- 1.2 We continue to strive towards our aspiration for Chesterfield Borough to be '*an inclusive Borough where everyone feels valued and has equal and fair access to local services*', and this remains one of the six key aims within the Council's Corporate Plan.
- 1.3 Our organisational vision is "Chesterfield Borough Council – Putting Our Communities First". Chesterfield Borough Council is committed to treating people fairly in everything we do as a service provider, employer and community leader. We want to ensure that our employees and the people we serve receive fair and equal treatment in all aspects of our work.
- 1.4 We continue to implement our Equality, Diversity and Social Inclusion Strategy (2012 - 2015) and related Policy. The Policy and Strategy set out the Council's commitment to promoting and advancing equality and social inclusion while celebrating the diversity within our communities. The Policy includes our overall commitment to equality, diversity and social inclusion, specific commitments in relation to our role as an employer, implementation of the policy, and our approach to equality monitoring. The Council also decided to expand the scope of the policy beyond the Equality Act 2010 to include tackling inequality arising from other forms of disadvantage such as social and economic deprivation and health inequalities.
- 1.5 The Equality, Diversity and Social Inclusion Strategy includes an action plan which outlines the actions we'll be taking over the next three years to promote equality, diversity and social inclusion and tackle discrimination, as a service provider and employer.
- 1.6 We are very proud of our achievements during the past year, and our continued promotion of equalities and celebration of diversity within our services and out in the wider community. We believe we are continuing to make a real difference to the quality of life of our residents, businesses and visitors. We would like to take this opportunity to highlight some of our key equalities achievements and outcomes during the year.

2. CHESTERFIELD EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY FORUM

- 2.1 Chesterfield Equality and Diversity Forum has continued to grow during the past year with members of the group working with local community groups, partners and individuals to promote equality, share ideas and raise

awareness of equality and diversity. The Forum also consults, involves and engages with local people on equalities matters relating to the wider community as well as Chesterfield Borough Council's policies and activities.

- 2.2** Forum meetings can include guest speakers, briefings, training sessions and discussions about hot topics and local services.

A message from Nicky Hoskin-Stone, Chair of the Chesterfield Equality and Diversity Forum



I would like to thank everyone for their support over the last year. We have had some really successful ventures. The Holocaust Memorial event at the Donut was a moving occasion with good attendance. Hopefully next year we can make contact with more Secondary schools and Youth groups to encourage even more to attend. The Generations Together conference at the Chesterfield Hotel organised with Brian Carroll and Chesterfield College was another notable occasion. Young people mingled with older generations in a natural enjoyable way. The workshops and taster sessions were well attended and all people had equal access.

We would like to say a big thank you to everyone who has supported and helped with the planning of the events and activities over the year. Working in partnership has enabled us to achieve much more than we could on our own. I trust with your support we can build on present success and make next year as notable.

- 2.3** A key aim within the Forum's action plan is to raise awareness of equalities and issues affecting local people. As part of this work, the Forum now produces a quarterly newsletter with articles written by participants. Over the past year, participation in the Forum has continued to grow and we now have 170 people registered on the mailing list (compared with 100 in 2012/2013), who receive regular information about the meetings, events and equalities news, as well as the Forum's newsletter. Some of the participants represent a community group, or statutory organisation, while others are there as individuals from the community with an interest in promotion of equality. The Forum continues to play a key role in the scrutiny and development of Equality Impact Assessments, as part of the Council's decision making process.

2.4 *Equality and Diversity Forum Events and activities*

During 2013/2014 the Equality and Diversity Forum have worked alongside partners to hold a number of community events to promote equality and celebrate diversity, maximising the impact we can all make with limited resources by working in partnership with other organisations.

2.4.1 Queen's Park Sports Centre: During the consultation about rebuilding Queen's Park Sports Centre in summer 2013, the Equality and Diversity Forum hosted a meeting for local people/organisations with a particular interest or knowledge about accessibility. The meeting was an opportunity to view the plans for the new facility and speak directly to the architects and make suggestions to make sure it will be as accessible as possible for local people, for example, by including a Changing Places facility.

2.4.2 Hate Crime Awareness Event – Sophie Lancaster Foundation: In May 2013, Sylvia Lancaster from the Sophie Lancaster Foundation came along to Chesterfield Equality and Diversity Forum to talk about hate crime, speaking about her daughter Sophie's murder and why the Sophie Lancaster Foundation was established. The Foundation works to challenge the prejudice and intolerance towards people from alternative subcultures, and campaigns to have the UK Hate Crime legislation extended to include people from alternative subcultures or lifestyle and dress.



The event which was supported by the Chesterfield Law Centre Hate and Harassment Project and the Equality and Diversity Forum was attended by around 50 people. We received some very positive feedback, with 100% of attendees rating the event 'very good' or 'good'. We asked people what they would take away from the event and here are some of the things they said:

"A very important message delivered"

*"We all need to work together to change attitudes of hate
and learn to celebrate difference."*

"Hope, positive action"

*"We are learning all the time, we should embrace difference,
not isolate it"*

"The reality of hate crime"

"Celebrate difference"

*"We can be naive about what is happening around us - a real eye
opener."*

*"It will be useful in my work. It will promote me to challenge
use of language and attitude"*

- 2.4.3** Audit of A-Boards in Chesterfield town centre: The issue of A-Boards causing an obstruction in Chesterfield town centre has been raised a number of times at the Chesterfield Equality and Diversity Forum. Advertising boards cause particular problems for blind and partially sighted people, for whom it is essential to have a clear route along a pavement, and for people with impaired mobility. Around 23% of Chesterfield's population have a disability, so the increasing number of A-Boards in the town is of particular concern.
- 2.4.4** Following a meeting with representatives from Chesterfield Borough Council Planning Services and Derbyshire County Council Highways Department, the Forum undertook an audit of the A-Boards around Chesterfield town centre to get a clear picture of the situation. The group noted and photographed A-boards in areas of Chesterfield town centre, taking particular consideration of whether the A-boards would meet the requirements of a Code of Practice established by the Bakewell Partnership to deal with A-Boards in their area.
- 2.4.5** The audit took place in November, and over 180 A-Boards were noted in the main areas of the town centre, many of which were causing an obstruction, but some of which demonstrated good practice in terms of size and location. The Equality and Diversity Forum produced a report about the audit, and this has now been passed onto Chesterfield Borough Council's Town Centre Forum.

“Following on from the Equality and Diversity Forum's audit of town centre A-Boards, the matter has been discussed at the Chesterfield Town Centre Forum where a task and finish group is being set up to develop a voluntary code of practice that can be introduced in the town centre. A thriving town centre is important for the economic vitality of the town and a quality street scene is a significant contributor to this. Over recent years, there has been a big rise in the number of A-Boards, which has been highlighted in the audit and, although it is recognised that businesses (particularly those on quieter streets or in courtyard developments) may need to attract passing trade, it is important that we make sure the location, size and design of A-Boards does not cause problems for pedestrians, particularly the visually impaired, and wheelchair and pushchair users.

The voluntary code of practice will provide guidance to local businesses and maintain a safe, attractive and vibrant environment for all town centre users. The independent perspective and focus on accessibility that the Equality and Diversity Forum has been able to bring to the audit has been very valuable.”

Bernie Wainwright, Cultural and Visitor Services Manager, Chesterfield Borough Council

2.4.6 Time to Change Pledge: In December, the Equality and Diversity Forum organised a mental wellbeing event during which Chesterfield Borough Council signed the Time to Change Pledge. Time to Change is a national campaign run by Mind and Rethink Mental Illness to challenge mental



health stigma. The Mayor of Chesterfield and the Leader of the Council signed the pledge, making a public commitment to our staff, customers and community that we are leading the way and driving change in addressing stigma and discrimination in mental health. In commitment to the pledge, the Council also developed an action plan outlining the activities being undertaken to tackle mental health stigma eg. Developing a 24hour employee assistance programme.

2.4.7 Also at the event, the Chairman of Derbyshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust delivered an inspirational speech on taking positive steps towards tackling mental health stigma, which was followed by a talk about local services provided by Rethink Mental Illness. The Equality and Diversity Forum also signed the Derbyshire Mental Health Charter. The pledge-signing event was attended by approximately 60 people. When we asked people what they would take away from the event, here are some of the things they said:

"I am not alone"

"We are starting to make people aware of mental health issues"

"Greater understanding"

"Real stories from real people"

"Reassurance of CBC's attitude to mental health issues - but need to see evidence in practice"

"A better understanding of the pain caused by mental health problems"

"Happy that the council recognise what is often referred to as an invisible illness".

"Confidence that moves are being made to understand mental health issues"

"I can see that there is a network out there to help people. Good to see the openness addressing the subject"

2.4.8 Holocaust Memorial Day (HMD): To mark HMD this year, Chesterfield Law Centre, Chesterfield Borough Council, and Derbyshire Constabulary worked together to deliver a free public theatre production by the national Holocaust education and drama organisation, 'Voices of the Holocaust'. The event, which was attended by 100 people began with readings from Chesterfield Young Writer's Group and a local LGBT writer's workshop. This was followed by two performances by Voices: an education production about the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, and storytelling from Shonaleigh Cumbers who is a local Drut'syla (traditionally trained Yiddish storyteller.)



2.4.9 Generations Together Event: The Generations Together event in February was jointly organised by Chesterfield College and Chesterfield Equality and Diversity Forum to celebrate and promote local intergenerational activity. Around 180 people attended the event,

including College students and representatives of all ages from the wider community, including the 50+ Forum and participants in existing local intergenerational activities. The event began within introductions from Dave Simmonds, Assistant Principal of Chesterfield College, and Huw Bowen, Chief Executive of Chesterfield Borough Council. This was followed by an



interactive educational puppet show by Steve Wright, national youth engagement specialist, on the theme of equality and age.

Later in the morning, students from the College provided a series of workshops where the rest of the attendees could try out services that the college provide for the wider community, including: pampering and 'well fit' fitness sessions for older people. At the end of the event there was an interactive team quiz where people of all ages mixed and worked together to win prizes for the team that knew the most about Chesterfield, past and present.

2.4.10 People who attended the event were asked to give their feedback by completing an evaluation form. 63% of people that completed an evaluation had never taken part in intergenerational activity before, and over 90% said that the conference was useful in promoting intergenerational activities. Here are a few of the other comments we received:

"A really great day - everyone enthusiastic and keen to get involved - thanks!"

*"Great event - nice to meet new people old and young smiling faces."
"Excellent attempt to empower people to have a voice."*

"Nice to see the young and older intermingle."

*"Getting together with many people I didn't know.
Realising what good work young people do."*

"The mix of young and old can, and does work"

"The amount of people that attended just shows that people really do care"

*"The creativity of Steve Wright (puppet show)
and his attitude about important subjects
that are not spoken about often enough."*

2.4.11 International Women's Day: Chesterfield and District Soroptimists celebrated International Women's Day in March by holding an art competition for young people in Guiding. Local Guides, Brownies and Rainbows chose a

woman who had inspired them, drew her and wrote about what makes them inspirational. All of the entries were displayed in Chesterfield Town Hall, and the Mayor and Mayoress of Chesterfield held an afternoon tea in the Mayor's Parlour for the winners, their family and their pack leader, where the Mayoress gave a speech about inspirational women. Soroptimist International is a volunteer movement working together to transform the lives of women and girls. The network works locally and internationally to educate, empower and enable opportunities for women and girls.



3.1 *Community Assemblies*

3.1.1 During 2013/14 a new community development and engagement programme – the Community Assemblies was launched. This new approach is a move away from a traditional meeting-focused forum to a year round engagement and development programme linked to existing and emerging structures. Throughout the year, we have been working with a range of partners:

- We have contacted all primary schools and secondary schools in Chesterfield – as a result, a number of visits have been made to school councils to find out about what they like and dislike about their local area, and consider potential projects to work together.
- Chesterfield College are now active within all four assembly areas. College staff have been attending the meetings, contributing and taking ideas back to the college, and are keen to increase links in the community. A number of activities relating to sports, cookery, performing arts and beauty where students could lead or assist with projects have are being considered. A workshop with 16 college students is being held to give young people aged between 16 and 20 a voice in action planning and community project ideas.
- A number of Chesterfield Borough Council services have worked with Derbyshire County Council Public Health and other partner agencies to deliver an exciting new financial inclusion project pilot in Poolsbrook – this involved Affordable Warmth, Credit Union, Citizens Advice Bureau, Derbyshire Unemployed Workers Centre, Health Trainer and Job Centre Plus.
- We have been learning more about how food banks work in the area and assisting with a local collection.
- We are working with South Assembly Health Sub Group on a Healthy Eating Project at Whitecotes School – encouraging healthy eating, and growing your own produce.
- We are working with Loundsley Green Community Trust on a Community Organisers Programme they want to introduce for Chesterfield.

3.1.2 Funding: During 2013/2014, each of the four Community Assemblies had a minor grant funding pot which local organisations could bid into to fund projects to benefit the local community. The bids were reviewed at the Community Assembly meetings and all attendees voted on whether to

grant the funding. The table below shows the organisations that have been successful in their application for a minor grant during 2013/14.

North Community Assembly	
Organisation	Grant
Kickr	£250
Dunston and Moor Residents and Tenants Assc.	£250
Old Whittington Gala Committee	£500
The Friendship Club	£200
Whittington Hub Youth Club	£300
Whittington Wanderers Cricket Club	£205
Barnaby's Toddlers	£500
South Community Assembly	
Hunloke Community Garden	£500
Whitecotes Youth Sessions	£500
Brampton Primary School Youth Sessions	£500
Hasland District Girl Guiding UK Brownies	£500
3 rd Brampton Brownies	£100
Friends of Eastwood Park	£450
Take Note Community Singers	£450
East Community Assembly	
Hollingwood Residents Association	£500
Hollingwood Bowling Club	£238
Rock Youth Club	£200
Active Youth Group (Community Transformation)	£200
Community Transformation (Staveley Youth Camp)	£250
Barrow Hill Community Group	£150
Brimington Gardeners Association	£200
Colin Deaton Table Tennis Academy	£165
Friends of St. Andrews, Barrow Hill	£200
Inkersall Allotments	£200
Buzy Beez Craft Group	£200
Staveley Armed Forces and Veterans Association	£200
Wingfield Railway Club	£200
West Community Assembly	
Loundsley Green Community Trust	£500
Friends of the Inkerman	£499
Loundsley Green Church Childrens Activity Week Group	£400

- 3.1.3 In addition to the minor grants, funding agreements with partner agencies have been working really well with Derbyshire County Council awarding funding to a Walking for Health Group at Mastin Moor and Staveley Seniors, and Derbyshire Constabulary awarding funding to the Kickr project.

- 3.1.4 We have been working with Derbyshire Councils on the Derbyshire Armed Forces Community Covenant funding bids. The Volunteer Centre was the first group in Chesterfield to successfully draw down funding from the Armed Forces Community Covenant pot. £10k will be coming into Chesterfield for the "Through their Eyes" written and oral history project. We have also been assisting Staveley Armed Forces and Veteran Association in their bid to the Armed Forces Community Covenant fund to help fund the annual Armed Forces event at Poolsbrook Country Park.
- 3.1.5 We are working with two separate angling clubs from Chesterfield to Viridor for grant funding. If successful, the funding will be used for River Rother bank protection.
- 3.1.6 For 2014/15, £1,500 has been allocated to each Community Assembly area to support small local projects in the 'Minor Grant' scheme. The maximum award is £200 per project. The Community Chest which will be launched in April aims to fund projects that contribute to the Community Assembly Action Plan priorities. The minimum grant award from the Community Chest is £1,000 per project and the maximum is £5,000 per project. There will be two opportunities each year to apply for Community Chest funding, and each tranche will award £20k in grant funding.

3.2 Grant Funding

- 3.2.1 In appreciation of the work being done by organisations, the Council decided to maintain the level of grant funding from the previous year for 2013-2014 to ensure continued quality of provision at a time of unprecedented demand for the services of these organisations. Chesterfield Borough Council awarded £276,160 of funding to organisations through Service Level Agreements, and a further £22,370 through small grants, totalling around £300k of grant funding. The Community Assemblies now offer grant schemes for local organisations.

3.3 Work for Yourself Programme

- 3.3.1 The Work for Yourself Programme is a scheme that helps local residents with long-term health conditions or disabilities who want to start their own businesses.
- 3.3.2 Together with Bolsover District Council, we secured investment of a further £424,000 into the 'Work for Yourself' programme. This means we have been able to extend the programme up to the end of 2015. Since the project started it has helped in the establishment of 42 local businesses so far with a further 26 people moving into full time employment. Currently, over 202

individuals have been or are currently being supported to consider self employment as a route.

3.3.3 The programme, which is funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and investment from the two councils, is delivered by Disability Dynamics and aims to help local people back into work and stimulate the economy. Everyone who takes part in the scheme has their own Business Adviser who offers help and advice throughout the programme.

3.4 Sport and Leisure

3.4.1 In acknowledgment of the impact that participation in sport and physical activity has in tackling health inequalities, the Council is building a modern sports centre to replace Queen's Park Sports Centre that will deliver a significantly better customer experience. One of the exciting aspects of the project is the partnership with Chesterfield College. The scheme to build the new sports centre will be done in partnership with Chesterfield College.

3.4.2 In February 2013 the Council approved a new build scheme for Queen's Park Sports Centre. The project is currently underway and will deliver a new facility on the nearby Queen's Park Annexe opening in 2015.

3.4.3 Over the past 12 months, we have significantly expanded our capacity to deliver a community outreach sport and physical activity programme and put enhanced arrangements in place with partners. Highlights include:

- The Active Chesterfield Partnership has been created to bring key local organisations together to collectively improve participation in sport and physical activity.
- A number of new posts have been created through external funding – Village Games Community Activator, Pregnancy and Early Years Officer, Walking for Health Officer.
- The Pregnancy and Early Years project was used as a model of best practice at the launch of the new Active Derbyshire Plan in December.
- We worked with the Schools Sports Partnership to enable them to introduce an additional Partnership Development Manager to work with development of young people in schools and linking with community activity.
- "Facilities For All" have been appointed in partnership with the School Sports Partnership to work on a 3 year programme aimed at developing 18 new sports clubs for young people in the Borough.
- We have introduced a new Disability Cycling Hub at Queen's Park in partnership with Wheely Fun Wheels, School Sport Partnership and Aiming High. There are a range of bikes for children and adults with

disabilities at the hub which is run by staff who provide training and guidance on using the bikes.

- Creation of Swim Chesterfield working with local organisations and the Amateur Swimming Associations which has seen the Chesterfield Swimming Club swimmers excelling at all levels from local to national level.

3.4.4 The indoor sports facilities have also been busy with a review of branding and “Active Chesterfield” being adopted by the service. Programmes have been successfully reviewed to provide a range of activities such as Swimfit. Health and Fitness Memberships have risen to over 3,600 across Queen’s Park Sports Centre and the Healthy Living Centre – record numbers for several years. The Sport and Leisure webpages have been refreshed and new Facebook and Twitter feeds are becoming popular.

3.4.5 As a result of consultation and feedback, we have installed WIFI at both sports centres, revised the annual membership packages, and upgraded technology we use. This means we now offer improved advance booking arrangements, online booking and payments including fast track entry to sites being introduced to improve the overall customer experience and value for money.

3.4.6 The first of an annual programme of fitness open days took place this year, and was received very positively with high attendances from existing and new customers.

3.5 *Parks and Open Spaces*

3.5.1 The Eastwood Park Restoration Project is now complete, but we are continuing to make the following improvements to the Park:

- Provide an events and activities programme that people of all ages and abilities can take part in.
- Provide opportunities for local people of all abilities to take part in volunteering activity at the Park.
- Provide training opportunities to capacity build in the local community e.g. organising an event, basic gardening skills
- To enable local people of all abilities to take part in the Community Garden with support and advice given on how to "Grow Your Own" food.
- To provide a new accessible Multi Sports Pavilion for use by local sports teams and clubs as well as publicly/disabled accessible toilets.

3.5.2 During 2013/2014, as part of parks masterplanning process, we have been consulting with school children about King George V Playing Fields and

Manor Road Park to find out what they like best about the parks, if there is anything preventing them from using them, and what improvements they would prefer to be made to the parks.

3.6 Housing

3.6.1 Over the last year we have taken the following action in response to what tenants say is most important to them:

- Introduced iHome, a smartphone application for Chesterfield tenants that allows them to access housing services through their smartphone at any time, day or night.
- Spent the Estate Improvement Budget in consultation with Area Panels
- Introduced the Tenant Challenge Panel to deliver tenant scrutiny
- Increased the Capital Improvement Programme to £18.6m
- Implemented changes to the Allocation Policy to assist households affected by the welfare reform changes
- Proactively assisted households to move to more suitable and affordable properties
- Continued working towards meeting all the requirements of the Respect ASB Charter for Housing by becoming involved in diversionary schemes that are aimed at preventing ASB
- Continued to work closely with the Police Safer Neighbourhoods Teams
- Retained the Derbyshire Support and Accommodation Team's Contract for the Floating Support Service and restructured the service to provide an enhanced support and response service

3.6.2 Over the next year, we are planning to:

- Improve how we track complaints
- Establish a programme of regular mystery shopping exercises to test services
- Use the new mobile office to increase local involvement of tenants
- Offer repair appointments on Saturday afternoons
- Replace the district heating system at Barrow Hill
- Introduce a self-referral process for some minor adaptations
- Help households who want to move who are affected by welfare reform
- Work in partnership to reduce rough sleeping and homelessness
- Reduce the number of days taken to resolve ASB cases
- Introduce an ASB contract between ourselves and people who report ASB
- Seek opportunities for projects that improve the environment, particularly those that help inter-generational understanding and provide a focus for residents to engage with other residents
- Increase awareness of the health and environmental costs of dog fouling

- All homes owned by the council will reach the Government's Decent Homes standard by March 2015.

3.6.3 This year, we also asked tenants to complete a satisfaction survey about the Housing Service. 87.5% of respondents said they were happy with the service they receive from the council as a landlord- a 10.1% increase from the 2008 survey – while 80% were satisfied with the maintenance carried out in their homes. 82.7% were happy with the standard of their homes – and increase of 5.4% from a similar survey held in 2008.

3.6.4 In 2012/2013, 286 homes benefited from minor adaptations and improvements as a result of disabled facilities grants and investment by the Council in home repair assistance. A further 183 major adaptations were carried out on council homes. This programme enables people to remain living independently in their own homes for as long as possible.

3.6.5 Chesterfield Borough Council has subscribed to the HomeSwapper mutual exchange service. HomeSwapper holds details of people wanting to complete mutual exchanges within Chesterfield as well as details of those wishing to complete mutual exchanges from other areas. We anticipate that HomeSwapper will be of great help to those affected by welfare reform and that more households who are under occupying accommodation will register for a mutual exchange.

3.6.6 The Chesterfield Home Improvement Agency continues to provide grant aid and also loans to help home owners and landlords with home repairs, to bring empty properties back into use and, through disabled facilities grants, to enable people to remain living independently in their own homes for as long as possible.

3.6.7 Over the past year, the Careline service has received the following calls:

Careline calls 2012/2013	
	Number of calls
Requiring the Police	86
Requiring the Fire Service	159
Requiring a Doctor	1026
Requiring an Ambulance	412
Where a customer had fallen	1030
Requiring an out-of-hours Mobile Warden visit.	2517

The Council's Careline is an alarm monitoring system that is available to anyone living within the Borough of Chesterfield, who may consider themselves vulnerable and in need of assurance and security. The alarm can be used around the home day or night to summon help for a variety of reasons.

3.6.8 In 2012/2013, 1158 households received face-to-face advice from the Homelessness Prevention Service, and the service prevented or relieved homelessness from 201 of those households. By continuing to invest in preventative measures, we are able to prevent homelessness two and a half times as often as accepting households under the statutory homelessness provisions.

3.7 Community Safety

3.7.1 The Community Safety Partnership continues to deliver innovative programmes to tackle crime and disorder.

3.7.2 In April 2013, the Community Safety Partnership launched a new project called 'Victims First' which focuses on supporting victims and sharing information with other agencies about the most vulnerable people in our society. Part of the Victims First Project was the introduction of the ECINS system which enables multi-agency information sharing.

3.7.3 The Street Pastor project continues to utilise volunteers who engage with vulnerable people in the night time economy, providing support and reassurance at a time where individuals are often at their most vulnerable, and a place of safety when required.

3.7.4 We have also launched the School Pastor Project this year. School pastors provide an adult presence at times in the school day when children may feel vulnerable. They also support the school in reducing instances of anti-social behaviour. As well as patrolling at the end of the school day, School Pastor teams may also be involved in mentoring schemes, leading assemblies and running reading clubs.

3.7.5 This autumn we will see the introduction of the new Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act. This Act contains amendments from the 2003 Anti-social Behaviour Act. The purpose of the new Act is to introduce simpler, more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour that provide better protection for victims and communities by reducing the current 19 ASB tools and powers to 6. The new Community Trigger and Community Remedy will empower victims and communities, giving them a greater say in how agencies respond to complaints of anti-social behaviour and in out-of-court sanctions for offenders. The Act will also tackle irresponsible dog ownership, the use of illegal firearms by gangs and organised criminal groups, strengthen protection for victims of forced marriage and those at risk of sexual harm, and amend the port and border security.

3.8 Arts

3.8.1 In May, Chesterfield Borough Council held a Community Arts Festival which featured a wide range of performing and visual arts from North Derbyshire.

The events took place over a number of days and at various venues across the town centre. The main attractions included *The Candy Girls* – a major Pomegranate Youth Theatre/Writers project, *Pick & Mix Dance Party* which provided a focus for Art in the Park community outreach workshops, adult dance groups and musicians, and other outdoor events and street theatre took place in Rykneld Square.

3.8.2 It is estimated that the following number of people participated in the Community Arts Festival weekend:

- Pomegranate: Participants: 306, Audience: 1104
- Winding Wheel: Participants: 423, Audience: 1085
- Other: Participants: 212, Audience: 1199

3.8.3 The Museum hosted a ‘Votes for Women’ event as part of the Chesterfield Arts Festival, where professional re-enactors took on the roles of a suffragette and a policeman to explore the struggles in the campaign for the right of women to vote before the First World War.

3.8.4 The Museum also hosted a ‘Chop Suey’ exhibition in May. The Heritage Lottery funded project was developed by the Chinese Big Society UK and features the stories of Chinese immigrants who came to the local area as kitchen labourers between 1950 and 1970. The aim of the project was to record these stories and make sure they are available for future generations.

3.8.5 A new piece of theatre is currently being developed called *Cradle to Grave*, in partnership with Derbyshire County Council Intergenerational Officer. It includes stories about an A and E Department and the NHS written by the Pomegranate Playwriting Group who are 50+, and will be performed by the youth theatre and some 50+ performers.

3.8.6 Another theatre project currently being developed with playwright, Louise Page, is a piece looking at people in Chesterfield at the time of the Second World War who were German, and how the War changed the way they were treated even though they had lived in Chesterfield a long time. We have made a link with our twinning town Darmstadt who are interested in working with us on this project.

3.9 *Market Hall*

3.9.1 This year the refurbishment of Chesterfield's Victorian Market Hall has been completed, and since reopening in October, has been recognised as ‘UK’s best small indoor market’ by the National Association of British Market Authorities. We are extremely proud that the Market Hall now includes a Changing Places facility which can be accessed by visitors to the Market Hall and the town centre. Changing Places toilets are different to standard disabled toilets as they include extra features, eg. a height adjustable adult-

sized changing bench, a tracking hoist system, or mobile hoist, and space in the changing area for the disabled person and up to two carers. This means that the town centre is accessible to people with profound and multiple learning disabilities and other disabilities, as most accessible toilet facilities do not provide this level of facilities.

3.10 *Twining - Tsumeb*

3.10.1 Chesterfield has had a formal twinning link with Tsumeb in Namibia since 1993. Tsumeb Family Support Centre, in Chesterfield's Namibian twin town, is supported by several Chesterfield organisations, including Soroptimist International, the



Chesterfield Tsumeb Association, Brookfield Community School and a former Mayor's Appeal. Funds raised here have helped to equip this centre for women and children who are at risk of domestic abuse. The photo shows the 2013 annual march by people in Tsumeb in support of the work done by the Family Support Centre.

4. EMPLOYEE TRAINING

4.1 Corporate Equalities Training: We continue to deliver a Corporate Equality Induction to all new employees and Councillors, and an Equality Refresher Course to update the Council's existing employees about our equality values and the role they play in ensuring that the Council continues to promote equality in accordance with the Equality Act 2010. We also deliver an Equality and Diversity training programme for volunteers at the Council and can offer bespoke training for service areas. Employees that attend the Corporate Induction are asked to complete a course evaluation. During 2013/2014, when asked how effective the induction is in ensuring Equality and Diversity is embedded within the Council services, 91.5% of attendees said that the Equality and Diversity Induction was 'good' (the top answer).

Feedback from the Equality Refresher Course, which has been delivered in a range of service areas, has also been very positive with 92% of attendees rating the overall course as 'good', having met their needs, and being aimed at the right level. We also received the following comments about the training:

“Equality and Diversity session was very thoughtful - good exercises and encouraged interaction - very engaging”

“very fun and interactive”

“excellent interactive fun presentation”

“learning about equality and diversity was valuable”

“session was really good”

“very interesting”

“fun course”

“more in depth than you first think”

4.2 Chesterfield Borough Council Project Academy: We continue to run the successful Project Academy scheme which provides an opportunity for employees to be seconded to the Business Transformation Service, for up to a year. During this time they are trained in project management and other skills. The training includes both formal training and ‘on the job’ experience of project management. Candidates are teamed up with a mentor and are taken off their day job during the life of the secondment. At the end of the training programme the graduates will return to their service area with a new set of skills and experience which can be applied to help deliver future projects. The scheme is helping to develop our workforce and future potential.

In recognition of the success of the Project Academy, Chesterfield Borough Council won the Best Employee and Equality Initiative prize at the Association of Public Service Excellence (APSE) 2013 Annual Service Awards.

During the first six months of the programme, the Project Academy has delivered:

- More than £650,000 of capital savings
- More than £135,000 of annual revenue savings
- Delivered more customer focused services
- Reduced inefficient working practices
- Given us a pool of in-house staff with the right skills to deliver key projects
- Motivated and engaged staff

4.3 Welcome for All: Employees working in the Council’s venues (Winding Wheel and Pomegranate Theatre) have received ‘Welcome All’ training this year. ‘Welcome All’ is a training course designed for the tourism industry

with a specific focus on providing high quality customer service for people with disabilities.

4.4 Mentoring: This year, we have launched a new mentoring scheme giving our employees the opportunity to either be a mentor or a mentee. Both mentors and mentees received training from East Midlands Councils on how to get the most out of a mentoring programme. 24 people have been accepted onto the scheme, from a wide range of roles across the Council. The scheme has been particularly popular with female and younger employees.

4.5 Springboard: A Chesterfield Borough Council employee has also participated in Springboard, a national women's personal development programme. The programme enables women to identify the clear, practical and realistic steps that they want to take to make a better world for themselves at work and home, whilst building the practical skills and confidence to take these steps. The programme focuses on the following areas:

- realistic self-assessment
- aspects of being a woman
- identifying priorities
- assertiveness skills
- setting practical yet stretching goals
- improving health
- stress management
- presenting a positive image
- improved communication skills
- building better relationships
- building networks

4.6 Functional Skills: A number of our employees have participated in the Maths and the English course, receiving a Functional Skills qualification, either as a stand alone qualification, or as part of an apprenticeships programme.

4.7 Apprenticeships: There are a number of employees currently undertaking a Level 2 or 3 Apprenticeship as part of their ongoing learning and development in a range of disciplines eg. Leisure management. In addition, two people are undertaking an Apprenticeship in Business Administration at the Innovation Centres, and nine people are undertaking Craft Apprenticeships based with the Housing Service.

4.8 Pre-retirement Planning: 50 employees have completed the Planning a Positive Retirement course during the last year. This training supports people to build and plan to fund a new lifestyle, make the most of their money, and protect assets.

4.9 District Councils Networks: The District Councils Network (DCN) which represents 198 district and borough councils, is a national scheme aimed at younger local authority employees wanting to be the Council managers and leaders of the future. The DCN programme consists of conferences, mentoring and networking and information sharing. Four conferences will be

held in London featuring high profile guest speakers from local government and associated sectors, as well as interactive workshops. Participants are also appointed a senior officer or Chief Executive as a mentor, to focus on career development and advice.

- 4.9.1** Each district and borough Council is able to nominate one candidate for the scheme. Legal Officer Adelle Chapell took part last year. She said: “It has been a great experience, providing me with a positive insight into the future of local government and an excellent opportunity to meet and share experiences with other young local government officers.” This year Chesterfield Borough Council has nominated Will Thornhill, Assistant Green Spaces Officer to take part in the scheme.

5. EQUALITIES FRAMEWORK FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- 5.1** The Equalities Framework for Local Government is a national equalities development and monitoring tool for all local authorities. It provides a method for Councils to monitor performance on equalities, and is based on striving for continuous improvement.
- 5.2** Having successfully reached the Achieving Level of the Equalities Framework in February 2011 following a Peer Challenge, the Council made a commitment in its Corporate Plan to work towards the standards at the Excellent Level of the Equalities Framework.
- 5.3** During this year, we have made good progress towards reaching the Excellent Level. Having refreshed the self-assessment, we are confident that we now meet over 75% of the Excellent Level criteria in 26 of the 28 performance measures. We are developing an action plan to improve our work in promoting equality and address any areas where we could improve our practices in order to meet the standards within the Excellent Level.

6. EQUALITY ACT 2010 UPDATE

- 6.1** The Equality Act 2010 came into force on 1st October 2010, bringing together all anti-discrimination legislation to harmonise and strengthen the law to support progress on equality.
- 6.2** On 5 April 2011 the Public Sector Equality Duty (section 149 of the Equality Act) came into force in England, Scotland and Wales. The Duty requires public bodies to consider all individuals when carrying out their day to day

work – in shaping policy, in delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

- 6.3** Public bodies are required to publish information to show their compliance at least annually, and set and publish equality objectives at least every four years. Each year, the Council collates all of the information we hold about who is accessing our services, how satisfied people are with the services we provide, and information about our workforce in relation to equalities, and publishes it alongside our Equality Impact Assessments.

7. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

- 7.1** The Council is required to show that the relevant equality issues have been considered before changes are made to policies, projects, services, functions and strategies, or new ones are created. Chesterfield Borough Council does this through its robust Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) process. The EIA process enables us to look at our work in depth to see what impact it has on different equality groups, and to mitigate against any potentially negative impacts that are identified. Staff received training in the completion of EIAs ensuring that the process is embedded across all council services.
- 7.2** During 2013/2014, the Council undertook over 30 Equality Impact Assessments (EIAs) for a variety of Policy changes, strategies and projects. The EIAs were published with the relevant reports to the Council's Cabinet, and on our website.
- 7.3** Through the EIA process, we have been able to address any negative impacts on sections of the community and identifying opportunities to promote equality.

8. FURTHER INFORMATION

If you have any comments on our Equalities Annual Report or would like to request further information or copies of any of the documents highlighted in the report please contact:

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Policy Officer

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FOR PUBLICATION

REVIEW OF TOWN CENTRE EVENTS PROGRAMME (L000)

MEETING:	1. EXECUTIVE MEMBER FOR LEISURE, TOURISM & CULTURE 2. CABINET
DATE:	1. 10 APRIL 2014 2. 6 MAY 2014
REPORT BY:	HEAD OF REGENERATION
WARD:	ALL
COMMUNITY ASSEMBLY:	ALL
KEY DECISION NUMBER	394

1.0 **PURPOSE OF REPORT**

1.1 To review the programme of town centre events in light of the revised town centre budgets, and to establish principles for future events.

2.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

2.1 To endorse the continuation of an events programme to attract footfall and make the town centre more attractive and vibrant.

2.2 To approve the principles outlined in paragraph 5.1 that support the delivery of a town centre events programme.

2.3 To approve the revised Christmas lights display in the town centre.

2.4 To delegate the approval of an annual programme of events to the Head of Regeneration in consultation with the Executive Member for Leisure Culture and Tourism.

3.0 **BACKGROUND**

3.1 The budgets allocated to organising events in Chesterfield town centre are for Town Centre Entertainment, Festival and Christmas Illuminations. The total budget available for organising events was just over £80,000, including central costs.

3.2 **Town Centre Entertainment**

This budget provided Bank Holiday Markets and other town centre events such as the Well Dressing, entertainment in support of Love Your Local Market and the Day of Dance.

3.3 **Festival**

This budget was set up to organise the Chesterfield Arts and Market Festival but was later changed to fund the Community Arts Festival and the Market Festival.

3.4 **Christmas Illuminations**

This budget included the purchase, erection and dismantling of the Christmas lights, purchase of the main Christmas tree in the town centre and the organising of a lights 'Switch-on' event.

3.5 These events were organised by staff within Tourism, Markets and the Venues. Following phase 1 of the Regeneration restructure, all town centre events will come under the Tourism, Museums & Events service and it is anticipated that, within phase 2 of the restructure, some dedicated resources will be allocated to the delivery of town centre events.

3.6 As part of the Council's budget savings for 2014/15, in response to the reduction in central government funding to local authorities, it was agreed that a recurring saving of £30,500 on town centre events should be made. Consequently, future events programmes will be delivered within a budget of approximately £50,000.

4.0 **CURRENT SITUATION**

4.1 There are currently a number of pressures on town centres nationally, including low shop vacancy rates, out of town shopping centres such as Meadowhall and the increase in online shopping and click and

collect services. To compete with these pressures, Chesterfield town centre must be attractive and vibrant and events are one way of providing this.

- 4.2 The Council's current financial situation presents additional pressures and any events programme must perform well to increase local and visitor footfall in order to generate income for the local economy. Although these event impacts are less easy to measure, they can be assessed through car parking figures, visiting coach numbers and anecdotal evidence.
- 4.3 Cultural and Visitor Services works closely with Destination Chesterfield on their Incubation Street campaign, part of which is to encourage more local residents and visitors to support Chesterfield town centre. The 2013 Christmas marketing campaign, which promoted the town as a destination for shopping, events and entertainment. Their subsequent research showed that this campaign generated an estimated spend of £900,000 into the local economy and demonstrated the importance of an events programme.
- 4.4 The recent refurbishment of Chesterfield Market Hall provides new opportunities in terms of events. The Market Hall is performing well in terms of occupancy rates and this offer can be enhanced through events and entertainment inside the building to increase footfall.
- 4.5 The programming policy at the Venues has resulted in more high profile and West End shows such as 'Joseph' and 'The Mousetrap'. Rather than concentrating high impact shows in the few days of a Festival, the new programming policy is offering these shows throughout the year. This is an obvious improvement which negates the value of an Arts Festival so it was agreed by Cabinet that the Community Arts Festival should no longer take place.
- 4.6 The Tourism, Museums and Events Service is going through a restructure. Once the new structure is in place, the Service will be more suited to working with the Town Centre Operations service and to focus on increasing footfall and enhancing the visitor experience. An events programme has an important part to play in this.

5.0 **FUTURE PROGRAMME**

- 5.1 It is recommended that any future events programme in the town centre should seek to fulfil the following objectives to maximise the

budgets available and help tackle the pressures currently impacting on the town:

- Raise the profile of Chesterfield as a destination to shop and visit.
- Enhance the shopping experience.
- Increase footfall and spend in the town centre.
- Add to the vibrancy and vitality of the town centre.
- Compete with other shopping destinations.
- Increase dwell time in the town centre.
- Ensure that events are accessible to all.

5.2 **Enhancing Existing Markets**

5.2.1 Monday is a regular market day and markets are held on Easter Monday, Spring Bank Holiday Monday and August Bank Holiday Monday. These markets are combined with Table Top Sales to increase the offer and, whilst they are popular dates for both the market and the town centre stores, they are not representative of Chesterfield's regular market offer. Only a small proportion of licensed traders attend these events.

5.2.2 It is proposed that the Bank Holiday Markets will continue to take place with the Table Top Sales, supported by a smaller but free entertainment programme such as face painters, characters (Jeffrey the Giraffe from Toys R Us, Gullivers, etc) and other town centre events including trips up the Tower of the 'Crooked Spire'. Any money saved could be allocated to other market events within the programme.

5.2.3 A market is also held on May Day and this event is supported by a rally and gala, all of which is organised and promoted by the TUC.

5.2.4 Saturday is a popular market day which could benefit from entertainment to increase the vibrancy of the town centre. It is proposed that the budget of £3,440 normally allocated to Bank Holidays is diverted to provide a programme of Summer Saturday entertainment. This would support more licensed traders by increasing footfall to the Market. This option has been endorsed by the traders who have agreed to contribute £2,000 towards this programme from their promotions levy.

5.3 Speciality Markets

- 5.3.1 'Love Your Local Market Week' is a national campaign organised by the National Association of British Market Authorities. It is supported by Chesterfield and designed to attract both new traders and shoppers. As part of the town's participation in the event, it is proposed that an entertainment programme is provided throughout the week, in conjunction with offers to attract new traders.
- 5.3.2 Chesterfield Medieval Market is a recognised annual event that is well attended and attracts high numbers of visitors and coach parties. As the event takes place on a non-market day, all stall rents and other income, including the fun fair fee, pays for the entertainment and promotion. Consequently, it is proposed that this event continues to take place and opportunities will be explored on how other non-market days can best be used as event dates.
- 5.3.3 Due to the work on the Market Hall, Continental markets have not taken place in Chesterfield recently. It is, however, proposed that we work with providers to host Continental markets in the future. These must complement the existing traders and increase footfall. It is proposed that these will take place in future on High Street rather than Low Pavement. This will cause less interference with the licensed traders but will still enhance the atmosphere of the town centre.

5.4 Market Hall Events

- 5.4.1 There are two aspects to events in the Market Hall – those taking place in the mall and events in the Assembly Rooms.
- 5.4.2 Events in the mall could include Summer Saturday entertainers programmed to perform inside the Hall and in the Market Place. The Market Hall also makes an ideal location for 'indoor events' such as Chesterfield Cake Competition, the display of the Johnson's Paint Trophy and the school traders competition. It is proposed that, in future, the dressing of Chesterfield's well will take place in the Market Hall. All these events will increase footfall through the Market Hall.

5.4.3 It is also proposed to organise events in the Assembly Rooms. These could include a Food Fair, Craft Fair, etc which would attract income from those renting stalls at the event. These would be self-financing and add to the retail offer of the town.

5.5 Chesterfield Market Festival

5.5.1 This event takes place over 3 days during the Derbyshire schools' October Half Term, and is a popular Festival. It includes a series of events to support the Thursday Flea Market and the General Market on Friday and Saturday. It attracts higher car parking figures and visiting coaches and, consequently, it is proposed that this event is continued.

5.5.2 The licensed traders support the Festival and are confident that it attracts footfall into the town centre. As with the Summer Saturday programme, they have also agreed to contribute £2,000 towards the development of this event from their promotions levy.

5.5.3 In the past, this event has focused on the outdoor market, but it is proposed that future Festivals will incorporate a programme of activity in the Market Hall.

5.5.4 The Festival benefits from other town centre events during the 3 days it is taking place, including Chesterfield Ghost Walks (which are self-financing from ticket sales) and trips up the 'Crooked Spire'.

5.6 Christmas

5.6.1 In 2013 the Chesterfield town centre Christmas illuminations display and switch-on event cost £55,330. Although the switch-on event attracts large crowds and the lights display enhances the town centre environment, it is difficult to assess the direct economic impact of the event.

5.6.2 Such a large expenditure on a discretionary service is not sustainable in the long term, given the pressures on the Council's budget, due to the reduction in central government funding. It is, therefore, suggested that a programme of changes are implemented and that sponsorship is sought to help support the cost of the event.

- 5.6.3 It is proposed that future displays will focus on the core shopping areas – New Square, Market Place, High Street, Burlington Street, Rykneld Square, Low Pavement and the lower part of Glumangate. In order to reduce the cost of the erection and dismantling of the Christmas lights, it is suggested that the supporting wires, power supply cables and mounted fittings remain in place in some of the secondary shopping areas such as Corporation Street, Soresby Street and the Shambles.
- 5.6.4 Sponsorship will be sought to pay the £5,000 cost of buying, transporting, erecting and dismantling the real Christmas tree in New Square, as well as carrying out health and safety checks. If this is unsuccessful, there is an option to instead install a 10 metre artificial blade tree, which was previously located in Rykneld Square. It is proposed to continue the ‘Switch-on’ event but reduce the entertainment programme.
- 5.6.5 These proposals will result in a saving of just under £17,000. Any sponsorship gained will enable the event to be enhanced.

5.7 Other Events

- 5.7.1 Well Dressing is an ancient custom unique to Derbyshire and it attracts both domestic and overseas visitors to the county from May to September. Chesterfield Well Dressing raises the profile of the town and attracts footfall and visiting coaches. It involves both the dressing of the well in the Market Hall and the display of the finished dressing on the Town Pump, which adds colour to the town centre. A well dressing is also displayed at the Parish Church. It is proposed that this event continues to take place in September.
- 5.7.2 Chesterfield Ghost Walks are popular events that take place during the Market Festival (to benefit from the publicity surrounding the event) and are self-financing through ticket sales, so will continue as they currently do.
- 5.7.3 Guided walks through the town centre are arranged as part of the annual Chesterfield Walking Festival in May and include the Art Trail and Murder Walks, as well as the Ghost Walks.

These walks are cost neutral so, again, will continue as they do now.

5.8 Opportunities to develop the events programme will be considered as they arise and their viability will be assessed both against the proposed objectives outlined in paragraph 5.1 and the cost of delivering the event.

6.0 **CONSULTATION**

6.1 The programme of events are discussed at regular intervals with both the Market Traders Consultative Committee and the Chesterfield Town Centre Forum.

7.0 **EVALUATION**

7.1 It is proposed that all future event programmes are monitored and evaluated by comparison of car parking figures and numbers of visiting coaches attracted to the event. Although footfall figures are collected annually in the town centre, unfortunately, they cannot be used to assess the direct impact of the event programme.

7.2 Face-to-face customer satisfaction surveys do take place annually at both the Museum and the Visitor Information Centre. In future, these will incorporate questions to help assess the impact of events.

8.0 **FINANCES**

8.1 The available budget in 2014/15 is as follows:

Town Centre Entertainment	3,440
Festival	10,072
Christmas Illuminations	37,520
Total	51,032

8.2 In addition, the licensed traders have committed a sum of £4,000 to support the events programme, in particular the Summer Saturdays and the Market Festival.

8.3 Although this represents an overall reduction in the budget of £30,500, the proposals contained in this report would result in a programme of events that meet the objectives outlined in paragraph

5.1. Income and sponsorship will be sought wherever possible to enhance the programme.

9.0 **RISK MANAGEMENT**

Description of Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Action	Resultant Likelihood	Resultant Impact
Events not supported by market traders	M	H	Consultation to take place with market traders	L	L
Town centre footfall is reduced	L	M	Promotion of events through social media, website and advertising	L	L
Expected income not achieved	L	M	Dedicated resource allocated to developing events	L	L
No sponsorship obtained	M	H	Pursue all possible sponsorship options but programme can be delivered within budget	L	L

10.0 **EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)**

10.1 A preliminary EIA has been carried out on the proposed town centre events programme and because there are no negative impacts on any of the equality groups, a full EIA is not necessary.

11.0 **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED**

11.1 The Council could decide that, in future, a programme of town centre events does not take place in Chesterfield. However, one of the aims of the Council's Corporate Plan is to attract more visitors to the borough, and the aims of the town centre events programme align with this objective.

12.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

12.1 To endorse the continuation of an events programme to attract footfall and make the town centre more attractive and vibrant.

- 12.2 To approve the principles outlined in paragraph 5.1 that support the delivery of a town centre events programme.
- 12.3 To approve the revised Christmas lights display in the town centre
- 12.4 To delegate the approval of an annual programme of events to the Head of Regeneration in consultation with the Executive Member for Leisure Culture and Tourism.

13.0 **REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 13.1 The events programme supports the Council’s priority of attracting more visitors to the Borough.
- 13.2 To support the events programme through income and sponsorship with the aim of making more events self-financing.
- 13.3 To provide a mechanism for approval of the events programme in order to meet publicity deadlines in external publications.

You can get more information about this report from Alyson Barnes (01246 345775).

Officer recommendation supported/not supported/modified as below or Executive Member’s recommendation/comments if no officer recommendation.

Signed

A Serjeant

Executive Member

Date

10 April 2014

Consultee Executive Member/Support Member comments (if applicable)/declaration of interests

Agenda Item 10

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