

## Key Monitoring Indicators

World Heritage Sites have an obligation to ensure that their outstanding universal value is being maintained over time and interpreted to the public. To achieve this, monitoring indicators have been put in place, tailored to the specific values of each World Heritage Site. The data will be used for the annual report to stakeholders and the periodic report compiled every five years for UNESCO.

The aims of such monitoring indicators are:

- to assess the state of preservation & interpretation of the site in a given year and measure change over time (recording)
- to provide detailed data to the site managers so that they can improve the protection, interpretation & management of the site (informed action)

The information collected for the indicators is used to help measure impact against the World Heritage Site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, approved by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in 2010.

That Statement of Outstanding Universal Value reads: *The cultural landscape of the Derwent valley was where the modern factory system was developed and established, to accommodate the new technology for spinning cotton developed by Richard Arkwright and new processes for efficient production. The insertion of industrial establishments into a rural landscape necessitated the construction of housing for the workers in the mills, and the resulting settlements created an exceptional industrial landscape. The change from water to steam power in the 19th century moved the focus of the industry elsewhere and thus the main attributes of this remarkable cultural landscape were arrested in time.*

All UK World Heritage Sites have been encouraged to base their own key indicators on an extensive list of generic indicators compiled by ICOMOS UK. The Partnership has selected the indicators relevant to this site and agreed responsibilities for each indicator with key stakeholders. These indicators will be reviewed as part of the 2012 Management Plan Review and assessed as to how appropriate and achievable they are for the DVMWHS.

The following indicators cover the period **April 2011 to March 2012**.

Theme	Indicator	Assessment
<b>CONSERVATION</b>		
<b>Protection</b>	1. Size of the WHS (ICOMOS INDICATOR 16)	The DVMWHS covers 1260 hectares. There have been no changes to the boundary in the period covered.
	2. Existence of a buffer zone (ICOMOS INDICATOR 17)	A buffer zone for the DVMWHS does exist and has been in place since inscription in December 2001. The buffer zone covers 4314 hectares.
	3. WHS Policy in the Planning Development Framework (ICOMOS INDICATOR 1)	<b>EAST MIDLANDS REGIONAL PLAN (RSS8)</b> The Government published its National Planning Policy Framework on 27 March 2012 as part of its reforms to make the planning system less complex and more accessible, to protect the environment and to promote sustainable growth. The Government also intends to revoke regional spatial strategies, including the East Midlands Regional Plan (EMRP), through the provisions of the Localism Act. At the current time, however, the EMRP remains part of the development plan and is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.  The EMRP contains a reference to the Derwent Valley Mills WHS as a vital component of the region's cultural heritage (para 3.3.6). Policy 12 requires that development should respect environmental constraints and, in this context, mentions in particular the DVMWHS and the surrounding countryside. Policy 26 requires that development should ensure the protection, appropriate management and enhancement of the Region's natural and cultural

		<p>heritage. It requires the application of the principle that the Region's internationally and nationally designated natural and historic assets should receive the highest level of protection.</p> <p><b>LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS</b> District and borough councils are responsible for preparing plans and policies for the development and use of land (excluding minerals and waste) in their council areas. Derbyshire County Council prepares local planning policies for minerals and waste development. Local planning authorities prepare their development plans (known as Local Development Frameworks) and determine planning applications in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework, Circulars and the EMRP (see 4 below).</p> <p><b>MINERALS AND WASTE PLANS</b> The Derby and Derbyshire Minerals and Waste Local Plans contain policies which protect interests of acknowledged environmental importance, including the World Heritage Site.</p>
	<p>4. Planning guidance for development in the WHS (ICOMOS INDICATOR 18)</p>	<p>In due course, all policies in each Local Planning Authority's Local Plan will be replaced by new policies in the Local Development Framework (LDF). The earliest this is anticipated to happen is late 2012, subject to councils' response to the Localism Act which was given royal assent in November 2011. In the meantime, all relevant Local Plan policies have been "saved" that are needed to determine planning applications and guide development.</p> <p>The World Heritage Site is covered by policies in the Local Plans for the five planning authorities: Derbyshire Dales District Council, Amber Valley Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Derby City Council and Derbyshire County Council.</p> <p><b>Derbyshire Dales</b></p> <p>The Derbyshire Dales Adopted Local Plan (2005) includes 'saved' policies relating to the protection of listed buildings, conservation areas, archaeological sites and heritage features, landscape character, features important within the landscape and for the conservation of historic parks and gardens. Policy NBE 25 relates specifically to the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site. For full details, policies can be accessed at <a href="http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/planning-a-building-control/planning-policy/adopted-local-plan-2005/248-local-plan">http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/planning-a-building-control/planning-policy/adopted-local-plan-2005/248-local-plan</a></p> <p>The District Council's approximate timetable for public consultation on its draft Local Plan is February 2013 with an expected adoption date of February 2014.</p> <p>In addition Derbyshire Dales District Council has Supplementary Planning Documents relating to: Conversion of Farm Buildings; Shop Fronts &amp; Commercial Properties; and Landscape Character.</p> <p><b>Amber Valley</b></p> <p>The saved policies of the adopted Amber Valley Borough Local Plan (2006) includes a policy relating to the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, its buffer zone and Management Plan. Policy EN7 also relates to landscape character areas and includes reference to the presence and pattern of historic landscape features. Policy EN32 states that planning permission will not be granted for development proposals that would have an adverse impact on the landscape character of a registered Historic Park and Garden.</p>

Amber Valley Borough Council has adopted Supplementary Planning Documents on Residential Development (which includes extensions and the conversion of farm buildings), Shop Fronts and Advertisements, Listed Buildings and Buildings in Conservation Areas and Development and Recreational Open Space.

### **Derby**

Until the new Local Development Framework is adopted, the saved policies of the City of Derby Local Plan Review January 2006 can be seen at

<http://www.derby.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/LandUsePlanning/Adopted+City+of+Derby+Local+Plan+Review.htm> . These include policy E29 which states that proposals which would have an adverse impact on the special character of the World Heritage Site will not be allowed, it also protects its setting. Policy E22 seeks to secure the retention, restoration, maintenance and continued use of locally important historic parks and gardens, these include Darley Park and Derwent Park. R6 allows for the conversion of existing buildings in the Darley Abbey Mills complex for certain uses to secure the retention, restoration, maintenance and continued use of listed buildings, providing they are compatible with its architectural and historic character, respecting its important contribution to the World Heritage Site. There is now an Interim Planning Statement to guide owners at the Darley Abbey Mills Site.

Saved policy MP4 in the Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan gives protection to interests of acknowledged environmental importance from irreparable or unacceptable damage resulting from mineral development proposals, including the DVMWHS. The Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan applies the precautionary principle relating to the risk of environmental damage from proposed waste development (Policy W4) and Policies W5, W6 and W7 give protection to identified interests of natural and built environmental importance, landscape and other visual interests. The saved policies and progress on preparing the Minerals and Waste Plans is available at

[http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/planning\\_policy/minerals\\_waste\\_development\\_framework/default.asp](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/planning_policy/minerals_waste_development_framework/default.asp)

Key documents to help in the development of supplementary planning documents within World Heritage Sites were issued in 2009/10:

- Protection of World Heritage Sites Circular (DCLG/DCMS) of July 2009
- Protection of World Heritage Sites Guidance Note (English Heritage – endorsed by Ministers)

### Core Strategies and Future Policies/Strategies

The English Heritage Guidance Note (paragraph 7.4) states: *It is essential that appropriate policies are included in the Core Strategy of the Local Development Framework. The Core Strategy can be complemented by a variety of other documents including area action plans and supplementary planning documents. These may cover a range of issues, both thematic and site specific, which may expand policy or provide further details to policies in a development plan document. Depending on the nature of the specific World Heritage Site, it may be appropriate to supplement policies in the Core Strategy in either Area Action Plans (AAP) or Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD). It is essential that both AAP and SDP are directly related to a policy in the development plan. Given the need to protect the setting of World Heritage Sites, appropriate policies should be included as appropriate in*

		<p><i>the Local Development Frameworks of planning authorities bordering a World Heritage Site as well as of the authority in which the site is located.</i></p> <p>It was recommended that all future policies and strategies relating to the area covered by a World Heritage Site should refer to OUV and the Statement of OUV, the latter being included as an appendix where possible. As Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) provide detail on policy, and don't make policy, it is important that the Statement of OUV, and the values and attributes of the WHS should be clearly stated and understood within any new policies and strategy documents.</p> <p><u>Buffer Zones</u> The English Heritage Guidance Note (paragraph 7.7) states: <i>A buffer zone is defined in the Operational Guidelines as "an area surrounding the World Heritage Site which has complementary legal restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the World Heritage Site". This is achieved through the planning system in the same way as for the World Heritage Site itself and World Heritage Sites and their buffer zones should be identified clearly in Local Development Framework maps and the regional spatial strategy plans.</i></p> <p><u>Call In Regulations</u> The English Heritage Guidance Note (paragraph 6.4) states: <i>The Town and Country Planning (England) Direction 2009 requires local planning authorities to refer to the Secretary of State any development proposals affecting World Heritage Sites which they are minded to approve but to which English Heritage has objected, that objection not having been withdrawn. This applies to development which would have an adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity, authenticity and significance of a World Heritage Site or its setting, including any buffer zone or its equivalent.</i></p>
	5. Designations (ICOMOS INDICATOR 19)	<p>There are 847 listed buildings in the WHS, and 400 entries on the Sites and Monuments Record.</p> <p>The percentage of the WHS protected by designations (including Scheduled Monuments; Conservation Areas; Local Wildlife Sites; Special Protection Areas; Special Areas of Conservation; Ramsar sites; National Nature Reserves; Sites of Special Scientific Interest; Local Nature Reserves) is 51.3%. The percentage of the buffer zone covered by the same designations is 31.7%.</p>
<b>Condition of site</b>	6. List and number of cultural features in poor condition (ICOMOS INDICATOR 2)	<p>A condition survey of key features based on the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS, including fixed point photography, has been achieved. It has been agreed this survey take place every five years, as part of the quinquennial review for the Management Plan. The next survey has been arranged for April 2012.</p> <p><b>Buildings at Risk</b> A general air of prosperity throughout the settlements of the World Heritage Site obscures several instances of significant buildings seriously at risk from neglect and under-use.</p> <p><u>Amber Valley</u> There are 11 buildings at risk in the Borough that lie within the World Heritage Site. The North Mill, Bridgefoot, Belper is the earliest example of a completely iron framed mill in the world and is currently in poor condition. The Borough Council is working with the owners and monitoring the situation but also preparing to take formal action should this be necessary.</p>

		<p><u>Derby</u>  There are a number of buildings at risk in the City that lie within the World Heritage Site.  A number of these are included within 3 entries on the English Heritage National Buildings at Risk Register (grade I and II* listed) which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Darley Abbey Mills (South complex) Long Mill and West Mill,</li> <li>▪ Darley Abbey Mills (North complex) North Mill, Engine House and Boiler House,</li> <li>▪ Darley Abbey Mills (North Complex) preparation building, cottage, workshop &amp; cart sheds. Old Lane, Darley Abbey.</li> </ul> <p>There are 2 entries on the (grade II listed) Local Building at risk register, which includes The Mill Manager’s House (and other listed buildings within the Darley Abbey Mill complex not covered by the entries on the National list above) and Darley Abbey Stables.  Within the buffer zone there are currently 2 entries on the English Heritage National List; Allestree Hall, St Helen’s House.</p> <p><u>Derbyshire Dales</u>  Planning permission and listed building consent have now expired for the reinstatement of the Aqueduct (valid until end of 2010). Whilst discussions have taken place with the Arkwright Society, the District Council and Derbyshire County Council, reinstatement is being delayed by the requirements of the Highway Authority. Talks are continuing with the Arkwright Society and Derbyshire County Council Highways Authority.</p> <p>At the beginning of 2011/12, the entries for the WHS within Derbyshire Dales District Council included :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Aqueduct, Mill Road</li> <li>- Buildings 17, 18 &amp; 26, Cromford Mill, Mill Road</li> <li>- Lea Bridge Cottages</li> <li>- Former Fishing Lodge, Mill Road</li> </ul> <p>Carlines Butchers, No 7 The Hill &amp; Outbuildings has been removed from Register</p> <p><u>Derby</u>  The entries for the WHS within Derby include the Darley Abbey Mill Managers House (grade II) listed.</p> <p><u>Erewash</u>  A condition survey of the Eaton Bank conservation area was completed in April 2011. 51 pre-WWII buildings were surveyed. 36 (70.6%) were in good condition, 15 (29.4%) were in fair condition. None were in poor or very bad condition. All of the buildings surveyed appeared to be occupied; hence no Buildings at Risk were identified at Eaton Bank.</p>
	<p>7. List and condition of natural features within the WHS (ICOMOS INDICATORS 3 &amp; 4)</p>	<p>The following are for the WHS and the Buffer Zone.</p> <p>All Woodland – 847.16ha of which 292.06 (34.47%) is currently being managed positively  Woodland made up of – 252.88 ha ASNW (42.85ha managed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 198.13ha PAWS (141.06ha managed)</li> <li>• 399.39ha Secondary woodland (105.52ha managed)</li> <li>• 5.76ha new (since 1980) woodland (2.63ha managed)</li> </ul> <p>All Semi-Natural grassland – 120.33ha  Of which –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30.33ha acid grassland</li> <li>• 10.32ha calcareous grassland</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 77.4ha neutral grassland</li> </ul> <p>This represents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14% of the total Ancient Woodland in Derbyshire</li> <li>• 13.7% of acid grassland in Derbyshire (outside PDNPark)</li> <li>• 11.4% of calcareous grassland in Derbyshire (outside Peak District National Park)</li> <li>• 15.7% of neutral grassland in Derbyshire (outside Peak District National Park)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Development pressure</b></p>	<p>8. Number of planning applications in the WHS (ICOMOS INDICATOR 15)</p>	<p><b>Derby City Council</b>  No. of Applications in the WHS = 12. No of Applications in the Buffer Zone = 102. Total = 114  <u>In WHS (not buffer zone)</u>  6 were approved with conditions; 2 was refused; 3 raised no objections; 0 were withdrawn.  Of these 12: 4 were for full planning permission; 2 were for Listed Building Consent; 3 was for applications regarding Trees in Conservation Areas; 1 was for Local Council own Development Reg 3; 1 related to telecommunications; 1 was for working with trees with a tree preservation order.  <u>In the Buffer Zone (102 Applications)</u>  54 were approved with conditions; 8 were granted; 14 were refused; 24 raised no objections; 1 was withdrawn.  Of these 102: 1 was for Conservation Area Consent; 1 was Listed Building Consent for alternations or demolition; 38 were for full planning permission; 13 was a Full Application for Article 4 works; 25 was for applications regarding Trees in Conservation Areas; 15 were for works to trees with Tree Preservation Orders; 1 was for variation of conditions; 4 related to telecommunications; 2 were Certificates of Lawfulness; 2 were non-material amendments.</p> <p><b>Derbyshire Dales District Council</b>  No of Applications in the WHS = 24. No of Applications in the Buffer Zone = 25. Total = 49  <u>In WHS (not buffer zone):</u>  15 were approved with conditions; 3 were refused; 2 raised no objections; 3 were permitted with no conditions; 1 was withdrawn; 2 were permitted with on conditions.  <u>In the buffer zone:</u>  14 were approved with conditions; 3 were refused; 1 raised no objections; 2 were permitted with no conditions; 4 were withdrawn; 1 was granted temporarily.</p> <p><b>Amber Valley Borough Council</b>  No. of Applications in the WHS = 141. In the Buffer Zone = 201. Total = 342.  <u>In the WHS (not buffer zone)</u>  116 were approved with or without conditions; 4 were refused; 5 were withdrawn;  Of these 38 were for Full Planning Permission; 14 were for Listed Building Consent; 1 were for Conservation Area Consent; 6 were for Advertisement Consent; 39 were householder applications, 10 were for a change of use, 4 were certificates of lawfulness of lawful use, 0 were high hedges and 3 were extension of time limit. 0 Applications were referred to ICOMOS UK.</p> <p><b>Erewash Borough Council</b>  No. of Applications in the WHS = 4.  3 were approved with conditions; 1 was withdrawn.</p> <p><b>Appeals</b>  No appeals were submitted within the World Heritage Site.</p>

<b>Change and Setting</b>	9. List of physical changes within the WHS, particularly with identified iconic views, & record of any loss (ICOMOS INDICATORS 5, 6, 9 & 46)	Over 40 monitoring views of the World Heritage Site were established and recognised by the Derwent Valley Partnership members in 2007/8. The establishment of a baseline reference in 2007/8 has allowed visual monitoring of these views to begin. It has been agreed this survey take place every five years, as part of the quinquennial review for the Management Plan. The latest survey therefore took place in April 2012, after the period covered by this report.										
<b>USES &amp; INTERPRETATION</b>												
<b>Population</b>	10. Number of people living in WHS (ICOMOS INDICATOR 28)	<p>Latest figures are for 2010:  World Heritage Site: 6,106. Buffer Zone: 28,140.</p> <p>Age breakdown:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>0-15</td> <td>WHS 926; BZ 4929</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16-29</td> <td>WHS 821; BZ 4189</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-44</td> <td>WHS 1260; BZ 5850</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45-59/64</td> <td>WHS 1799; BZ 8106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retirement Age</td> <td>WHS 1320; BZ 5065</td> </tr> </table>	0-15	WHS 926; BZ 4929	16-29	WHS 821; BZ 4189	30-44	WHS 1260; BZ 5850	45-59/64	WHS 1799; BZ 8106	Retirement Age	WHS 1320; BZ 5065
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<b>Tourism</b>	11. Number profile and satisfaction of visitors to the WHS (ICOMOS INDICATORS 8 & 10)	<p>In 2011-2012 the recorded visitors for Masson Mill (Museum &amp; Shopping Village), Middleton Top, High Peak Junction, John Smedley, Strutt's North Mill, Belper River Gardens, Cromford Mill, Derby Museums (Silk Mill, Pickfords and Museum and Art Gallery) were 523,686.</p> <p>A survey of visitors during the 2011 Discovery Days Festival showed that 88% ranked the event they were attending as very good or excellent. 99% of attendees who filled in the survey found the activities informative.</p>										
	12. Economic impact (ICOMOS INDICATORS 12 & 14)	For the period covered by this report, at Darley Abbey Mills 5 new businesses located to the mill complex and this created 15 new jobs; in Amber Valley 36 businesses were supported through a number of schemes by the local authority including business support information and workshops. In Derbyshire Dales, the district council does not record the information on the Tractivity system so no information is currently available.										
	13. Local Community Involvement (ICOMOS INDICATOR 37)	<p>Community groups which support one or more of the aims of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site include: The Arkwright Society; Friends of Cromford Canal; Belper Civic Forum; Belper Historical Society; Belper North Mill Volunteers; Darley Abbey Community Association; Darley Abbey Society; Friends of Belper River Gardens; Friends of Darley Open Spaces.</p> <p>There are about 60 active volunteers helping at the key mill sites. This increases dramatically during the Discovery Days Festival, when many more people volunteer their time and knowledge to provide over 100 activities over nine days.</p> <p>Community engagement projects are diverse and manifold across the site. Some are aligned closely with the work of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site team; others involve the work of partners but take place within the World Heritage Site itself and help promote the site. Specific examples of community engagement projects which have taken place in the reporting period include the development of a "cluster" groups of volunteers, local businesses and site representatives in the town of Belper to explore ways of encouraging local pride in the world heritage site and to train local shop-keepers in ways to disseminate the site's offer to visitors to the valley. This will be developed in other parts of the site over the coming year. A further example of community engagement also in Belper was the planning group set up for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, which the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site team was heavily involved in and which included volunteers, the local historical society, the town council, the borough council,</p>										

		<p>church and charitable organisations in planning over several months.</p> <p>To mark the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Derwent Valley Mills' inscription, a public celebration was held in July 2011. Twenty five organisations from within the World Heritage Site took part to highlight their work, including arts and crafts, music and performance, a digital workshop, as well as heritage activities. It allowed the WHS Team to showcase the heritage assets as perfect backdrop for a whole range of activities.</p>
<p><b>Education and Promotion</b></p>	<p>14. Educational resources and activities (ICOMOS INDICATOR 11)</p>	<p>On the run up to the 2011 Discovery Days, presentations were given at school assemblies to nine schools along the valley, to 2055 pupils. This is almost double the number of schools visited the year before, and involved promoting the festival to three times as many children and young people. The young people received a general presentation about the history of Derwent Valley Mills, an explanation of "Outstanding Universal Value", World Heritage Status and the reasons for the site being included by UNESCO in this category. They were also told about the key historical figures involved in the development of the mills such as Richard Arkwright, Jedidiah Strutt and the Evans family. The young people were also shown "... to where it begins..." a short video artwork commissioned by the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Partnership from local artists Illuminos. The film celebrates the beauty, history and diversity of the valley using music and a narrated poem. Following the showing of the video the children and young people collected words and phrases that they felt illustrated the atmosphere of their world heritage site. All then received a Discovery Days programme to take home.</p> <p>A project was established through the winter and spring of 2011-12 which involved pupils from four primary schools and two secondary from Derby City and Derbyshire working with the Derbyshire Poet Laureate Matt Black, local musicians from the folk group Mills and Chimneys and the professional Midlands-based educational orchestra Sinfonia Viva. The project used the World Heritage Site as a catalyst to enable the children and young people to write poems and song lyrics which they then set to music. The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site team organised two "inspiration days" when all the pupils visited the mills at Cromford and Masson, learning about the history of the mills and the creative energy and imagination that led to their creation.</p> <p>For a fourth year the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Education Group worked collaboratively with trainee teachers from Derby University. Members of the group offered a full day's training session to trainee teachers on the subject of "learning opportunities outside the classroom and planning a school visit". The event involved training on the logistics of organising a trip from booking a bus to perusing bus timetables and associated budgeting, how to undertake risk assessments, and how to access, assess and make appropriate use of learning resources and materials at different parts of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site.</p> <p>As in previous years, the Derbyshire Environmental Studies Service has actively supported the Derwent Valley Mills to develop information and interpretation materials, designing new activities and resources that will help to enhance the learning experiences on site at the mills and around the communities in the valley. In particular the Service co-ordinated the content, design and production of a publication called "Bringing Learning to Life: Key Stage 1 and 2 for 2012" This learning leaflet highlighted a partnership between the the key sites of Masson, Cromford and Strutt's North Mill and the</p>



		<p>Environmental Studies Service in offering specially designed learning days. The courses would be offered by trained teachers from the service aiming to provide new opportunities to bring learning to life at these sites. The leaflet also detailed the opportunities to access free training from the World Heritage Site's Learning Co-ordinator. The leaflet was distributed to all schools across Derbyshire to try and encourage school groups to access the world heritage site, and informed readers of how to access the site by train.</p>
	15. Number of visitors to website (ICOMOS INDICATOR 35)	<p>The <a href="http://www.derwentvalleymills.org">www.derwentvalleymills.org</a> website continued to provide a globally-accessible source of in-depth information about the Derwent Valley Mills during 2011/12. Data is unavailable for April to November 2011, but over the remaining five months of the period covered in this report, there were 9463 visits to the website by 8253 visitors; in all, 35,735 pageviews. Visits accessed the website from 78 countries. The new WHS Facebook page has a small but growing number of followers (85) and the Twitter account is followed by 1175 people..</p>
<b>Sustainable transport</b>	16. % of visitors arriving or travelling within the WHS by other means than car (ICOMOS INDICATOR 40)	<p>Trying to establish a percentage of people not using a car to visit and move around the WHS has proven to be difficult, as so much movement within the Site is not recorded. However, the popularity and reliability of the hourly Derwent Valley Line train service has continued during 2011/12. During 2011/12, 94% of trains have run to time and there has been an overall 7% increase in passenger journeys at local stations. Over the last four years comparing the number of passenger journeys in 2011/12 with 2007/8 (before the hourly timetable) there has been an overall 108% increase in passenger journeys. The increases by station are Ambergate 102%, Belper 119%, Cromford 98%, Duffield 145% and Whatstandwell 78%.</p> <p><b>Discovery Days</b> 5% of visitors questioned during the Discovery Days weekend said they had used the bus or train to travel, whilst 15% had walked.</p>
<b>Green agenda</b>	17. Environmental policy (ICOMOS INDICATOR 42)	<p>Units of electricity produced by Hydro-power from turbines at the mill sites in the DVMWHS, between April 2011 and March 2012 are as follows: Milford - 687,330 kW Belper - 961,319 KW Masson - 473,500 kW</p> <p>The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions saved can be calculated in two main ways. A general offset in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be calculated using a 0.43 multiplier per mega Watt hour, or an offset in emissions that would have been produced by a coal fired power station can be calculated using a 0.86 multiplier per mega Watt hour.</p> <p>These methods give us a figure of either 912 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> saved per year as a general offset or 1825 tonnes per year as an offset against what would have been produced by a coal fired power station.</p>
<b>Climate change</b>	18. Number of floods (ICOMOS INDICATOR 43)	<p>Objective 10 of the Derwent Valley Mills WHS Management Plan states: 'Ensure that effective measures are in place to deal with risks and hazards that may threaten the site'. The Environment Agency has identified significant parts of the Derwent Valley floodplain which should remain undeveloped, thereby allowing for emergency water storage capacity in the event of flooding, helping to protect more vulnerable sites within the valley. Emergency Flood Plans are in existence, which refer to the World Heritage Site under "Special Considerations". These plans are regularly reviewed by the relevant Emergency Planning Authority.</p> <p>There were no serious flooding incidents in 2011/12 within the DVMWHS.</p>

<b>MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>WHS management</b> (All in ICOMOS INDICATOR 7)	19. Management Plan	A Management Plan does exist for the Derwent Valley Mills WHS. This was adopted in 2002, with amendments in 2003 and again in 2007 following the quinquennial review. The next review will be in 2012.
	20. Steering Group	The World Heritage Site is managed by a Board of ten, replacing a partnership of local authorities, agencies and local organisations which managed the site from 2001-2010 and now acts as a supporting forum. A Technical Panel to discuss management issues has now been disbanded, but new supporting panels have been established.
	21. Officer or WHS team	<p>A Director for the Derwent Valley Mills WHS began in post on April 1 2011. The full-time permanent posts of Heritage Co-ordinator and Business Services Assistant were joined by a Development Co-ordinator (in July 2011) and Learning Co-ordinator (in September 2011).</p> <p>World Heritage Site Coordinators – job description: To manage on behalf of the Derwent Valley Mills Partnership the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (DVMWHS) in accordance with the 1972 World Heritage Convention to which HM Government is a signatory. To develop the Derwent Valley Mills Management Plan and co-ordinate its implementation; provide a key point of contact for the World Heritage Site; and seek financial resources for core funding and development of projects to implement the Management Plan.</p> <p>Business Services Assistant – job description: To support the WHS team in delivering the objectives of the DVMWHS Management Plan.</p>