



Peak District National Park Authority Local Development Plan

Annual Monitoring Report

2015-2016

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Executive summary

2016 represents 10 years from the base date of the Core Strategy. As the Core Strategy was only adopted in October 2011 first full monitoring year was 2012/13. Nevertheless, to allow consideration of progress, this year's AMR presents data for housing delivery from 2006, showing also progress at a spatial (landscape) scale. The Core Strategy estimated delivery of between 615 and 1095 homes in designated settlements by 2026 with an additional 190 estimated outside these settlements (e.g. agricultural dwellings and change of use or conversion). Data shows 700 homes have now been completed between 2006 and April 2016 with more committed (with planning permission) some of which are also under construction.

Key enhancement sites highlighted in the Core Strategy (in Bakewell, Bradwell and Hartington) are all now the subject of planning applications with the Newburgh engineering site in Bradwell having recently received planning permission supported by an adopted Neighbourhood Plan. Unlocking these strategic sites is a key aim of the Core Strategy and the Authority is working hard to achieve the best results in these important settlements both for National Park purposes and community sustainability.

Progress on appeal is encouraging and demonstrates the consistency of the Core Strategy with national policy. The percentage of appeals allowed in the year 2015/16, at 24% is lower than the previous 5 years with only 7 allowed and 22 dismissed out of 29 decisions. The total number of appeals has dropped, particularly from the very high level of 2010/11 (immediately prior to Core Strategy adoption). Those appeals which have been allowed have been cases where a site specific judgment by the Inspector has been different from that of the Authority. There have been no appeals allowed which were fundamentally contrary to policy or which raised wider policy issues. This is welcome and shows that the Authority's decisions and its policies are generally being supported by the Planning Inspectorate.

As with the previous monitoring years a number of permissions have again been recorded within the Natural Zone and while these are small-scale and related to existing property the impact of this trend is being monitored in order to consider the implications for the wildest parts of the National Park. Similarly a number of low level developments are recorded within flood zone areas although these have not added any significant built footprint.

A number of decisions made by the Authority have firmly tested adopted policies included some which have been recorded as contrary to policy. As with the previous monitoring period this includes a number of conversion schemes involving traditional buildings. This has helped drive the review of development management policy.

Changes in national policy have meant that the ability to require sustainability standards such as the Code for Sustainable Homes is no longer possible. Nevertheless adopted policy and supplementary guidance is influencing the take up of sustainability measures. Data shows the impact of policy over a range of sample months and the report also highlights the recent take up of innovative farm technologies such as anaerobic digestion plus roof and ground mounted solar panels. Another aspect of community sustainability is the ability to retain local services and through this monitoring period only losses have been identified in professional services, with other gains noted particularly in terms of retail provision.

In June 2016 the Secretary of State confirmed the Prohibition Order and upheld the restoration scheme proposed by the Authority in respect of the Backdale area and the restoration scheme agreed between the Authority and the landowner in respect of Wagers Flat, which now form part of the Order.

Monitoring has highlighted areas of concern within development management policy. Close dialogue with parishes and members over the past 4 years, has allowed a new development management policy document to be drafted. This gives clarity on the approach to a full range of policy areas including areas which have tested policy over recent years such as affordable housing definitions, replacement dwellings, conversion of traditional buildings, farm based development and business in the countryside. It is anticipated that later in 2016 the Authority will consult on its new development management policies and create a full and up to date Local Plan for National Park. Once this is completed attention will again return to a full review of strategic policies.

1. Introduction

The National Park Authority adopted the Core Strategy in October 2011. The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) monitors policies in the Core Strategy. This involves monitoring National Park Planning Policy with a focus on the longer-term direction of travel for spatial development with the National Park (see page 157 of the Peak District National Park Authority Core Strategy for the Monitoring Framework).

This AMR relates to the period from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. Its purpose is to monitor progress on preparing documents in the Local Development Plan, and the extent to which policies in the current Plan, (which during that period comprised the adopted Core Strategy and saved policies of the Local Plan adopted 2001), are being achieved.

Following the Localism Act in March 2012 the statutory requirement for local planning authorities to produce an Annual Monitoring Report was removed, while retaining the overall duty to monitor. Authorities can now choose which targets and indicators to include in the report as long as they are in line with the National Planning Policy Framework and relevant UK and EU legislation. Guidance from Planning Advisory Service (an advisory agency for the department of Communities and Local Government) confirms that in future the report's primary purpose will be to consider and share the performance and achievements of the Planning Service with the local community.

Although the AMR will have a greater focus on local issues and data, monitoring will continue to be aligned with the [National Park Management Plan](#) and other district, county and national monitoring indicators to highlight how delivery in the National Park contributes to both the socio-economic welfare of the wider Peak District and to a range of local and national priorities for action (such as social housing and health issues).

The boundary of the Peak District National Park (PDNP) does not align to other administrative boundaries. Data to fit the Park boundary has been used where available. In other cases, a 'best fit' geography has been used based on the smallest geographical areas for which data is available. The National Park Authority (NPA) continues to press for data available to Local Authorities from government related sources to be made available to National Park Authorities (NPAs) on the same basis, to avoid the additional costs currently incurred.

AMRs are structured to reflect the policies and objectives of the Core Strategy and consider delivery at a spatial scale, addressing the 3 broad character areas set out in the plan. Moreover, in addition to the normal collection of data it will utilise qualitative descriptions to reflect on the "direction of travel" for Core Policy and the Plan as a whole, as well as recording particular planning cases that have tested the intent of policy. A first review will take place into the achievement of policies upon completion of the Development Management Policies document, anticipated for 2017. The Core Strategy will have operated for 5 years in October 2016.



2. Spatial Portrait and Progress at a Spatial Scale

The National Park is a complex tapestry of different landscapes but there are three distinct areas: the less populated upland moorland areas and their fringes (the Dark Peak and Moorland Fringes); the most populated lower-lying limestone grasslands and limestone dales and the Derwent and Hope Valleys (the White Peak and Derwent Valley); and the sparsely populated mixed moorland and grassland landscapes of the south west (the South West Peak). The challenges for spatial planning in the National Park broadly fall into seven closely related themes:

- Landscapes and conservation
- Recreation and tourism
- Climate change and sustainable building
- Homes, shops and community facilities
- Supporting economic development
- Minerals
- Accessibility, travel and traffic

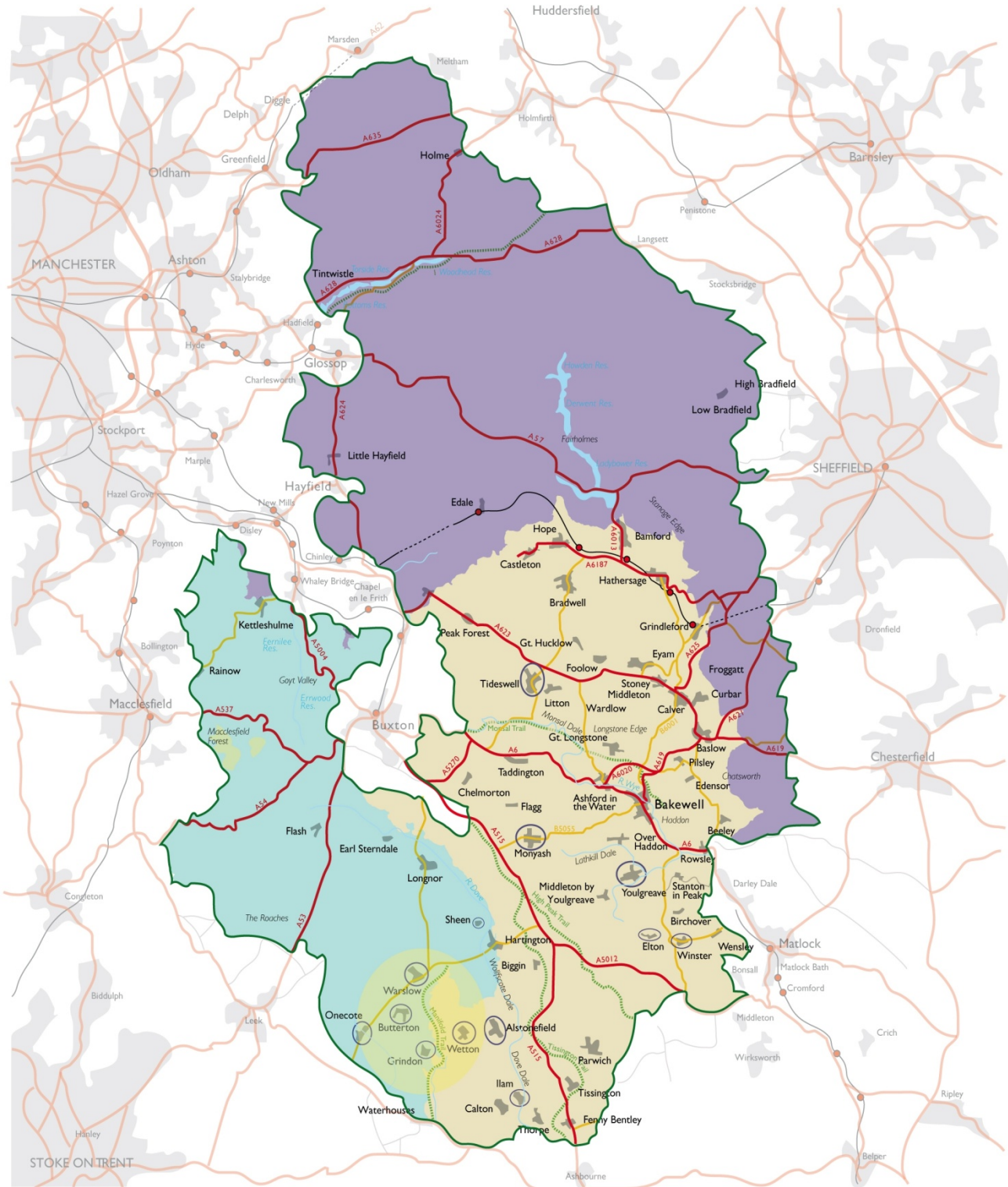
A full spatial portrait was included in the adopted Core Strategy to describe the spatial issues affecting the National Park at the time of production. This provides a baseline set of conditions and background against which Core Policies were developed. Policies may then be viewed as a strategic response to help achieve the statutory purposes of the National Park and in doing so to also provide a framework for the delivery of sustainable forms of development.

For the purposes of effective monitoring the Authority is keen to record annually the contextual changes occurring around the National Park and its Core Strategy so that a proper consideration may be given to the performance of policies and their relevance to the National Park and the issues facing it.

Hence this section provides an update of spatial issues and challenges across the 7 themes highlighted above.

During this period the Authority also finalised its draft development management policies which will work alongside and in support of the Core Strategy. The process not only helps in the positive management of development but also maintains the dialogue on planning issues with communities, businesses, land owners and statutory bodies to ensure that policies are relevant and as consistent as possible with the National Planning Policy Framework.

Spatial Portrait



- Dark Peak and Moorland Fringes (DSI, LI)
- White Peak and Derwent Valley (DSI, LI)
- South West Peak (DSI, LI)
- Poorest overall access to services
- Wards with highest level of second and holiday homes

2.1 Spatial Vision

Early in the process of developing the LDF Core Strategy, the consultation around issues was closely entwined with the developing National Park Management Plan. The result was broad support to use the same vision for the Management Plan and Core Strategy documents. The vision in the spatial plan should always be based on the NPMP.

This principle was retested during the examination into the Core Strategy. The key issue was that over time, should the Management Plan Vision change, this may leave the spatial strategy vision out of date. As such explanation was included in the Core Strategy to say:

“This Core Strategy is the principal document of the Local Development Framework (LDF), and provides the spatial planning expression of the National Park Management Plan (NPMP) 2006-2011 and its successors. The NPMP established a vision, which the Core Strategy builds upon in the spatial vision and outcomes at Chapter 8. At the time of adoption of the Core Strategy, the NPMP is being reviewed, taking account of the new influences on the overall vision. Further reviews will take place during the life of the Core Strategy. The revised Management Plan vision should be read in conjunction with this Core Strategy. The National Park Authority is confident that an enduring relationship between the LDF and the NPMP (and its successors) is a sound approach to maintaining a relevant spatial vision and strategy”

The Vision for the National Park was developed in the current National Park Management Plan for 2012-17 and reads as follows:



During consultation on the Core Strategy, several detailed suggestions were made to amend the spatial objectives. The overriding advice from the Government and Planning Advisory Service has been the need to develop an increased spatial, “place-based” approach to developing objectives and ultimately, policies. Consideration of this and comments by stakeholders has led to the development of more area based spatial objectives for the Core Strategy.

During 2016 work has begun to review the current National Park Management Plan with the intention being the main vision and objectives will be retained.

2.2 Spatial Outcomes and Objectives

The spatial outcomes for the Peak District National Park are that by 2026:

- Landscapes and Conservation

The valued characteristics and landscape character of the National Park will be conserved and enhanced.

- Recreation and Tourism

A network of high quality, sustainable sites and facilities will have encouraged and promoted increased enjoyment and understanding of the National Park by everybody including its residents and surrounding urban communities.

- Climate Change and Sustainable Building

The National Park will have responded and adapted to climate change in ways that have led to reduced energy consumption, reduced CO₂ emissions, increased proportion of overall energy use provided by renewable energy infrastructure, and conserved resources of soil, air, and water.

- Homes, Shops and Community Facilities

The National Park's communities will be more sustainable and resilient with a reduced unmet level of affordable housing need and improved access to services.

- Supporting Economic Development

The rural economy will be stronger and more sustainable, with more businesses contributing positively to conservation and enhancement of the valued characteristics of the National Park whilst providing high quality jobs for local people.

- Minerals

The adverse impact of mineral operations will have been reduced.

- Accessibility, Travel and Traffic

Transport sustainability for residents and visitors will have been improved in ways that have safeguarded the valued characteristics of the National Park.

Area-based Spatial Objectives have then been drawn up to highlight the way that Core Policies are expected to lead to a different outcome in different areas of the National Park to reflect the variety of landscape types, community characteristics and local priorities.

The Authority is keen to develop the capacity to monitor at this spatial scale and will be working with partners as part of the review of the landscape Strategy and Action plan. The recent acquisition of the Earthlight GIS tool by the Authority will greater assist the aspiration to monitor and present information spatially.

Spatial Objectives

Dark Peak and Moorland Fringe

Landscapes and Conservation policies will:

- Protect the remoteness, wildness, open character and tranquillity of the Dark Peak landscapes
- Protect and manage the Eastern Moors upland landscapes including through the promotion of the Moors for the Future Project
- Seek opportunities to manage and enhance cultural heritage, biodiversity, recreational opportunities and tranquillity whilst maintaining the open character
- Manage the landscapes to mitigate the impacts of climate change
- Seek opportunities to protect and manage the tranquil pastoral landscapes and the distinctive cultural character of the Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe
- Seek opportunities to enhance recreation opportunities, woodlands, wildness, and diversity of more remote areas
- Protect and manage the settled, cultural character and the biodiversity and recreational resources of the Dark Peak Western Fringe whilst maintaining strong cultural associations with the Dark Peak landscapes

Recreation and Tourism policies will:

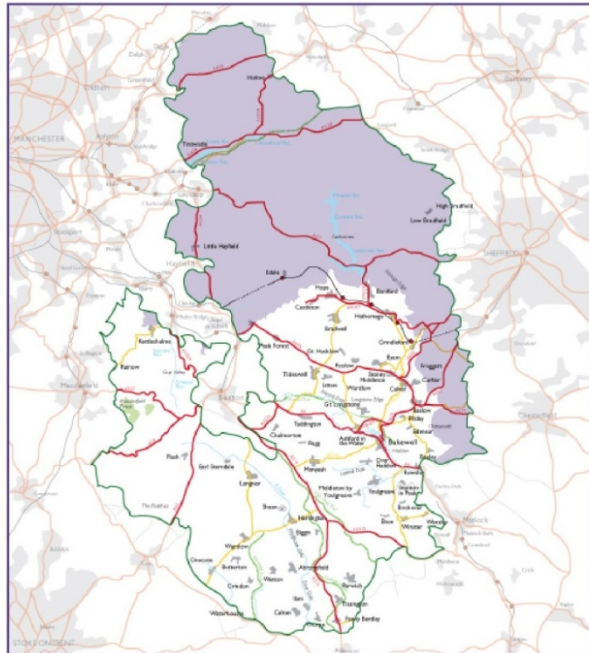
- Enable development of appropriate sites and facilities at key sites such as the Hope Valley, Stanage Edge, the Upper Derwent, Langsett and Longshaw
- In countryside locations between the remoter moorlands and surrounding urban areas, limit development to appropriate signage and interpretation, in line with the Recreation Strategy, Interpretation Plan and Working with People and Communities Strategy
- Help constituent councils to use the potential for activity that addresses poor health and improves equality of opportunity
- Support tourist accommodation that is particularly suited to the wilder and quieter areas, such as back-pack or farm-based tent and caravan sites

Climate Change and Sustainable Building policies will:

- Support work to protect peatland and promote its role as a carbon sink
- Support work to manage floodplain landscapes to increase flood storage and enhance biodiversity
- Protect open skylines, long views and semi-natural moorland expanses Support work to protect peatland and promote its role as a carbon sink

Homes, Shops and Community Facilities policies (in the context of the Development Strategy (DS1)) will be able to support:

- The provision of affordable homes for local need and consolidate services in the following settlements Edale,



Hayfield, High Bradfield, Holme, Little Hayfield, Low Bradfield, and Tintwistle

- The provision of between 35 and 75 homes in Edale, Hayfield, High Bradfield, Holme, Little Hayfield, Low Bradfield and Tintwistle (depending on identified capacity) with perhaps an additional 35 outside these settlements, agricultural dwellings and change of use or conversion.

Economy policies will:

- Support agricultural and land management businesses that conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the landscape.
- Support diversification of agriculture and land management businesses
- Encourage the effective re-use of traditional buildings of merit

Minerals policies will :

- no specific outcomes for this area

Accessibility, Travel and Traffic policies will seek to ensure:

- The Woodhead route will be safeguarded but without accepting the principle of a new or reinstated railway
- Opportunities will be taken to increase public transport, particularly if they are integrated with recreational and leisure activities
- The TransPennine Trail will be retained
- The A628 Tintwistle bypass route will not be protected

White Peak and Derwent Valley

Landscape and Conservation policies will:

- Protect and manage the distinctive and valued historic character of the settled, agricultural landscapes of the White Peak, while seeking opportunities to enhance the wild character and diversity of remoter areas
- Protect and manage the settled, agricultural character of the Derwent Valley landscapes, seeking opportunities to enhance wooded character, cultural heritage and biodiversity
- Manage floodplain landscapes to increase flood storage and enhance biodiversity
- Protect and manage the tranquil pastoral landscapes and distinctive cultural character of the Derbyshire Peak Fringe through sustainable landscape management, seeking opportunities to enhance woodlands, wetlands, cultural heritage and biodiversity

Recreation and Tourism policies will:

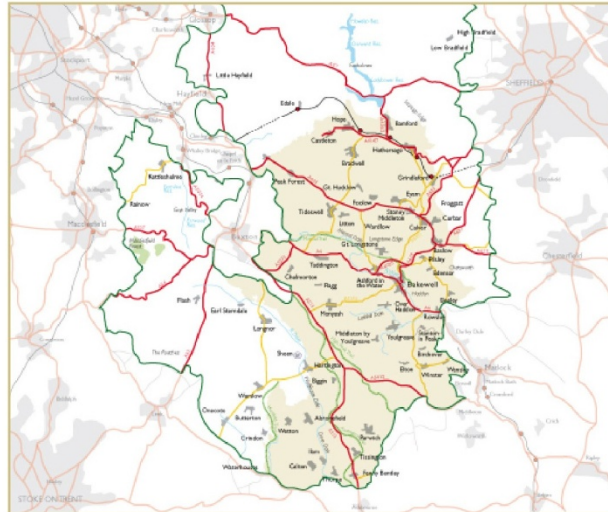
- Support the development of appropriate facilities in recognised visitor locations such as Bakewell, Castleton, the Hope Valley, Dovedale, Chatsworth and Ilam
- Support work that maintains and fills gaps in the rights of way network
- Protect the recreational value of the Manifold, Tissington, and High Peak trails
- Retain the continuity of the Monsal Trail and explore its further potential
- Consolidate Bakewell's role as a tourist centre and a hub from which to explore other attractions
- Support the change of use of traditional buildings to visitor accommodation
- Enable a new hotel in Bakewell

Climate Change policies will:

- Support work to manage floodplain landscapes and enhance biodiversity

Homes and Communities policies (in the context of the Development Strategy (DS1)) will be able to support:

- The provision of between 550 and 890 homes, affordable homes for local need and consolidate services in the following settlements Alstonefield, Ashford, Bakewell, Bamford, Baslow, Beeley, Biggin, Birchover, Bradwell, Calver, Castleton, Chelmorton, Curbar, Earl Sterndale, Edensor, Elton, Eyam, Fenny Bentley, Flagg, Foolow, Froggatt, Great Hucklow, Great Longstone, Grindleford, Hartington, Hathersage, Hope, Litton, Middleton by Youlgrave, Monyash, Over Haddon, Parwich, Peak Forest, Pilsley, Rowsley, Stanton in Peak, Stoney Middleton, Taddington, Thorpe, Tideswell, Tissington, Wardlow, Wensley, Wetton, Winster, and Youlgrave (depending on identified capacity)



with perhaps 125 outside these settlements, agricultural dwellings and change of use or conversion

Economy policies will:

- Support business start-up and development particularly where it creates high skill - high wage jobs in the places shown on the key diagram
- Retain and enhance the role of Bakewell as a market town and centre for agricultural business
- Safeguard employment sites in sustainable locations such as Bakewell, Tideswell and through the Hope Valley, but consider redevelopment of lower quality employment sites in less sustainable locations for other uses including mixed use
- Support agricultural and land management businesses that conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the landscape
- Support diversification of agriculture and land management businesses;
- Encourage the effective re-use of traditional buildings of merit

Minerals policies will:

- Allow the underground working of fluorspar ore from Watersaw and Milldam Mines whilst resisting proposals for fluorspar working by opencast methods

Accessibility, Travel, and Traffic policies will seek to ensure:

- The line of the Bakewell relief road will not be safeguarded
- Opportunities will be taken to enhance services on the Hope Valley Railway Line, particularly if they demonstrate a lasting decrease in private cars on adjacent roads
- The Matlock to Buxton route will be safeguarded but without accepting the principle of a new or reinstated railway
- The Monsal Trail will be retained

South West Peak

Landscape and Conservation policies will:

- Protect and manage the distinctive historic character of the landscapes
- Seek opportunities to celebrate the diverse landscapes
- Enhance recreation opportunities, woodlands, wildness and diversity of remoter areas

Recreation and Tourism policies will:

- Manage off-road recreation so that legitimate uses and users can enjoy the area without damaging the landscape or other peoples' enjoyment of it
- Support measures to improve visitor access into and around the area

Climate Change policies will:

- Support work to manage floodplain landscapes and enhance biodiversity
- Support work to protect peatland and promote its role as a carbon sink

Homes and Communities policies (in the context of the Development Strategy (DS1)) will be able to support:

- The provision of affordable homes for local need and consolidate services in the following settlements Butterton, Calton, Flash, Grindon, Kettleshulme, Longnor, Rainow, Waterhouses, and Warslow
- The provision of between 30 and 130 homes in Butterton, Calton, Flash, Grindon, Kettleshulme, Longnor, Rainow, Sheen, Waterhouses and Warslow (depending on identified capacity) with perhaps an additional 30 outside these settlements, agricultural dwellings and change of use or conversion.

Economy policies will:

- Seek to retain an appropriate range of employment sites in sustainable locations such as Longnor and Warslow
- Support agricultural and land management businesses that conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the landscape
- Support diversification of agriculture and land management businesses
- Encourage the effective re-use of traditional buildings of merit

Minerals policies will:

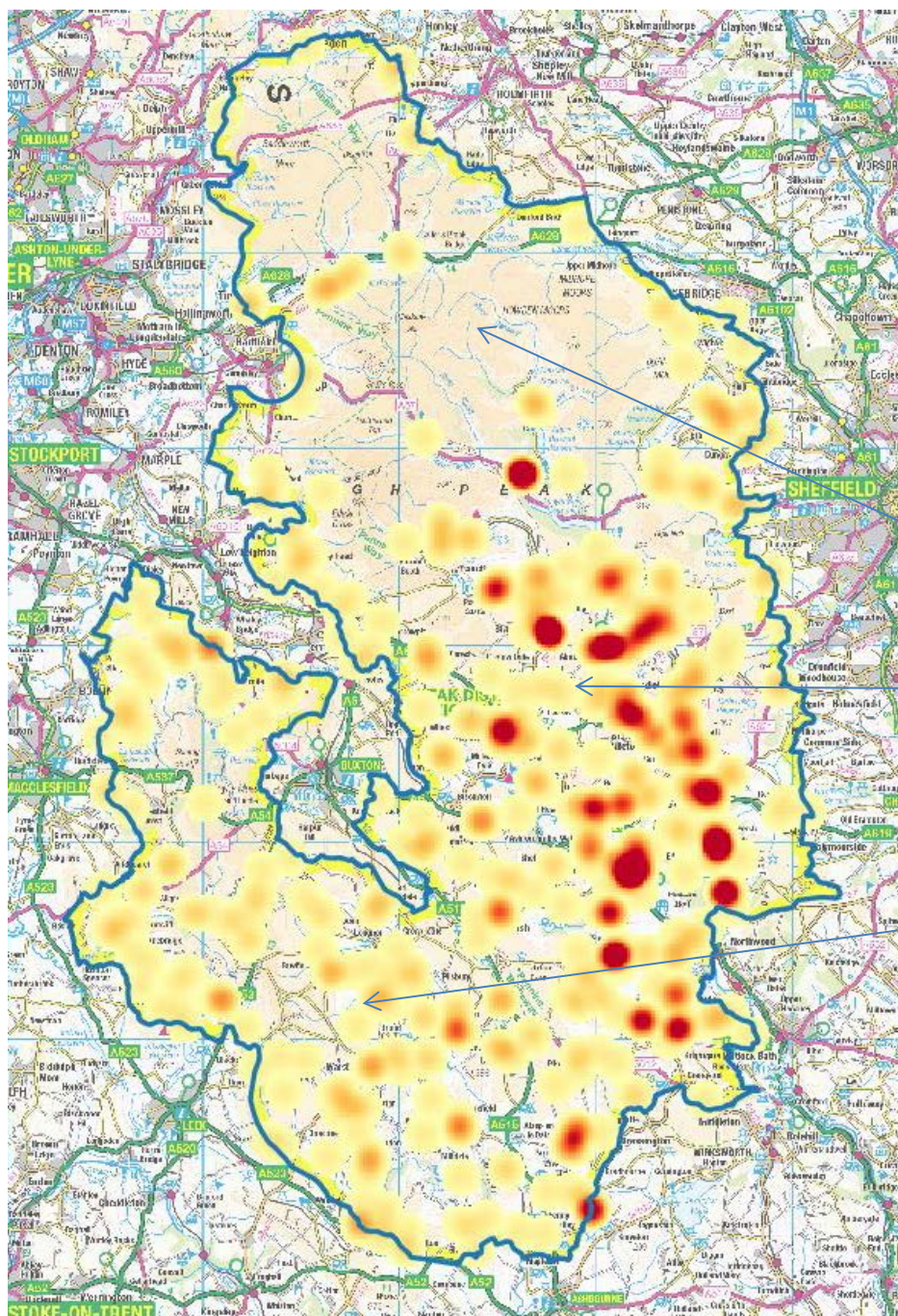
- No specific outcomes for this area

Accessibility, Travel and Traffic policies will seek to ensure:

- Increasing sustainable access for residents and visitors to key services, facilities and visitor places of interest



2.3 Progress at a Spatial Scale



Typical heat-map of activity with planning applications during monitoring year. Overall this continues a trend which reflects the landscape characteristics

Focus on fringes in and transport corridors in the Dark Peak

Greatest intensity in settled White Peak and Derwent Valley

Scattered low level development across South West Peak

The Dark Peak and Moorland Fringe

In the Dark Peak and Moorland fringe policies seek to protect the remoteness, wildness, open character and tranquility of the landscapes.

The dominance of national and international landscape designations including the Natural Zone mean the development potential is limited to the fringes of the Dark Peak and its transport corridors. The heat-map above gives an indication of this for the 2015/16 period. Conservation and enhancement of this area revolves around the

significant Moors for the Future landscape partnership which has recently secured additional funding from the EU life grant to continue the fantastic moorland restoration and legacy work.

A range of large scale infrastructure projects continue to be progressed across the Longdendale Valley following the line of the A628. The Authority is key partner with the Government looking at the potential for a tunnel to improve highway capacity across the National Park tracking broadly the current line of the A628. Government plans also include improvements to the existing A628 to include crawler lanes and signage. At the same time bids were made for undergrounding overhead high voltage power lines which have a significant presence and impact through this valley. The Authority was unsuccessful in its bid to underground the full length of valley power lines but has been successful in a smaller scheme to remove overhead wires at the Dunford Bridge (Barnsley side) of the Valley.

The Authority has maintained a range of discussions with neighbouring planning authorities under the Duty to Cooperate. Through 2015/16 dialogue has focused on Sheffield, Kirklees and Barnsley with consideration being given to the impact of development on the setting of the National Park (such as housing estates) and the positive opportunities for linking up recreational routes (green infrastructure paths and cycle ways).

During the monitoring period improvements to tourism facilities in gateway sites are noted involving a mountain bike track at Lady Canning's Plantation, Ringinglow (Sheffield), and new visitor facilities at Dovestones Reservoir (Oldham).

Neighbourhood plans are also progressing in this area with the adoption of the Chapel-en-le-Frith plan (High peak), support to the emerging Dore plan (Sheffield) and discussions to designate areas in Saddleworth (Oldham) and Holme (Kirklees).

The Authority has continued to support housing enabling work rolling out housing needs surveys in a range of villages across the High Peak (including Hayfield, Edale and Bamford).

White Peak and Derwent Valley

The White peak and Derwent valley represents the most populated parts of the National Park and across the many villages, farms and individual properties lies the greatest potential for development.

Policies seek to protect and manage the distinctive and valued historic character of the settled, agricultural landscapes of the White Peak and Derwent Valley, while seeking opportunities to enhance wild character, woodland cover, cultural heritage and biodiversity. The heat map above highlights the concentration of development into the White Peak and through the villages of the Derwent Valley.

The Authority continues to support housing enabling through new housing needs surveys and through brownfield enhancement sites. Completions have been achieved on a former quarry site in Birchover and an infill exception site in Youlgrave where a scheme of 8 affordable homes have been passed to a newly created Community Land Trust.

In Bradwell a long standing desire to redevelop the Newburgh industrial site was finally resolved in early 2016 with a planning approval for 55 homes and redeveloped industrial space. The approval was in accordance with a Neighbourhood Plan for Bradwell which was also adopted through the monitoring period.

In Bakewell the former Cintride factory site received planning approval for a new supermarket, while on the adjacent Riverside Business Park approval was granted in July 2016 for the first stage of redevelopment, replacing the older structures with modern business units. A further appeal for a 72 bed hotel on the Riverside site is also pending a decision.

A significant appeal is also pending at the former cheese factory site in Hartington. This is a key brownfield site in the National Park that could deliver environmental enhancement and community benefit with a proportion of affordable housing.

The Authority is supporting the Hartington and Bakewell communities in preparing a Neighbourhood Plan. During the monitoring period the Authority commissioned a study of employment land in Bakewell to support both the Neighbourhood Plan and emerging development management policies.

Close dialogue has taken place with Derbyshire Dales District Council under the duty to cooperate on plan making. A key issue for the district council is the ability to response to the objectively assessed need figure for housing. Owing to the fact that a large area of the Derbyshire Dales lies inside the National Park it has proved difficult for the District Council to find sufficient sites in its emerging Local Plan to compensate for the constrained figures arising in the National Park. The National Park Authority has considered the potential for further development in the Derbyshire Dales area of the Park over the next 20 years and provided an indicative figure of 400 additional homes which may be taken off the target in the Derbyshire Dales Plan.

Positive results have emerged with sustainability on farms with the first anaerobic digesters being approved in the White Peak during the monitoring period. Policy CC4 was specifically produced to encourage this means of utilising farm waste. The AMR details 3 applications now received in the Bakewell, Tideswell and Aldwark areas.

In terms of recreation and tourism policy, further approvals are noted for camping pods and shepherd's huts in the Alport and Grindon areas and further works

South West Peak

In the South West Peak policies seek to protect and manage the distinctive historic character of the landscapes and seek opportunities to celebrate their diversity. Opportunities are also sought to enhance recreation opportunities, woodlands, wildness and diversity of remoter areas.

The heat map above demonstrates the low level but scattered nature of development across the south west peak reflecting the character of farms and villages in this part of the National Park.

To assist these aims the South West Peak Landscape Partnership has worked hard during 2015/16 to submit a new bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund. The bid brings together 18 project ideas aimed at supporting the full range of landscape, heritage and biodiversity objectives as well as projects focused on community development and engaging with young people.

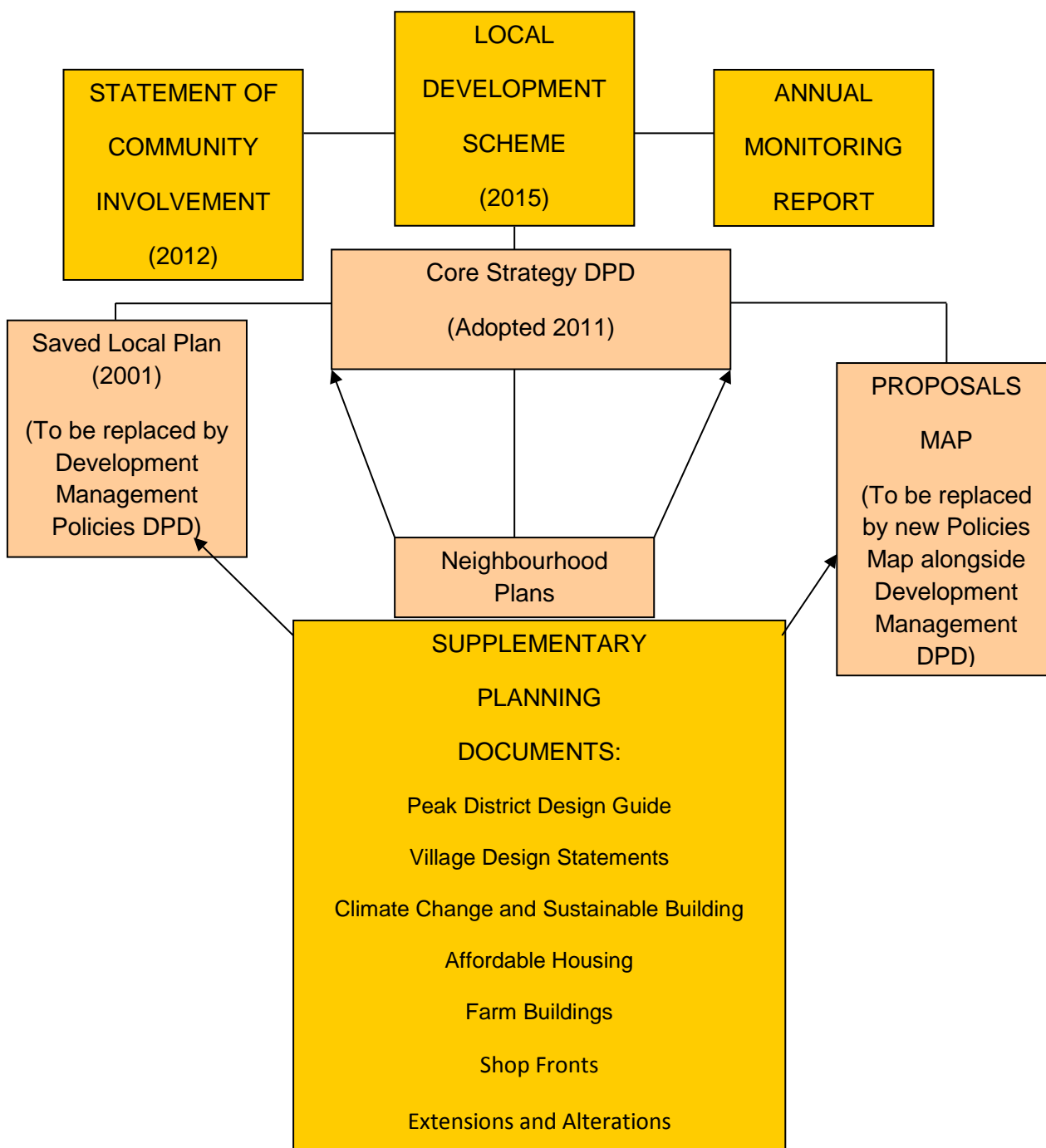
The Leekfrith neighbourhood plan continues to develop with a particular focus on the old mill complex at Upper Hulme. The potential of the site for refurbishment is being explored as a means of solving housing and employment issues in a quieter, relatively undeveloped corner of the National Park. The site also serves as an important gateway to the Roaches and so the tourism benefits of enhancement are also considered.

Duty to cooperate discussions have progressed with Staffordshire Moorlands District Council with close involvement in landscape capacity discussions and site options where these fall close to the National Park boundary.

3.0 Progress in Plan Making

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the various documents that comprise the Local Development Plan for the area. It establishes profiles describing the role of each document and details the timetable for their preparation. The Authority approved a revised LDS in March 2015 to update the position with regard to plan making since the adoption of the Core Strategy in 2011. The diagram below details the Local Development Plan, and the relationship between Local Development Documents and Development Plan Documents. The agreed timescales for producing the Local Development Plan are set out in the [Local Development Scheme](#). Since the adoption of the last LDS timings for plan production have changed. It is also now proposed to bring forward the Recreation Hubs document as a Supplementary Planning Document. As such it is recommended that the LDS be revised prior to the submission of the Development Management Policies Document.

SUMMARY DIAGRAM OF THE PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME



KEY

Local Development Documents

Development Plan Documents

Current Local Development Scheme Timeframe

Document title	Status	Role and content	Geographical coverage	Chain of conformity	Pre-production survey and involvement	Date for pre-submission consultation	Date for submission to Secretary of State	Proposed date for adoption
Revised Statement of Community Involvement	LD D	Describes how stakeholders and the community will be involved in the LDF and planning applications.	Whole National Park	N/A		Feb 2012	N/A	Adopted May 2012
Core Strategy (Local Plan Part 1)	DP D	Sets the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for the National Park, and the primary policies for achieving the vision.	Whole National Park	Consistent with National Planning Policy		September – October 2010	December 2010	Adopted October 2011
Development Management Policies (Local Plan Part 2)	DP D	Policies which will ensure that development meets certain criteria and contributes to the achievement of the Core Strategy.	Whole National Park	Consistent with the Core Strategy and national policy.	From October 2011	November – December 2016	March 2017	December 2017
Policies Map	DP D	Illustrates the spatial application of LDF policies & proposals on an Ordnance Survey base map. Prepared with DPDs which identify policy areas or have site allocations.	Whole National Park	Consistent with the Core Strategy and Development Management DPD's	From Feb 2014	November – December 2016	March 2017	December 2017
Recreation Hubs	SPD	Contains policies to improve the quality of visitor facilities and	Specific sites across the	Consistent with the Core	From June	June - July	November	May 2018

		sustainability of built fabric at key visitor hub sites	whole National Park	Strategy	2014	2017	2018	
Neighbourhood Plans	DP D	Policies to manage development, exploring settlement capacity, opportunities for affordable housing, businesses and community facilities as well as seeking opportunities to conserve and enhance and features of local value.	Parishes across the National Park.	To conform with the Core Strategy	On-going from Jan 2013	On-going with communities at different stages	On-going with communities at different stages	On-going with communities at different stages
Barn Conversions SPD	SPD	Guidance to support the re-use of traditional barns and their role as heritage assets in a historic landscape, through high quality design and consideration of landscape setting.	Whole National Park	To conform with Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	From mid 2014	October 2016	N/A	March 2017
Annual Monitoring Report	N/A	Sets out progress in producing DPDs & SPDs and implementing policies.	Whole National Park	N/A		N/A	July each year	N/A

4. Policy Monitoring

4.1 Measuring performance

Each indicator has been assigned a colour based on a status of;

- **Green – Indicator on track** - indicator target achieved and/or within acceptable limits and/or on trend
- **Amber – agreed targets or measures of performance are not being achieved but not a recurring trend or concern** - Reasonable progress towards success factor anticipated
- **Red – agreed targets or measures of performance are not being achieved and it is unlikely that this will be addressed without specific interventions**

The targets below are based on a direction of travel and in most cases a numeric target has not been applied. Other indicators are based on a textual format, where progress is measured by a qualitative review of action and monitoring of Policy.

4.1 General Spatial Policies



4.1.1 Policy Objectives

General Spatial Policy (GSP) 1 sets the distinctive context for a sustainable approach to development in the context of its statutory purposes to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area and to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of these areas by the public. GSP 2 provides a particular focus on the need to enhance as well as conserve the National Park by seeking to understand the particular valued characteristics that may be affected as part of any development and exploring ways of enhancing these characteristics as far as possible. GSP 3 provides a set of Development Management Principles in order to ensure an appropriate level of sensitivity to the finer level details that cumulatively make a National Park stand out as being a landscape of high quality. GSP4 provides a framework for the consideration of the use of Planning conditions and legal agreements and explains the relationship to infrastructure priorities of constituent local authorities which the National Park must take account of.

The Development Strategy (DS1) provides an overarching framework for all decisions. DS1 sets out the principles and expectations for development across the whole National Park, in effect providing a spatial hierarchy to direct particular forms and scales of development to the most appropriate places, predominantly driven by the statutory conservation purpose but also to promote a sustainable pattern of development within this protected context.

63 settlements are identified as places where new buildings are acceptable for affordable housing, small shops, community and business uses. In the countryside scope is limited to agricultural and land management uses, with a preference for the re-use of traditional buildings. Economic uses are particularly supported as they require less change to the character of buildings and the surrounding landscape. Some parts of the countryside continue to be defined as Natural Zone. These are the wildest, most remote and least developed parts of the Park where the presumption is against all forms of development, except where it might support the management of the area, or by overridden by nationally significant development considered to be more important in the public interest.

4.1.2 Policy Monitoring

Policy DS1	Development Strategy
Indicator	New development occurring outside of named settlements
Target/Direction of travel	80% - 90% of new build development inside named settlements
Actual	2 new build houses outside of named settlements

Policy:

An over-supply of new development outside named settlements would adversely affect the sustainability of the area. It would exacerbate problems for service providers, and potentially place more people in remote locations

where social interaction and service provision is more difficult, particularly for less mobile members of society, both young and old. It is estimated that the outcome of the strategy will be to direct 80% to 90% of all new development towards the named settlement.

Indicator:

There were only 5 new build applications for housing in 2015-2016 and 3 of these were inside named settlements.

These were:

NP/DDD/0213/0127: Alterations to the design and re-siting of previously approved dwelling under NP/DDD/0605/0611

NP/DDD/0612/0640: Erection of local needs dwelling incorporating former agricultural building

Discussion:

While this indicator does appear to be on track the value of it is under review as it clear that a very large proportion of development overall does take place outside named settlements. Consideration will be given to reviewing the value and proportion set out in the indicator. Changes to M3 system are required to collect data for applications and permissions.

Policy GSP1	Securing National Park Purposes and sustainable development
Indicator	Applications granted contrary to Policy
Target/Direction of travel	contrary to policy principle - tolerance of 3 per year
Actual	3

Policy GSP1	Securing National Park Purposes and sustainable development
Indicator	Applications raising policy issues
Target/Direction of travel	harm/judgement based cases raising significant policy issues – tolerance of 10 per year
Actual	5

Policy:

General spatial policies (GSPs) provide overarching principles for spatial planning in the National Park and relate closely to the delivery of national park purposes. Policy GSP1 seeks that any development proposal will comply with core policies so that any development in the National Park must satisfy the statutory purposes of national park designation. Where there is an irreconcilable conflict between the statutory purposes, the Sandford Principle will be applied and the conservation of the National Park will be given priority.

A proactive response is required to manage either consequence for all policies and understand the cumulative impacts of these decisions.

Indicator:

Granted Contrary to Policy

Discussion:

Indicator highlighted as green for this monitoring period included 3 cases considered to be contrary to policy. Work progressing on development management policies aims to maintain or improve this trend by providing greater guidance and clarity on policy.

Year	Application Description	Policies involved	Comments
2015/16	<p>NP/DDD/0515/0425</p> <p>Erection of an affordable dwelling to meet a local need at, Green Farm, Aldwark.</p> <p>November 2015</p>	<p>Core Strategy policies DS1, HC1, GSP2, GSP1, GSP3. Local plan policies LH1, LC4, LT11, LT18, LC15, LC16, L3.</p>	<p>Aldwark is a very small farming hamlet considered as an unsustainable location for new housing unrelated to agriculture and therefore not listed under development strategy policy DS1 of the Core Strategy. Nevertheless the applicants made a case that they had demonstrated a local need for a home but that there was no nearby settlement that met their needs. Members considered that the proposed house would therefore meet an essential local need and that the site itself was acceptable as it was within a hamlet and would not harm the valued characteristics of the National Park; the application was therefore approved.</p>
2015/16	<p>NP/DDD/0815/0796</p> <p>Conversion of barn to local needs dwelling adjacent to the B5056, Winster.</p> <p>December 2015</p>	<p>Core Strategy Policies GSP1, GSP3, GSP4, DA1, HC1, HC2, L1, L2, L3, HC1, T1, T7. Local Plan policies LC4, LH1, LH2, LC17, LT11, LT18.</p>	<p>In this case officers considered the relatively remote location of the barn in an open landscape would be harmful if conversion to a dwelling was permitted, contrary to policy L1. Whilst many applications for the conversion of historic barns raise policy issues regarding the location, design and qualities of the building, there is scope for a judgement to be made which differs from that of the planning officer. Members considered that the building was of valued vernacular merit and that it could be converted to a dwelling without causing harm to the landscape, subject to an improved landscaping scheme and curtilage layout. They also gave weight to the fact that the dwelling would meet an essential local need.</p> <p>In the absence of Authority funding to help conserve the building members also felt there was no other option than to approve planning permission despite strong landscape objections.</p>
2015/16	<p>NP/DDD/0915/0888</p> <p>Erection of steel fabrication workshop on previously developed land, Pittlemere</p>	<p>Core Strategy policies: GSP1, GSP3, DS1, L1, CC1, E2 Local Plan policies: LC4, LE6, LT7, LT10 and LT18</p>	<p>Whilst previous industrial activity had taken place on this site, it had been largely reclaimed by nature and was a very quiet and relatively benign feature in the limestone plateau</p>

	<p>Lane, Tideswell Moor, Tideswell</p> <p>January 2016</p>		<p>landscape. Officers strongly considered that the introduction of an industrial use would therefore be harmful to the appearance of this landscape and its quiet enjoyment. They considered that the development would introduce noise and light pollution, harming the special qualities of the wider area. As such the scheme was considered to be contrary to core landscape and business policies.</p> <p>Members considered that the scheme would meet the needs of a local business and allow it to return to the locality and that it would allow the appearance of the site to be improved. They also considered that the new building and activity would be largely hidden by adjacent trees</p>
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Raised significant policy issues

Target/Direction of travel: Reducing with a tolerance of 10

Achieved: 5

2015/16 5 applications raised significant policy issues

Year	Application Description	Policies involved	Comments
2015/16	<p>NP/DDD/0715/0654</p> <p>The erection of an affordable dwelling on land adjacent to Rowan Lea, Back Lane, Hathersage.</p> <p>September 2015</p>	<p>Core Strategy policies GSP1, GSP2, GSP3, DS1, HC1, L1, CC1, CC2. Local plan policies LH1, LH2, LC4, LT11.</p>	<p>A local need for the house had been demonstrated and the site was within a settlement listed within the Core Strategy as being acceptable. However criteria from the Saved Local Plan stipulated that permission should not be granted if alternative accommodation was available in a neighbouring village. In this case, Members felt that the alternative accommodation (in nearby Grindleford) was not appropriate. Moreover the need could be met in the Parish in which it arose and this was a suitable and sustainable site, close to the station and bus routes, that accommodated the need and as such permission should be granted.</p>
2015/16	<p>NP/DDD/0915/0881</p> <p>Construction of two local needs dwellings, Hey Farm, Wardlow.</p> <p>March/April 2016</p>	<p>Core Strategy policies GSP1, GSP3, L1, L3. Local plan</p>	<p>Wardlow is listed as a settlement in the adopted development strategy DS1. However a major characteristic of this village in the open limestone plateau are the open spaces which draw the landscape into and through the street scene connecting the village to its wider landscape.</p>

		policies LC4, LC5.	<p>Consequently, whilst a local need had been demonstrated, officers were concerned that the proposed houses would harm the conservation merits of the area and that any local need should be met elsewhere in the village.</p> <p>In approving the scheme members considered that the application site was an acceptable location within a designated settlement and that the development allowed the basic character and appearance of the village to be retained.</p>
2015/16	<p>NP/DDD/1114/1184</p> <p>Conversion of barn to dwelling, Dale Head, Housley, Foolow</p> <p>September 2015</p>	<p>Core Strategy policies HC1, GSP1, GSP2, GSP3, L1, L2, L3. Local plan policies LC4, LC8, LC16, LC17, LH1, LT11, LT18.</p>	<p>This application was the latest in a series of applications over many years (some of which were dismissed at appeal). The key issue was whether the conversion of an acknowledged valued vernacular building, which is distinctive in its landscape setting, would conserve and enhance the building and that setting. Officers considered that a permanent residential use would adversely affect the character and setting of the building, notwithstanding the fact that the proposed conversion was considered to be relatively sensitive.</p> <p>Additional information was received which demonstrated that the building was in need of repair otherwise it would fall into a state of dereliction. Members therefore concluded that the proposed scheme was the most effective way of conserving the building and its setting. The application was approved subject to a section 106 agreement which would help to achieve this.</p>
2015/16	<p>NP/DDD/0715/0713</p> <p>Conversion of barn to dwelling, Tagg Lane Barn, Tagg Lane, Monyash.</p> <p>October 2015</p>	<p>Core Strategy policies GSP1, GSP2, GSP3, HC1, HC2, L1, L2, L3. Local Plan policies LC4, LC8, LC12, LC17, LH1, LH2, LT11, LT18.</p>	<p>This application was also the latest in a series of applications over many years, some of which were dismissed at appeal. The key issue was whether the conversion of a valued vernacular building, which is distinctive in its landscape setting, would conserve and enhance the building and that setting. Officers acknowledged that the building was in need of works to allow sympathetic repairs to the building, including re-roofing. The application was therefore recommended for approval and this was endorsed by Members.</p>
2015/16	<p>NP/SM/0615/0548</p> <p>Change of use of barn/former blacksmith's workshop to dwellinghouse,</p>	<p>Core Strategy Policies HC1(a), DS1, GSP1, GSP2, GSP3, L1,</p>	<p>This application related to a relatively modest building of some vernacular merit on the edge of a settlement. The applicant made a case of need for the conversion to a dwelling, but this was not within policy. Officers considered that the building did not require the impetus of an open market approval to</p>

	The Barn, Back Lane, Alstonefield. December 2015	L2, L3. Local plan policies LH1, LH2, LC4, LC8, LT11, LT18.	conserve or enhance the building. Members concluded that the building was of some vernacular merit and that its conversion would not cause any harm to the building or its landscape setting. They did not consider that the applicant met the policy requirements relating to local needs housing. They therefore approved the application as an unrestricted dwelling.
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Policy GSP1	Securing National Park Purposes and sustainable development
Indicator	All Policies to be read in combination
Target/Direction of travel	No numeric target applied
Actual	Data not available (currently no system in place to monitor this)

Policy:

A planning recommendation and subsequent decision must be made based on concatenating the policy principles in the strategy. This approach will help ensure that all recommendations and decisions secure national park purposes, sustainable development and that the *'conservation and enhancement of the National Park will be given priority'*.

All policies must be read in combination to further the National Park's legal purposes and duty as established in the Environment Act 1995.

This contextual indicator will provide the raw data to examine policy use/citation over time.

Indicator:

Data not available (currently no system in place to monitor this).

Discussion:

This contextual indicator will eventually provide the raw data to examine policy use/citation over time. For this data for Policy codes needs to be collected in M3. However, this information will only be contextual and limited in use as case by case policy is employed.

Although we cannot collect this information in systems and processes we are committed to a two part 5 Year review:

1. Desk based study of policy codes used in a sample of representative recommendations and decisions to review performance of the policies.
2. Desk based compliance test on same sample of recommendations and decisions to test appropriate policy use by officers.

This desk based study will be complete for the 2017/18 LDF AMR in which most indicators will be reviewed over medium/long term performance.

Policy GSP2	Achieving enhancement of the National Park
Indicator	Permissions granted for removal of undesirable features or buildings
Target/Direction	No numeric target is applied

of travel	
Actual	Data not available (currently no system in place to monitor this)

Policy:

Planning powers can provide an effective mechanism to realise other enhancements to the built and natural environment. Development decisions and other tools may allow opportunities to remove or treat undesirable features or buildings, but works must be undertaken in a sympathetic manner so as not to harm other valued characteristics which may exist on or surrounding a site. This aims to develop an understanding of the cumulative effect of proscriptions for removal/treatment of undesirable features. Inform the use of these powers in the protection/enhancement of valued characteristics of the park. Communicate the effect of these powers.

Indicator:

Data not available (currently no system in place to monitor this).

Policy GSP3	Development Management Principles
Indicator	Applications granted contrary to specialist (internal advice) and statutory consultee advice
Target/Direction of travel	0
Actual	Data not available (currently no system in place to monitor this)

Policy:

It is essential that the standard of design and landscape aspects of new development conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the National Park. The Authority’s specialist fields of knowledge in landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage are underpinned by high quality guidance notes and appraisal documents.

We are also reliant on technical/regulatory guidance provided by external statutory consultees.

The main consequence of applications granted contrary to specialist advice is that they may, by definition, be at risk of being contrary to the statutory purposes. A proactive response is required to manage and mitigate for this consequence for all policies. The implication being that specialist advice is not followed in rare circumstances to facilitate significant enhancement(s)/protection and that ‘harm’ in one characteristic sphere is therefore mitigated by enhancement in another.

Discussion:

Currently there is no method for capturing Applications granted contrary to:

Internal Advice;

- Landscape
- EHRs
- Archaeology
- Village
- Forestry
- Minerals
- C&E
- Rangers
- Built Environment
- Ecology
- Policy

External Advice;

- Environment Agency
- Natural England
- English Heritage
- Highway Authorities
- Utility Providers
- Environmental Health

This does not include Parish Council as a Statutory Consultee. Or include negotiated conditions/position prior to recommendation/decision. This indicator relates to decisions which are, or contain elements or conditions, which internal or external consultees have advised against.

Policy GSP4	Securing planning benefits
Indicator	Number and type of Section 106 agreements or infrastructure secured through other mechanisms including any introduced Community Infrastructure Levy
Target/Direction of travel	No numeric target is applied
Actual	27 106 Agreements

Policy:

Planning consents commonly make use of conditions and legal agreements about specific matters related to development to provide a wider benefit. In the National Park it would be appropriate to include requirements that aid the implementation of national park purposes, for example to make provision for landscaping, or to develop in such a way that species such as bats are able to make use of the new structure. In pursuing national park purposes it would also be appropriate to use conditions/legal agreements to ensure sustainable development e.g. through design and/or measures to improve energy conservation or renewable energy generation.

Indicator:

2013/2014 **26** Section 106's split into the following:

Type of 106	Number
Affordable occupancy	12
Farm workers occupancy	4
Minerals relating to what can be extracted and for what use	2
Restoration and aftercare (one was for quarry, one was for a reservoir)	2
Work relating to an open market house / affordable occupancy	1
Affordable occupancy / farm workers occupancy	1
Tying extension to existing work buildings	1
Highways	1
Tied to main house	1
Community benefits / highways / occupancy restrictions	1

2014/2015 **27** Section 106's split into the following:

Type of 106	Number
Affordable occupancy	14
Farm workers occupancy	5
Split house after first occupancy and affordable occupancy	1
Restricting use to ancillary holiday accommodation	1
Retention of tree plantation and landscape scheme	1
Remove static caravan fencing prior to development	1
Schedule of works to be implemented	1
Remove business use and change to residential use	1
Unilateral agreement regarding use and development of the land	1
Replace a community facility	1

2015/16 **27** Section 106's split into the following:

Type of 106	Number
Affordable occupancy	10
Farm workers occupancy	3
Minerals relating to what can be extracted and for what use	3
Payment of a commuted sum for affordable housing elsewhere - unilateral agreement	2
Community transport service obligations	1
Agricultural dwelling to remain in common ownership	1
Occupancy - Dependent on owners for care / common ownership	1
Farm workers occupancy / single ownership	1
Cease to use caravan for residential purposes - unilateral agreement	1
Discharge of conditions regarding parcelling of land for sale - Deed of Discharge	1
Affordable occupancy / landscaping	1
Alteration of conditions - minerals transport	1
Minerals Disposal / landscaping / landscape restoration	1

Discussion

The proportion of s106 use is broadly consistent with previous years but does indicate a broadening of the use of s106 into a wider set of legal matters. The Authority will continue to monitor closely the reasons why s106 are being used over and above planning conditions.

4.1.3 Statement of Progress

The distribution and quantum of permitted applications reflects the landscape characteristics and settlement pattern of the 3 spatial areas defined in the plan. New build housing has been focussed into named settlements (see Homes and Communities chapter) but a large proportion of other development is permitted outside of named settlements in policy DS1. Closer investigation is needed in order to review the current indicator target set out for policy DS1.

Applications raising significant policy issues are running within the tolerance level while schemes recorded as contrary to policy continue to rise beyond target level. Overall this highlights that the vast majority of cases approved support National Park purposes with only a few cases testing fundamental principles. Several cases test the threshold on design quality and the desired levels of enhancement to the Park's valued characteristics used to justify development. It is anticipated that revised development management policy and new design guidance will bring about greater policy consistency and design quality.

An inability to make desired changes to the M3 Planning database has resulted in some continued gaps in data. These issues aimed to be resolved for the next AMR.

4.2 Landscapes and Conservation



4.2.1 Policy Objectives

Allied with the development strategy new policies for Landscapes and Conservation aim to ensure proper regard is always had for Natural Beauty, Wildlife and Cultural Heritage assets in any development proposal in accordance with the statutory purposes of national parks.

L1 clarifies the strict control to be applied in the Natural Zone while development in the remainder of the countryside requires close consideration of the particular landscape characteristics with reference to the adopted Landscape Strategy and Action Plan.

L2 requires that development must conserve and enhance any sites, features or species of biodiversity and geodiversity importance. Other than in exceptional circumstances development policy aims to resist development where it is likely to have an adverse impact on such sites.

The focus of L3 is on the need for development to conserve and where possible enhance, or reveal the significance of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic assets and their settings.

Just as with general spatial policies and the development strategy these policies must always be considered alongside other policies when determining planning applications in order to have proper regard to National Park purposes.

4.2.2 Policy Monitoring

Policy L1	Landscape character and valued characteristics
Indicator	Number of planning permissions for development in the Natural Zone
Target/Direction of travel	None
Actual	13 permissions inside the Natural Zone

Policy:

Alongside the adopted Landscape Strategy, legislation requires the National Park Authority to identify areas which it considers are particularly important to conserve. These areas are largely underpinned by Natura 2000 sites and for spatial planning purposes the Authority calls these areas the Natural Zone. The consequence of development in the natural zone is therefore damage or loss of particularly important natural resources.

Indicator:

Permissions have been split to represent those entirely within the Natural Zone and those adjacent to:

Permission	Within	Adjacent	Total
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Delegated	12	27	39
Planning Committee	1	4	5
Total	13	31	44

Permission Type	Total
Full Planning Permission	31
Non-Material Amendment	2
Section 73	2
Advertisement Consent	1
Full Minerals Application	1
Full Minerals Application (EIA)	1
GDO Application extended	1
Lawful Development Certificate (existing)	1
Listed Building Consent (alter or extend)	1
Mineral Waste	1
Minerals	1
Overhead Lines	1
Total	44

Development Type Inside Natural Zone	Total
Communications	3
Utilities - Water Treatment	2
Signs and Information	1
Recreation	1
Dwelling Conversion - Farmhouse to Holiday Accom	1
Building restoration	1
Sites access	1
Rights of way	1
Heritage asset replacement	1
Power Lines	1
Total	13

Development Type adjacent to the Natural Zone	Total
Extension to dwelling	5
Barn Conversion - Barn to Dwelling	3
Outbuilding Conversion - Outbuilding to dwelling	2
Dwelling demolition / New build - dwelling	2
Outbuilding Conversion - Outbuilding to holiday accom	2
Design amendments	2
Landscape restoration	1
Minerals extraction	1
Solar Panels	1
Utilities - Water Treatment	1
New Build - Menage	1
Access	1
Extension to non-dwelling	1
Agricultural land conversion - agriculture to glampsite	1

New Build - Dwelling	1
Outbuilding Conversion - Outbuilding to office	1
Separate dwelling confirmation	1
Minerals waste - extension of conditions	1
Building design amendment	1
Holiday accom to local occupancy	1
Withdrawal of environmental management conditions	1
Total	31

There have been a significant number of permissions in the Natural Zone. While the impacts of these permissions are negligible in terms of no new housing or business developments the Authority will continue to monitor the number and nature of permissions in the Natural Zone carefully owing to the sensitive character of the area.

Policy L2	Sites of biodiversity or geo-diversity importance
Indicator	Number of permissions granted with conditions Landscape treatment and habitat creation
Target/Direction of travel	None
Actual	

PPS1 requires local policies that conserve and enhance wildlife species and enhance as well as protect biodiversity and natural habitats. The emerging PPS: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment states that planning should conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and ensure that the natural environment is integrated into the strategic vision of communities. Policies and decisions should ensure that construction, development and regeneration enhances biodiversity wherever possible and that there is no net loss to biodiversity.

Indicator:

Data not available (currently no system in place to monitor).

Policy L2	Sites of biodiversity or geo-diversity importance
Indicator	Losses in areas of biodiversity importance as listed in Policy
Target/Direction of travel	None
Actual	No loss through planning decisions

Policy:

Proposals likely to affect designated or candidate sites of international importance known collectively as Natura 2000 sites, comprising Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), are subject to separate statutory procedures such as the Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations designed to provide the highest levels of safeguarding. Specific policies are not included for these sites, but the Authority will consider these internationally important sites under L2 and show them on a subsequent proposals map with associated Development Management policies.

The sites, features and species covered by this policy include;

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs);
- National Nature Reserves (NNRs);
- Species listed under the schedules 1, 5 or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act
- 1981 or subsequent legislation or reviews;
- Local Nature Reserves;
- Local Wildlife Sites or their equivalent;
- Regionally Important Geological Sites, or their equivalent;

- National, regional or local Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats or species;
- Significant populations of national or local Red Data Book or Notable species.

Indicator:

Planning decisions have led to no losses during the monitoring period. A scheme received during the monitoring period did highlight loss of a portion of Natural Zone in the Bradfield area. This will be considered in more detail in the next AMR. It is also noted that some highways schemes undertaken by statutory undertakers can lead to losses in designated sites adjacent to the highway as part of road improvement works. While comments and advice are frequently put forward by National Park Authority officers these do not form part of the normal planning process and as such cannot prevent such loss although in many cases mitigation and improved schemes are achieved which greatly reduces the scope for harm to the scenic and wildlife qualities of the area.

Policy L3	Cultural heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance
Indicator	Losses to designated cultural heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historical significance
Target/Direction of travel	None
Actual	

The following policy covers all cultural heritage assets including, but not exclusively, those assets already subject to development management policies. Cultural heritage assets that are of particular relevance to the planning process in this National Park include Listed Buildings, other buildings of historic or vernacular merit, Conservation Areas, important parks and gardens including those on the national register, and archaeological sites including Scheduled Monuments, features and landscapes. Detailed policy criteria relating to cultural heritage assets will be provided in the Development Management Policies DPD.

Indicator:

Data not available (currently no system in place to monitor this).

4.2.3 Statement of Progress

Overall the integrity of the Natural Zone has been retained with low development levels in these areas and important projects covering the Dark Peak, Eastern Moors and South West Peak assisting the pursuit of conservation objectives.

An inability to make desired changes to the M3 Planning database and processes has resulted in some gaps in data for landscapes and conservation however a landscape character led approach embedded by policy L1 has ensured close consideration of the wider scenic qualities of the National Park.

A number of planning applications for the conversion of tradition buildings (heritage assets) have raised concerns about the impact and potential loss of traditional building characteristics and their historic landscape setting. However the debate has driven new criteria for the development management policies document and this will be supported by a supplementary planning document.

Further guidance is also forthcoming through a comprehensive assessment of farmstead character being driven by Historic England. This is expected to be available during 2017.

4.3 Recreation and Tourism



4.3.1 Policy Objectives

Policies for recreation and tourism set out a positive approach to encourage in accordance with the Landscape Strategy and Action to enable such development in support of the second statutory purpose of national parks. Policy RT1 supports proposals for recreation, environmental education and interpretation, including facilities and businesses which encourage understanding and enjoyment of the National Park, appropriate to and not in conflict with its valued characteristics and which encourage opportunities for access for sustainable means.

Attractions or facilities such as theme parks and larger holiday parks with swimming pools, restaurants, cinemas and sports equipment that are unrelated to the National Park will be strictly resisted in favor of facilities that both conserve and the National Park and encourage the enjoyment and understanding of it.

RT2 and RT3 provide scope for tourism accommodation with particular emphasis on bed and breakfast and self-catered holiday cottages, along with small-scale caravan and camping sites, all of which provide locations and experiences of the park landscapes and its villages to support enjoyment and encourage spend close to service centres, or as a diversified income to the farming community.

4.3.2 Policy Monitoring

Policy RT1	Recreation, environmental education and interpretation
Indicator	Number of applications granted and completions for development to promote recreation / Understanding
Target/Direction of travel	An increasing number
Actual	15

Policy:

The policy supports the provision of recreation, environmental education and interpretation developments which encourage the sustainable enjoyment of the National Park. To reflect its special status, developments should be appropriate to the valued characteristics. For example, proposals which do not reflect, explore or depend on characteristics such as the natural beauty, wildlife, historic buildings, customs or quiet enjoyment will not be acceptable. Factors such as landscape impact, environmental capacity, scale and intensity of use or activity will be important considerations. Some parts of the National Park are particularly valued for the wilderness and solitude they offer, which must be maintained.

Indicator:

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Permissions to promote recreation / Understanding	17	14	15

Although no numeric target is applied to this indicator the level of permissions each year suggests this indicator is on trend. There is no methodology for assessing the scale or level of recreation/understanding each permission provides. Currently, there is no resource to collect completions data for recreation / understanding developments.

Policy RT3	Caravans and camping
Indicator	Caravan & Camping site Permissions and Completions
Target/Direction of travel	0 new static caravans, chalets or lodges
Actual	0

Policy:

Camping and caravanning is the most popular type of holiday accommodation in the Peak District. The following policy will enable a range of sizes and types of site to cater for holidaymakers, provided there is no adverse impact on landscapes and valued characteristics. Policies will particularly encourage well located sites where there are currently gaps in provision.

Indicator:

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-16
Permissions for static caravans, chalet or lodges	0	0	0

4.3.3 Statement of Progress

Policies aim to support the pursuit of National Park purposes. Good progress continues to be made in permitting facilities and information which support and encourage a high quality visitor experience. New forms of tourism accommodation continue to emerge such as small wooden pods and shepherds huts. Such developments are currently an exception under policy RT3 where they realise only minimal impact to the landscape. Emerging development management policy seeks to formalise the positive potential well sited pods and shepherds huts may have.

Progress is also being made on a new Supplementary Planning Document which seeks to promote positive and appropriate improvements at a range of recreation hub sites across the National Park. It is anticipated this document will be adopted during 2017.

There were 0 permissions for static caravans, chalet or lodges but a number of applications related to caravans/camping - these are as follows;

- NP/DDD/1015/1006 Installation of 4 camping pods in the corner of a field currently used for agriculture bordered by a small plantation of woodland and existing CL caravan site and in exchange for removal of static caravan in neighbouring field.
- NP/DDD/1215/1183 Proposed extension of existing caravan site and installation of shower/toilet facilities within an existing dis-used agricultural building.
- NP/DDD/1215/1207 Change of use from agricultural to touring caravan site.
- NP/SM/0315/0262 Change of use of land from agricultural to a mixed use of agricultural and residential use and the siting of 3 shepherds huts for holiday letting use. Partial change of use of a barn/workshop to provide for shower facilities to be used in connection with the shepherds huts

4.4 Climate Change and Sustainable Building



4.4.1 Policy Objectives

Policy CC1 states that the highest possible standards of carbon reductions are required and in new housing nationally recognised standards must be applied. The energy hierarchy is strongly promoted to ensure that the best possible advantage is sought from within the fabric of a building before we alter the external character.

Policy CC2 ensures that a wide range of renewable energy solutions are encouraged through policy where they integrate well and do not harm the character of the landscape. A Supplementary Planning Document was adopted in 2013 to specifically support this aim.

Policies CC3 and 4 support sustainable means of managing waste in the National Park that deal with the issue at a local scale, e.g. for domestic and farm based waste. Policies do not support the importation of waste from outside a community, to ensure that strategic streams of waste intended for treatment at approved County Council sites outside the National Park are not diverted to small communities within the protected area with clear issues for landscape, traffic and other environmental impact with knock on consequences for the enjoyment of the National Park by the public.

Policy CC5 provides a sustainable basis for managing flood risk and water conservation as part of development proposals by steering development away from flood risk areas, the encourage of sustainable drainage schemes and making connections between flood management schemes and wider environmental benefit such as habitat creation or landscape enhancement.

4.4.2 Policy Monitoring

Policy CC1	Climate Change mitigation and adaptation
Indicator	Proportion of new residential development meeting the standard required by government for affordable housing provided by Registered Social Landlords in the Code for Sustainable Homes / & Other Environmental Management Schemes
Target/Direction of travel	100%
Actual	See statement of progress below

Policy:

All development, including replacement and enhancement schemes will need to demonstrate how it has had regard to the energy hierarchy. In addition, all housing, other than privately built affordable housing development of one and two units, will be required to achieve higher sustainability standards as a means of adapting to and mitigating climate change.

Indicator:

During 2015-16 the requirement for new residential development provided by Registered Social Landlords to meet the Code for Sustainable Homes has been removed by the Government. However policy CC1 still encourages all development to increase the sustainability credentials of the scheme.

Policy CC2	Low Carbon and renewable energy development
Indicator	Standalone Applications granted and completed for other low carbon developments and for renewable energy generation
Target/Direction of travel	An increased number
Actual	16

Policy:

The purpose of this policy is to reduce carbon emissions. The 2010 National Parks Circular requires a renewed focus on achieving National Park purposes and leading the way in adapting to, and mitigating climate change as a key outcome of the next five years.

Indicator:

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Permissions for low carbon developments and for renewable applications	13	11	15

Policy CC2	Low Carbon and renewable energy development
Indicator	Objections on consultations and district authority responses
Target/Direction of travel	None
Actual	2

Policy:

The National Park Authority's policies for landscape and conservation are set out in policy L1. Development must conserve and enhance landscape character, natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage and valued characteristics in accordance with the statutory purposes under the Environment Act 1995. The valued characteristics include the flow of landscape character across and beyond the National Park boundary; which provides a continuity of landscape and valued setting for the National Park. This is a special value attached to the National Park by surrounding urban communities.

Indicator:

The Peak District National Park Authority objected to two schemes at Griffie Grange and Hoben, a scheme of 5 turbines now at appeal and a single a turbine close to the boundary but both in Derbyshire Dales. The District Council refused permission for both schemes the details of which can be found here.

14/00224/FUL 15/00041/INQUIR | Erection of 5 wind turbines with height to blade tip of up to 100 m (hub height 59 m) and associated substation building, new and upgraded access tracks from Manystones Lane and B5056, hardstandings, temporary compounds and associated works | Land At Manystones Lane Brassington Derbyshire

15/00370/FUL | Erection of wind turbine 77 meters to blade tip (50m to hub), with associated access track, crane hardstanding, electrical cabinets and cable run | Hoben International Limited Brassington Works Manystones Lane Brassington Derbyshire DE4 4HF

Policy CC3	Waste management - domestic, industrial and commercial waste
Indicator	Applications for waste management
Target/Direction of travel	None
Actual	0

Policy:

The purpose of this policy is to achieve more sustainable use of resources. There can be an inter-relationship between energy production and waste development, with waste being used as a source of energy production. In any proposal for energy from waste development the Authority will consider the proposal against all relevant policies including CC2 on low carbon and renewable energy development; however policies CC3 or CC4 will be primary considerations.

Indicator:

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-16
Permissions for waste management	0	0	0

There were 0 applications for waste management sites in the Peak District National Park during this time.

Policy CC4	Waste management - on-farm anaerobic digestion of agricultural manure and slurry
Indicator	Number of small-scale community waste management facilities granted (excluding on-farm manure and slurry development (see CC4))
Target/Direction of travel	None
Actual	0

Policy:

Agricultural waste is a particular issue given the rural nature of the National Park and the fact that it is a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ). Policies seek to protect the environment and help farmers to manage agricultural waste. Small-scale waste management facilities on farms may be permitted provided that waste arises from the farm or farms concerned, and provided that any development can be accommodated without harm to the valued characteristics or other established uses of the area.

Indicator:

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-16
Count and type of waste management facilities	0	0	0

There were 0 applications for Count and type of waste management facilities in the Peak District National Park during this time.

Policy CC4	Waste management - on-farm anaerobic digestion of agricultural manure and slurry
Indicator	Number of new on-farm anaerobic digestion waste management facilities permitted
Target/Direction of travel	An increased number of additional on-farm AD facilities
Actual	2

Policy:

Anaerobic digestion can protect the environment by processing animal faeces, urine, manure, slurry and spoiled straw into digestate for spreading on the land. Single on-farm units are more likely to be acceptable in terms of scale in the designated landscape. However, policy CC4 recognises that farms in close proximity may wish to group

together to achieve functional and economic viability and ensure that there is sufficient feedstock for the digestion process. This will be permitted provided that a comparative analysis of single on-farm proposals shows that a shared facility is beneficial. The National Park Authority would expect to see individual waste management plans or NVZ records. Anaerobic digestate produced from waste material from individual farms or from groups of farms, where environmental impact is satisfactorily addressed, can also generate biogas for use as a fuel.

Indicator:

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Count and type of waste on farm anaerobic digestion	0	0	2 (3 apps)

There were 3 applications for on-farm anaerobic digestion waste management facilities in the Peak District National Park during this time.

NP/GDO/0116/0055 Prior notification for the erection of an anaerobic digester (Bakewell)

NP/DDD/0715/0652 Installation of anaerobic digester and development of bunded lagoon for storage of digestate (near Aldwark)

NP/DDD/0216/0098 Installation of an anaerobic digester (Tideswell)

Policy CC5	Permissions for new build in flood zone
Indicator	Permissions for new build in flood zone
Target/Direction of travel	No development in mapped zone flood risk areas
Actual	37 developments were deemed to have a significant impact

Policy:

This policy seeks to safeguard floodplains, secure a net reduction in overall flood risk, encourage Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), and reduce water consumption. The policy mirrors the expectations of the NPPF on Development and Flood Risk. It reflects the strategic need to understand flood risk, and to reduce those risks. It recognises the need to avoid flood risk areas and protect functional flood plains (and water storage/conveyancing corridors). It recognises that where options to limit or avoid flood risk are few, there is a need to reduce the risk, especially for the most vulnerable types of development such as sheltered housing, schools, and sources of potential contamination. In some cases, because of the lack of appropriate 'safe' options, development in areas of risk may be allowed, but only where adequate levels of mitigation and flood protection can be secured. Where practicable, areas of flood plain may be re-established where they have been previously developed or protected by flood defenses.

Indicator:

Number and Application type of permissions granted within the flood zone (2015/16):

Application Type	Value
Full Planning Permission	74
Listed Building Consent (alter or extend)	13
Advertisement Consent	5
Section 73	3
Waste Application	1
Full Planning Applications (Major Applications and 13 week deadlines)	1
Overhead Lines	1

Demolition (GPDO)	1
Change of Use (GPDO)	1
TOTAL	100

37 developments were deemed to have a potential impact by creating an impermeable footprint of which one was for a new dwelling. Overall the result has been coded as amber.

NP/DDD/0116/0065 Demolition of detached bungalow and garage and replacement with a detached house and garage.

From these 100 permissions;

1 application resulted in temporary development

NP/HPK/0215/0109	Full Planning Permission	Application for temporary alterations to an existing access from the B6105 (Woodhead Road) to enable works to replace adjacent electricity pylon (4ZO217)
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1 application regarding enhanced flood protection

NP/DDD/0415/0372	Full Planning Permission	Construction of bank stabilisation works at three locations along the river Derwent within Chatsworth Park
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37 applications made a significant impact upon the footprint of a building or developed an impermeable structure over the ground.

There were a further 9 Listed Building Consent (alter or extend) permissions which were tied to full planning permission applications included in the 100 permissions.

4.4.3 Statement of Progress

A further 15 approvals of stand-alone renewables and low carbon development are noted. In addition this period has highlighted the first significant interest in the management of on-farm waste using anaerobic digestion. Two schemes have now been approved.

Through the Authority's corporate performance monitoring there has been an additional push to ensure the Authority take a proactive stance re sustainability. The following data has been taken as a snapshot of a further month during the monitoring period in order to analyse the impact of policy through the decision making process:

	March 2015	May 2015	March 2016
Total number of planning applications	70	84	37
Percentage of planning applications that could incorporate energy efficiency and micro renewables	53%	65%	62%

Percentage incorporating energy efficiency and micro renewables at application stage	32%	27%	13%
Percentage of approved permissions incorporating energy efficiency and micro renewables at decision stage	39%	40%	26%

Further work will be done to assess the credibility of this data but indications are that in both sample months planning officers have been able to utilise policy to encourage a greater proportion of developments to incorporate sustainability measures.

During the monitoring period many changes to national policy have been brought forward with the general aim of reducing the perceived burden on developers. As such many planning gains, e.g. the requirements for affordable homes and increased sustainability standards have been removed.

In future Authorities will no longer be able to require development to meet the Code for Sustainable Homes and as such the ability to negotiate will be even more important.

4.5 Homes, shops and community facilities



4.5.1 Policy Objectives

There remains no target to provide open market housing in the National Park, leaving three main ways to justify new homes via policy HC1. Firstly where they address the local need for affordable housing, secondly where they provide for key workers in agriculture and other rural enterprises (policy HC2 also applies), and thirdly where they are justified to achieve the conservation or enhancement of a building of character or a settlement listed in the plan.

In the last of these approaches contributions are also sought for the provision of affordable housing where it does not undermine the conservation objectives.

Policy HC3 provides limited provision for gypsy and traveller sites where there are exceptional circumstances of proven need for a small site that can be met without compromising national park purposes

Policies HC4 and 5 support the provision of new community facilities and to protect existing ones, as well as looking at the important role shops play in Bakewell and the villages as well as supporting small scale trade on farms and other countryside businesses where they are ancillary to other businesses to relate directly to recreation and tourism in the area and take account of the impact on local centres.

4.5.2 Policy Monitoring

Policy HC1 and HC2	New Housing
Indicator	Permissions and completions by type
Target/Direction of travel	Increasing (with no target)
Actual	25 Gross

Policy:

New housing in the National Park is not required to meet open market demand. The limited number of opportunities for new residential development emphasises the importance of concentrating on the need within the National Park for affordable (including intermediate) homes, rather than catering for a wider catchment area.

Indicator:

Between 1991-2016 there were on average, 17 new build Open Market new build and 16 Local Needs new build completions per annum. There are large fluctuations in the housing stock completions levels with no trend.

Type	Gross 2014/15	Net 2014/15
Open Market	9	9
Local Needs	4	4
Agricultural	2	2

Ancillary	1	0
Agriculture or Holiday	0	0
Ancillary or Holiday	1	0
Holiday	9	8
Total	26	23

Between 1991-2016 there were on average, 21 Holiday and 81 Residential (not including Holiday) Local Needs Net completions per annum.

Open Market Completions		
Type of Application	2015/16 Gross	2015/16 Net
New	1	1
Conversion	0	0
COU	8	8
LDCE	0	0
Var. of Cond	0	0
Total	9	9
Local Needs Completions		
Type of Application	2015/16 Gross	2015/16 Net
New	2	2
Conversion	0	0
COU	2	2
LDCE	0	0
Var. of Cond	0	0
Total	4	4
Agricultural Completions		
Type of Application	2015/16 Gross	2015/16 Net
New	2	2
Conversion	0	0
COU	0	0
LDCE	0	0
Var. of Cond	0	0
Total	2	2
Ancillary Completions		
Type of Application	2015/16 Gross	2015/16 Net
New	0	0
Conversion	0	0
COU	1	0
LDCE	0	0
Var. of Cond	0	0
Total	1	0
Ancillary or Holiday Completions		
Type of Application	2015/16 Gross	2015/16 Net
New	0	0
Conversion	0	0
COU	1	0
LDCE	0	0
Var. of Cond	0	0
Total	1	0
Holiday Completions		
Type of Application	2015/16 Gross	2015/16 Net
New	0	0
Conversion	0	0
COU	9	8
LDCE	0	0

Var. of Cond	0	0
Total	9	8

Completions: Core Strategy Period 2006-2016

Landscape Area	Gross	Percentage	Net	Percentage
White Peak & Derwent Valley	587	74%	507	72%
South West Peak	128	16%	121	17%
Dark Peak & Eastern Moors	78	10%	72	10%
Grand Total	793		700	

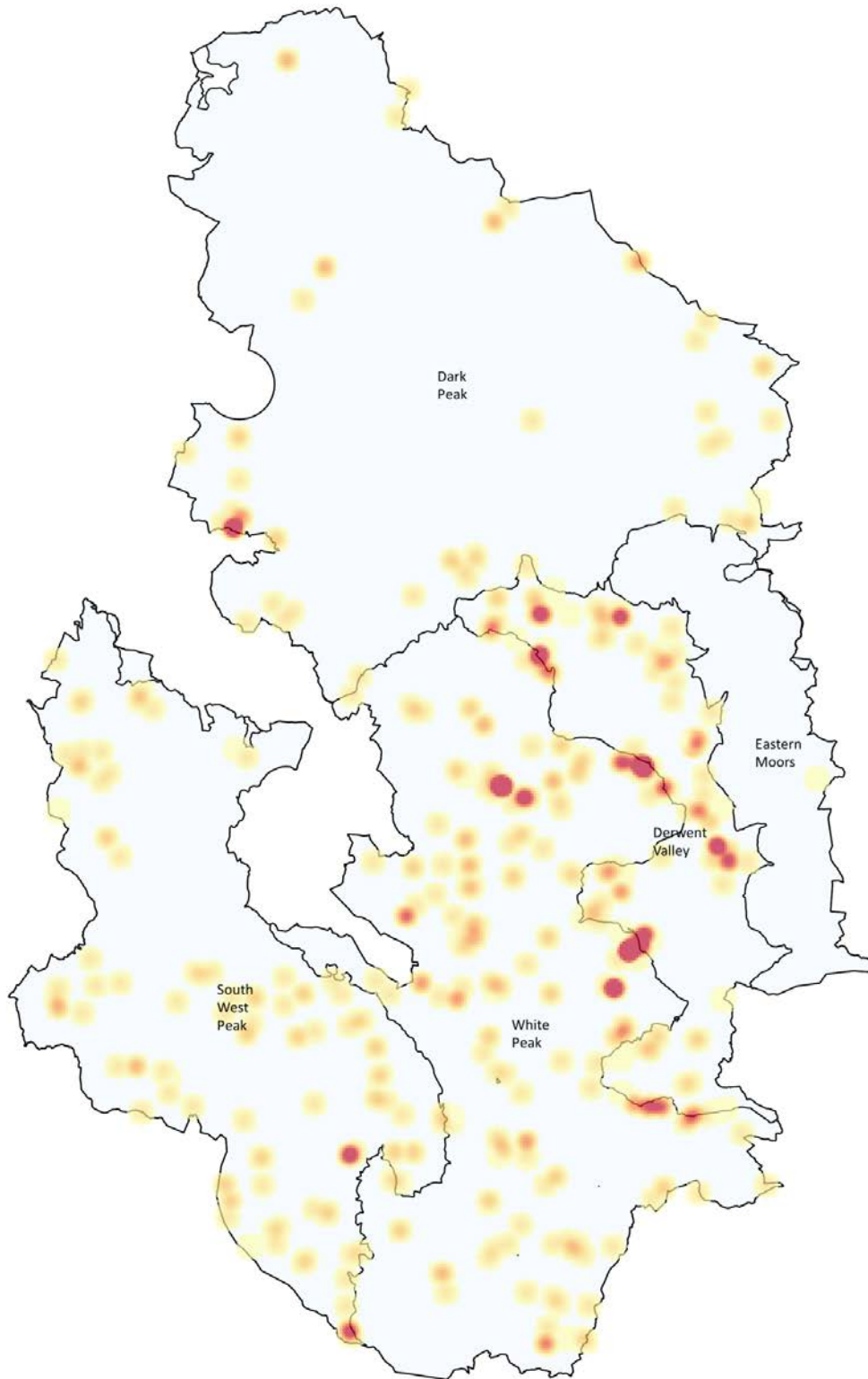
Gross Completions by Occupancy Type: Core Strategy Period 2006-2016

Type of Occupancy	White Peak & Derwent Valley	South West Peak	Dark Peak & Eastern Moors	Grand Total
Agricultural	23	7	2	32
Agricultural or Holiday		2		2
Ancillary	33	16	3	52
Ancillary or Holiday	3	3	3	9
Holiday	115	65	31	211
Local Needs	183	15	4	202
Open Market	226	20	35	281
Student	4			4
Grand Total	587	128	78	794

Net Completions by Occupancy Type: Core Strategy Period 2006-2016

Type of Occupancy	White Peak & Derwent Valley	South West Peak	Dark Peak & Eastern Moors	Grand Total
Agricultural	20	5	2	27
Agricultural or Holiday		2		2
Ancillary	22	16	1	39
Ancillary or Holiday	3	2	2	7
Holiday	105	64	29	198
Local Needs	166	15	4	185
Open Market	189	17	34	240
Student	2			2
Grand Total	507	121	72	700

Applications Complete: Core Strategy Period 2006-2016



Net Completions by Parish: Core Strategy Period 2006-2016

Row Labels	Named Settlement	White Peak & Derwent Valley	South West Peak	Dark Peak & Eastern Moors	Grand Total	% Conversion / Change of use	% New Build	LDCE / Var.of Cond
Bakewell CP	Y	66			66	38%	61%	2%
Eyam CP	Y	50			50	36%	62%	2%
Tideswell CP	Y	42			42	40%	60%	0%
Hayfield CP	Y			24	24	58%	42%	0%
Baslow and Bubnell CP	Y	23			23	26%	74%	0%
Bradwell CP	Y	23			23	26%	74%	0%
Litton CP	Y	20			20	85%	10%	5%
Over Haddon CP	Y	20			20	70%	30%	0%
Elton CP	Y	17			17	47%	53%	0%
Bradfield CP	Y			15	15	93%	0%	7%
Hope CP	Y	15			15	53%	47%	0%
Heathylee CP	N		13		13	77%	15%	8%
Monyash CP	Y	11			11	91%	9%	0%
Onecote CP	N		11		11	82%	0%	18%
Rainow CP	Y		11		11	73%	18%	9%
Warslow and Elkstones CP	Y		11		11	45%	55%	0%
Waterhouses CP	Y	1	10		11	100%	0%	0%
Bamford CP	Y	10			10	20%	80%	0%
Flagg CP	Y	10			10	100%	20%	-20%
Wincle CP	N		10		10	80%	20%	0%
Grindleford CP	Y	9			9	78%	22%	0%
Hartington Nether Quarter CP	Y	9			9	89%	11%	0%
Hathersage CP	Y	9			9	56%	44%	0%
Parwich CP	Y	9			9	78%	11%	11%
Winster CP	Y	9			9	100%	0%	0%
Castleton CP	Y	8			8	100%	0%	0%
Fenny Bentley CP	Y	8			8	50%	50%	0%
Hartington Middle Quarter CP	Y	7	1		8	100%	0%	0%
Stoney Middleton CP	Y	8			8	100%	0%	0%
Chelmorton CP	Y	7			7	86%	14%	0%
Edale CP	Y			7	7	86%	0%	14%
Leekfrith CP	N		7		7	100%	0%	0%
Taddington CP	Y	7			7	57%	29%	14%
Youlgreave CP	Y	7			7	71%	29%	0%
Ashford in the Water CP	Y	6			6	33%	50%	17%
Calver CP	Y	6			6	100%	0%	0%
Grindon CP	Y		6		6	83%	17%	0%

Hartington Town Quarter CP	Y	3	3		6	67%	33%	0%
Sheen CP	Y		6		6	100%	0%	0%
Alstonefield CP	Y		5		5	80%	20%	0%
Great Longstone CP	Y	5			5	40%	60%	0%
Harthill CP	N	5			5	80%	20%	0%
Tissington and Lea Hall CP	Y	5			5	100%	0%	0%
Chinley, Buxworth and Brownside CP	N			4	4	100%	0%	0%
Curbar CP	Y	4			4	25%	75%	0%
Dunford CP	N			4	4	100%	0%	0%
Foolow CP	Y	4			4	100%	0%	0%
Ilam CP	Y	4			4	100%	0%	0%
Kettlethulme CP	Y		4		4	75%	25%	0%
Quarnford CP	Y		4		4	100%	0%	0%
Rowland CP	N	4			4	100%	0%	0%
Thornhill CP	N	4			4	75%	25%	0%
Wormhill CP	N	4			4	100%	0%	0%
Blackwell in the Peak CP	N	3			3	67%	33%	0%
Butterton CP	Y		3		3	33%	67%	0%
Chapel-en-le-Frith CP	N	1	1	1	3	100%	0%	0%
Charlesworth CP	N			3	3	33%	67%	0%
Eaton and Alsop CP	N	3			3	100%	0%	0%
Fawfieldhead CP	N		3		3	100%	0%	0%
Hollinsclough CP	N		3		3	100%	0%	0%
Kirklees CP	N			3	3	100%	0%	0%
Longnor CP	Y		3		3	100%	0%	0%
Macclesfield Forest and Wildboardclough CP	N		3		3	100%	0%	0%
Middleton and Smerrill CP	Y	3			3	100%	0%	0%
Newton Grange CP	N	3			3	0%	100%	0%
Peak Forest CP	Y	3			3	100%	0%	0%
Pott Shrigley CP	N		3		3	100%	0%	0%
Tintwistle CP	Y			3	3	100%	0%	0%
Wetton CP	Y	3			3	100%	0%	0%
Aldwark CP	N	2			2	100%	0%	0%
Birchover CP	Y	2			2	50%	50%	0%
Brough and Shatton CP	N	2			2	50%	50%	0%
Brushfield CP	N	2			2	100%	0%	0%
Grindlow CP	N	2			2	100%	0%	0%
Holme Valley CP	Y			2	2	100%	0%	0%
Holmesfield CP	N			2	2	100%	0%	0%
Little Longstone CP	N	2			2	50%	0%	50%
Sheldon CP	N	2			2	100%	0%	0%
Stanton CP	Y	2			2	50%	50%	0%
Wardlow CP	Y	2			2	50%	50%	0%
Wheston CP	N	2			2	100%	0%	0%
Ballidon CP	N	1			1	100%	0%	0%
Bonsall CP	N	1			1	100%	0%	0%

Brassington CP	Y	1				1	0%	100%	0%
Chatsworth CP	Y	1				1	100%	0%	0%
Great Hucklow CP	Y	1				1	100%	0%	0%
Hassop CP	N	1				1	100%	0%	0%
Highlow CP	N	1				1	100%	0%	0%
Hope Woodlands CP	N			1		1	100%	0%	0%
Ible CP	N	1				1	100%	0%	0%
King Sterndale CP	N	1				1	100%	0%	0%
Meltham CP	N			1		1	0%	0%	100%
New Mills CP	Y			1		1	100%	0%	0%
South Darley CP	Y	1				1	100%	0%	0%
Stocksbridge CP	Y			1		1	100%	0%	0%
Aston CP	N	0				0	0%	0%	0%
Gratton CP	N	0				0	0%	0%	0%
Rowsley CP	Y	-1				-1	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total		507	121	72		700	65%	33%	2%

* Parish includes a named settlement for DS1 purposes but development may still be outside of a named settlement

Net Completions by Build Type: Core Strategy Period 2006-2016

Named Settlement?	Sum of LDCE / Var.of Cond		Sum of Conversion / Change of Use		Sum of New Build		Total
N	5	4%	102	85%	13	11%	120
Y	6	1%	354	61%	220	38%	580
Grand Total	11	2%	456	65%	233	33%	700

* Parish includes a named settlement for DS1 purposes but development may still be outside of a named settlement

11% of development outside of Parishes with a named settlement were new build.

Gross Outstanding, Under construction and Completions: Core Strategy Period 2006-2016

Occupancy Type	Status	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2012/11	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Totals
		Open Market	Not Started	58	54	52	41	30	30	27	39	83
Under Construction	81		88	47	48	53	53	61	37	80	94	642
Completions	25		34	82	27	27	25	13	15	24	9	281
Total	164		176	181	116	110	108	101	91	187	152	1386
Local Needs	Not Started	17	24	22	21	4	4	1	4	6	11	114
	Under Construction	27	31	14	30	33	34	5	21	12	14	221
	Completions	79	4	30	20	21	27	15	1	1	4	202
	Total	123	59	66	71	58	65	21	26	19	29	537
Agricultural	Not Started	5	10	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	32
	Under Construction	12	12	9	10	8	8	3	3	8	9	82
	Completions	2	2	8	1	5	6	3	2	1	2	32
	Total	19	24	22	15	15	16	7	6	10	12	146
Ancillary	Not Started	17	17	15	11	4	4	6	2	5	2	83

	Under Construction	13	14	9	12	9	9	3	7	3	6	85
	Completions	6	5	17	1	8	7	1	3	3	1	52
	Total	36	36	41	24	21	20	10	12	11	9	220
Agricultural or Holiday	Not Started	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
	Under Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	6
	Completions	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	12
Ancillary or Holiday	Not Started	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	3	12
	Under Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	9
	Completions	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	9
	Total	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	3	10	9	30
Holiday	Not Started	151	141	46	43	39	41	28	31	26	32	578
	Under Construction	79	85	124	77	75	74	49	44	0	80	687
	Completions	18	23	68	8	21	41	1	3	20	9	212
	Total	248	249	238	128	135	156	78	78	46	121	1477
Total	Not Started	248	246	140	120	79	81	67	79	128	98	1286
	Under Construction	212	230	203	177	178	178	124	114	103	213	1732
	Completions	130	72	205	57	82	106	33	24	55	26	790
	Total	590	548	548	354	339	365	224	217	286	337	3808

* Total is 790 (4 student houses not counted in this table)

Between 2006/07 and 2015/16 the average number of gross completions is 79. Since 2012/13 the numbers of gross completions have been below this average. However, in recent years the number of houses either under construction or not started has been increasing to levels before 2012/13. The average gross numbers of Outstanding or Under Construction is 302 last year the numbers were 311.

Policy HC3	Permission for Gypsy and traveller pitches
Indicator	Permissions for Gypsy and traveller pitches
Target/Direction of travel	No numeric target applied
Actual	0

Policy:

National policy requires planning authorities to address the accommodation needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople. The Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008 did not identify any need for pitches in the National Park. Nevertheless, this Core Strategy retains the approach introduced in the Local Plan, where exceptional circumstances might justify temporary accommodation for gypsies and travellers, adapting it to encompass travelling showpeople.

Indicator:

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Permissions for Gypsy and traveller pitches	0	0	0

There were 0 applications for Gypsy and traveller pitches during this time

Policy HC4	Provision and retention of community services and facilities
Indicator	Applications granted/completed from community facilities or shops by type of provision and by type of development (new build, conversion, change of use)

Target/Direction of travel	No numeric target applied
Actual	See below

Policy:

There has been a decline in community services over the last ten years, particularly of shops, post offices, healthcare facilities and public houses. The Authority will continue to strongly resist the loss of any facility or service which meets an essential community need that is not available or reasonably accessible elsewhere. In all cases, another beneficial community use should be sought before permission is granted for removal of these facilities. Clear evidence of non-viability will be required, such as marketing the building or facility for a period of time to test whether another community interest, operator or owner could be found.

Indicator:

2015/16:

There were 2 incidents of **losses** of community facilities (both instances involve a change from A2 financial or professional services to residential use):

Application Number	Development Description	Application Type	Decision	Existing Use Class	Proposed Use Class
NP/DDD/1015/0966	Change of use of ground floor of a multi-use development from A2 (professional offices) to C3 residential.	Full Planning Permission	Granted Conditionally	A2	C3
NP/GDO/1215/1216	GPDO Notification for change of use - Proposed conversion of office to dwelling.	Change of Use (GPDO)	Accept Conditionally	A2	C3

There was 1 incident of **gains** to community facilities.

Application Number	Development Description	Application Type	Decision	Existing Use Class	Proposed Used Class
NP/DDD/0315/0245	Change of use of from residential to commercial for downstairs only.	Full Planning Permission	Granted Conditionally	C3, A1	A1

Policy HC5	Shops, professional services and related activities
Indicator	Permissions and completions within Use Class A; and proportion within/on the edge of named settlements
Target/Direction of travel	An increasing number
Actual	28 100% in named Settlements

Policy:

The following policy supports retail premises and related activities within named settlements in Policy DS1. This includes all other uses within Use Classes A1-5, such as financial services, restaurants and cafes, pubs and hot food takeaways. In Bakewell, the Central Shopping Area will be retained, to continue to consolidate shopping facilities in the town centre. The only exception to the focus on towns and villages is to allow small scale retail provision which is ancillary to a business or relates directly to a recreation or tourism activity, where this is appropriate to the sensitivity of its countryside location. Elsewhere, retail development will not be permitted.

Use Class (A): A1 Shops, A2 Financial and Professional Services, A3 Restaurants and Cafes, A4 Drinking Establishments & A5 Hot Food Takeaways

Indicator:

There were 28 applications between 2015-2016 for use class A as follows:

Use Class Code	Number of Permissions
A1	8
A1	3
A3	8
Mixed Use (which includes A)	9

The most significant permissions being:

- NP/DDD/0115/0043 Demolition of existing industrial and office buildings and construction of new food store car park access roads and paths and associated drainage works and landscaping. Former Cintride Site Buxton Road Bakewell
- NP/CEC/0116/0071 Alterations and change of use of existing shippen attached to farmhouse to retail shop for brewery produce Wincle Beer Co Ltd Tolls Farm Wincle
- NP/DDD/0115/0040 Change of use and alterations to external elevations to create Class A1 convenience store with associated servicing refuse plant and parking areas. Rutland Arms Calver Road Baslow

4.5.3 Statement of Progress

Data shows some 700 completions nearing the mid-point of the Core Strategy from its base date of 2006. While completion rates have run lower than average for the past 3 years there remains a further 25 local needs properties with permission (not started or under construction), 143 open market homes with permission (not started or under construction) and further agricultural and ancillary dwellings at the same stage with planning approval. This suggests that policies are working to allow a steady of flow of development across various forms of residential provision, but that other factors are having an impact on delivery and completion of schemes. The Core Strategy estimated delivery of between 615 and 1095 homes in designated settlements by 2026 with an additional 190 estimated outside these settlements (e.g. agricultural dwellings and change of use or conversion).

This suggests the Core Strategy is on track to deliver its estimated numbers of homes. In spatial terms delivery has largely (82%) been directed to parishes with a named settlement. Overall a higher proportion of delivery has been via change of use and conversion, as opposed to new build, driven by conservation and enhancement purposes. This is encouraged by the Core Strategy and indicates good conservation returns for the National Park as well as satisfying the duty to have regard for social and economic well-being of the area. Tables highlight higher proportions of new build development in settlements where new build schemes of affordable housing or enhancement driven development has taken place such as in Bakewell, Tideswell, Eyam, Baslow, Bradwell and Bamford.

Key enhancement sites highlighted in the Core Strategy (in Bakewell, Bradwell and Hartington) are all now the subject of planning applications with the Newburgh engineering site in Bradwell having recently received planning permission supported by an adopted Neighbourhood Plan. Unlocking these strategic sites is a key aim of the Core Strategy and the Authority is working hard to achieve the best results in these important settlements both for National Park purposes and community sustainability.

In terms of other community policies performance has been positive in resisting the loss of community facilities and at the same time have facilitated approval of 11 new retail permissions, the most significant of which are highlighted above.

4.6 Supporting Economic development



4.6.1 Policy Objectives

Economic policies E1 and E2 offer scope for new build business premises in Bakewell and villages listed in the plan and offer great scope for the reuse of buildings for business use, including more modern buildings as part of negotiations which seek either greatly enhanced building design or demolition and replacement with a better located and designed building. Existing business land and buildings will be protected unless it is considered that they can be put to more beneficial community use, e.g. for affordable housing or community facilities. Emerging development management policies will consider the need to specifically safeguard those sites (i.e. by identifying these on a proposals map), particularly in Bakewell and the Hope Valley which demonstrate the highest quality and most sustainable locations.

Policy E2 provides particular support for business opportunities in the countryside by making effective use of existing buildings in smaller hamlets and on farms and by ensuring that the links between land management businesses and new business are maintained to enable additional income to support traditional land-based industries. Business growth will be judged carefully in terms of its impact on the appearance and character of the landscapes in which they sit.

4.6.2 Policy Monitoring

Policy E1	Business Development in Towns and Villages
Indicator	Business permissions inside, on the edge and outside of named settlements
Target/Direction of travel	No net decline
Actual	8

Policy:

Policy will allow small businesses to set up within or on the edge of named settlements listed in policy DS1, at a level appropriate for the needs of people living in the immediate local area. Town or village locations are more likely to be served by public transport and allow workers easy access to services and facilities.

Indicator:

There were 8 permissions for additional business floorspace or change use to B uses also inside named settlements.

One permission for B2 use (general industrial) represented a significant (major) development of over 1,000 square meters.

NP/DDD/0715/0661 Change of use of land and construction of building for use as builders and plumbers merchants. Alterations to vehicular access. Provision of car parking facilities. External storage of building stocks and related ancillary items. Fencing and Landscaping of site. Land Adjacent to Tideswell Industrial Park Whitecross Road

In principle policy GSP 1 (E) of the Core Strategy precludes major development in the National Park other than in exceptional circumstances. However, Policy GSP 1 (F) does allow support where significant net benefit can be demonstrated and subject to mitigation for any harm to the area's valued characteristics. The proposal is also supportable in principle in the light of Core Strategy Policies E1 (A) and DS1, which are permissive of new build small scale business development in or on the edge of settlements.

Policy E1	Business Development in Towns and Villages
Indicator	Number of refusals inside named settlements (where approval represents loss of business land)
Target/Direction of travel	Decreasing amount
Actual	0

Policy:

The National Park Authority wishes to keep the best business sites and buildings from other development pressures. It will also be important to retain some lower quality sites to offer a range of opportunities for business start-up and growth. The Employment Land Review will be used, together with the consideration of other factors, to assess needs and opportunities and identify the best existing sites to meet the needs of people living in the local area.

Indicator:

None

Policy E1	Business Development in Towns and Villages
Indicator	Applications granted using section 73 to lift business use
Target/Direction of travel	No numeric target applied
Actual	0

Policy:

The National Park Authority wishes to keep the best business sites and buildings from other development pressures. It will also be important to retain some lower quality sites to offer a range of opportunities for business start-up and growth. The Employment Land Review will be used, together with the consideration of other factors, to assess needs and opportunities and identify the best existing sites to meet the needs of people living in the local area. Section 73 applications are sometimes used as a means of changing the nature of a development via the conditions.

Indicator:

For 2015/16 there were 26 Section 73 applications granted. Although 5 of these related to business use, none of these removed business use.

Policy E2	Business in the Countryside
Indicator	Permissions for business use outside of named settlements
Target/Direction of travel	No net decline
Actual	0 New Build 1 Change of use

Policy:

Government policy recognises the role of agriculture in maintaining and managing the countryside and valued landscapes. Policy E2 seeks to broaden the opportunity for rural business, and offers scope for business enterprise by making positive use of traditional buildings of historic or vernacular merit or modern buildings in some circumstances. Alongside policy E1 this policy gives spatial guidance to direct business development to the best

locations and conserve the more sensitive areas. This policy applies to all areas of the National Park outside the Natural Zone and named settlements (see policy DS1). The intention of this policy is to encourage small scale business development within any smaller settlement, on farmsteads, and in groups of buildings in sustainable locations. It will foster rural enterprise and allow farmers and land managers to diversify their income, helping them to maintain their land and buildings sustainably and conform to core policies to protect the valued characteristics of the area.

Indicator:

During 2015-16 there were 16 permission relating to B use class (and 8 B1 business) in the countryside. Of these B1 business permissions, 0 were new build developments and 1 were for change of use outside of a named settlement:

NP/DDD/0915/0906 Conversion of an existing stone barn to form a farm office with staff welfare facilities including the demolition of an adjoining timber structure to form a parking area and the extension of an existing agricultural steel framed livestock building including re-cladding. Dunsa Lane Edensor.

The Dunsa Farm complex is situated in open countryside well beyond any DS1 Settlement. In this case, the two elements of the scheme are justified on the basis that the Dunsa Farm complex has now been established as the centre of the Chatsworth Estate's substantial in-hand livestock and sheep rearing enterprise, which extends to 1,821 hectares. The existing office and mess facilities and storage of medical facilities are presently inadequate. The existing traditional buildings are presently under-used and in a poor condition. Their proposed conversion to the proposed ancillary agricultural uses will provide modern facilities for the staff and for the secure storage of medicines and fully comply with the Authority's policies. Their conversion will also ensure the on-going maintenance and up-keep of these non-designated heritage assets.

Additionally, following the concentration of the farming operations at Dunsa, together with the decommissioning of other agricultural buildings elsewhere on the Chatsworth Estate, such as Park Farm, this has generated a requirement for an additional building at Dunsa to cater for the over-wintering of stock and for lambing. It is considered, therefore, that the principle elements of the scheme, which are well related to the existing Dunsa building complex, fully comply with the above stated Core Strategy, Local Plan and emerging DPD policies.

4.6.3 Statement of Progress

Overall there has been no significant loss of employment space with data highlighting several instances of extended premises and changes of use toward employment generating uses.

There is evidence that no applications have been used to alter planning conditions through section 73 applications to remove business use.

Compared to the previous year a greater number of business permissions have emerged in the countryside but overall permissions affecting B uses are very low key with many involving advert consent and general fabric improvements (such as new windows and doors or sustainability measures).

Given this, the employment indicators are on track.

4.7 Minerals

4.7.1 Policy Objectives

Minerals development is strongly controlled so that: only in exceptional cases major development may be permitted (MIN1); where this relates to fluorspar development is only acceptable by underground means (MIN2); or, for local small-scale building and roofing stone supplies (MIN3).

MIN4 also provides a basis for the safeguarding of the mineral resource, including the mineralised vein structures (fluorspar), very high purity limestone and other limestone.

4.7.2 Policy Monitoring

Policy MIN1	Minerals Development
Indicator	After care of Mineral site
Target/Direction of travel	N/A

Policy:

The restoration of mineral workings is a significant opportunity to achieve National Park Authority outcomes for achieving amenity (nature conservation) after-use for the sites, enhancing landscape and biodiversity and providing recreational opportunities, as well as the objectives of landowners, mineral companies and local people. The National Park Management Plan observes that restored sites may provide opportunities for increased biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural interest.

Indicator:

See statement of progress section

Policy MIN2	Fluorspar proposals
Indicator	No permissions for proposals of opencast mining of fluorspar one
Target/Direction of travel	N/A
Actual	None

Policy:

Opencast mining of fluorspar ore will in future be resisted unless the exceptional circumstances tests set out in MPS1 can be demonstrated (see footnote to policy MIN1 for the detail of the exceptional circumstances criteria*). Based upon the understanding of where surface resources are located it is considered to be unlikely that proposals in those locations will be able to comply with all the exceptional circumstances, due firstly to the availability of the option of underground mining which could be expected to have less environmental impact, and secondly to the considerable foreseeable difficulty of working likely sites in an environmentally acceptable manner.

Indicator:

No planning permissions were granted for the opencast mining of fluorspar ore during 2014/15 or 2015/16.

4.7.3 Statement of Progress

2015/16

Three planning applications were received for Ballidon Quarry in 2015/16. Two of them were inter-related in that they sought to extend the extraction boundary to encompass mineral below an existing tip and proposed amendments to the restoration profile across the site. The third application was for installation of an LPG tank compound for 12 tanks.

A section 73 planning application was received to extend the restoration date of the remaining worked out void on Longstone Edge, by a further 20 years, to 2035. The application also sought to allow the resumption/continuation of underground working at Watersaw Mine over the same time period.

Following the issue of the consolidated permission for Birchover Quarry, an application was received for an amendment to the design of one of the new workshops.

A further section 73 application was received for Chinley Moor Quarry in which an amendment to the time limits and output restrictions was sought.

The operator of Wimberry Moss Quarry applied for a postponement of the periodic review of conditions for a five year period, which was agreed by the Authority.

In addition to the above applications there were seven discharge of conditions applications and one non-material amendment application submitted for various sites, plus four applications submitted under the GPDO. One of these related to a prior notification submission concerning infilling of an old lead mine shaft which had been opened up and exposed on land to the east of Great Hucklow, coincident with the area in which the operational Milldam Mine is working.

Decisions on applications received in the previous financial year were made in respect of (i) Ballidon Quarry, permitting an increase in the number of overnight tankers delivering industrial powders; (ii) the Birchover consolidation permission, progressed in place of the formal ROMP review procedure, and associated with that the completion of restoration on the upper part of Barton Hill Quarry using spoil from Birchover, and variation to the permission to accommodate the revised design of the new workshop; (iii) the variation to Once a Week Quarry, involving a SW lateral extension to release 69,000 tonnes of building limestone; (iv) an extension to the small-scale stone extraction operation on Bretton Moor; and (v) a 12 month extension of time for the continued use of Blakedon Hollow for the disposal of tailings from fluorspar operations at Cavendish Mill, Stoney Middleton. The decision notice to approve an application seeking a variation to a number of conditions on the Dale View Quarry planning permission was awaiting issue due to ongoing discussions over the legal agreement.

The second application seeking an extension at New Pilhough Quarry, in exchange for relinquishing the rights to work mineral at Stanton Moor Quarry, was still being progressed during this year. The appeal lodged in 2012 against the refusal to grant planning permission for the first application (for a slightly larger extension) was withdrawn. Progress with determination of these applications continues to be delayed pending receipt of additional information to progress the stalled ROMP at Stanton Moor Quarry. The Authority had earlier decided not to pursue a prohibition order at Stanton Moor Quarry on the basis that at the time there appeared to be an intention to work the site.

The Prohibition Order against the 1952 Longstone Edge East planning permission, which was issued in December 2013/January 2014, was the subject of an appeal. The appeal originally remained in abeyance pending the outcome of an Oxfordshire prohibition order appeal case considering similar issues. However, the appeal was resumed in 2015 and a public inquiry held in January 2016. In June 2016 the Secretary of State confirmed the Order and upheld the restoration scheme proposed by the Authority in respect of the Backdale area and the restoration scheme agreed between the Authority and the landowner in respect of Wagers Flat, which now form part of the Order.

The appeal lodged against the Authority's issue of a prohibition order in respect of underground working of clay at Bakestonedale in November 2014, for which a public inquiry had been arranged for October 2015, was withdrawn by the appellant a month prior to the scheduled inquiry date. The prohibition order has now been confirmed and came into effect on 5 September 2016.

Of the previously nine identified stalled ROMP's, work is continuing to take place to either deal with them conventionally under the ROMP legislation, deal with an alternative development proposal, issue a prohibition order or seek their resolution via the Secretary of State. In addition to the sites already mentioned above, the Shire Hill ROMP submission was considered and issued in November 2014, following which there has been an application received seeking the discharge of several conditions under that reviewed permission. The Topley Pike Quarry consolidation application was received in August 2014 for consideration as an alternative to dealing with the ROMP and was considered and recommended approval by committee in October 2015. Permission for the development has yet to be issued following lengthy discussions with the operator over the conditions.

Restoration and aftercare works remained ongoing and not yet completed at 17 sites. One of these is the result of a scheme imposed through a Prohibition Order and a further 3 are a result of a scheme imposed through an Enforcement Notice. The remainder are schemes determined through planning permissions and GPDO consents.

4.8 Accessibility, travel and traffic



4.8.1 Policy Objectives

Transport policies (T1 to T7) promote more sustainable transport choices while balancing the reality of car use in a rural area. This means a shift away from road building including removal of support for relief roads in Bakewell and Tintwistle with associated policies which resist the growth in cross-park traffic. Allied to this is support for sustainable transport by means of rail, bus, horse riding and pedestrian access. The design of traffic infrastructure such as signs, lighting, barriers are also raised as key matters requiring sensitivity.

4.8.2 Policy Monitoring

Policy T1	Reducing the general need to travel and encouraging sustainable transport
Indicator	Average annual daily traffic flows
Target/Direction of travel	Thresholds to be set

Policy:

The policy aims to deter traffic beyond that which is necessary for the needs of local residents, businesses and visitors. Traffic can harm the valued characteristics of the National Park through noise and gaseous emissions, disturbance and visual intrusion such as car parks. Cross-park traffic will be deterred, modal shift towards sustainable travel will be encouraged, and the impacts of traffic within environmentally sensitive locations will be minimised. There should also be good connectivity with and between sustainable modes of transport to support rural communities and their economy.

Indicator:

2015

Average annual daily traffic flows

- Cross-Park Roads 8,416 (-7.55% on 2014)
 - A Roads 6,784 (+3.71% on 2014)
 - Recreational Roads 3,533 (+3.63% on 2014)
- Overall Combined Average 6,286

The Overall Combined Average is 2.41% higher than the Overall Combined Average for 2014 (6,138)

The figures indicate a decrease in traffic on the Cross-Park Roads, but this is largely as a result in the need to identify new sites for data due to counter reliability issues. For the one constant site between 2014 and 2015, there was a 0.04% increase in traffic. The greater than 3% growth across A Roads and Recreational Roads is indicative of growth on the Cross-Park Roads also.

This increase should be set against the similar greater than 3% growth observed in 2014. The increase may be a result of a number of factors including economic growth and an increase in staycations. There may also be a reflection of the recent decline in public transport provision in some parts of the National Park.

Policy T2	Reducing and directing traffic
Indicator	Road building schemes number and type of scheme
Target/Direction of travel	N/A
Actual	0

Policy:

For road traffic, addressing known and induced demand through road building within the National Park would be difficult to achieve without harm to its valued characteristics. Consequently, government policies seek to route long distance road traffic around the National Park. Nationally, it also aims to reduce the need to travel and to manage traffic growth, including road freight. Additional road capacity will only be accepted as a last resort. Therefore other than in exceptional circumstances, the National Park Authority will oppose transport developments that increase the amount of cross-Park road traffic. Exceptional circumstances, as defined in policy GSP1, may justify a new road scheme but only after the most rigorous examination. The Authority considers that any exceptional circumstances would need to offer a clear net environmental benefit for the National Park and be in the public interest. It follows that transport developments outside the National Park will usually be opposed if they increase traffic on roads inside the National Park or have other adverse impacts on its setting and valued characteristics.

Indicator:

No new roads in 2015-16

Policy T2	Reducing and directing traffic
Indicator	Changes to road traffic network; number/type of scheme
Target/Direction of travel	None
Actual	0

Policy:

To minimise harm by essential road traffic, a hierarchy of roads will form a basis for spatial planning and any road improvements, traffic management schemes, and measures such as advisory route signing. Traffic will be guided first to the strategic road network and only to secondary and other roads as required, continuing the approach in the former Structure Plan. Partnership working is necessary to ensure that the hierarchy reflects not only expert knowledge on highway and traffic matters but also that of the National Park Authority on the character of the roads in terms of the natural features and recreational aspects of the Park. In partnership with constituent Highway Authorities further detail will be brought forward in the Development Management Policies DPD and on the proposals map.

Indicator:

No specific schemes in 2015-16

Policy T3	Design of transport infrastructure
Indicator	Sympathetic design (taking account of valued characteristics) and decluttering of infrastructure
Target/Direction of travel	Increase in proportion of infrastructure sympathetically designed
Actual	3 cases able to influence

Policy:

A high standard of design is needed to ensure that the appearance and maintenance of transport infrastructure, including traffic management measures respects the valued characteristics of the National Park. Specifically, care must be taken to avoid or minimise the environmental impact of new transport infrastructure projects, or improvements to existing infrastructure. Transport should also aim to improve the quality of life and retain a healthy natural environment in terms of the natural and historic features and recreational aspects.

Indicator:

There were several schemes during 2015-16, which the National Park Authority were consulted on and able to influence, including: -

- A628 Cockerhill Retaining Wall
- A628 Toucan Crossing Replacement
- Goytsclough Quarry Culvert Replacement.

Policy T4	Managing the demand for freight transport
Indicator	Permissions granted contrary to policy {Indicator for T1 will provide an indication of freight movements}
Target/Direction of travel	None
Actual	

Policy:

There is not likely to be any significant change in service freight, because the National Park population is static and there is a presumption against large developments. Setting aside the route hierarchy there are remaining issues of location and routing of freight. The National Park is a convenient base for haulage operations, but they should be located elsewhere unless they service only National Park based industries. Similarly, developments requiring access by Large Goods Vehicles in excess of 7.5 tonnes gross laden weight, including road haulage operating centres, should not be permitted unless they are readily accessible to the Strategic or Secondary Road Network. Weight restriction orders will be sought where it is necessary to influence the routing of Large Goods Vehicles to avoid negative environmental impacts.

Indicator:

Not monitored

Policy T5	Managing the demand for rail, and reuse of former railway routes
Indicator	Changes reported in safeguarded rail routes
Target/Direction of travel	N/A
Actual	See below

Policy:

Existing and former rail routes link the East Midlands to the North West. Evidence suggests a medium term need for improvements to the Hope Valley line and, in the long term, further improvements or re-opening of the Matlock-Buxton line. The business case for the Matlock-Buxton route alone is long term. Re-opening the Woodhead railway is also cited as a long-term option, although its benefits would be reduced cross-Pennine road congestion, rather than the solving of rail network issues. It is appropriate to safeguard land for these purposes, although national policies presume against major transport developments within national parks other than in exceptional circumstances. As with the current approach, the safeguarding of land does not imply in principle support for any rail scheme. Any

proposal will be assessed on its own merits, and will need to demonstrate the ability to provide a net positive effect on the National Park environment.

Indicator:

2015-16:

Hope Valley Line: Network Rail brought forward proposals to enhance capacity of the Hope Valley Line through the installation of passing loops, including one between Hathersage and Bamford. An initial objection to the scheme was withdrawn following the inclusion of mitigation measures to address concerns. This included the redesign of a pedestrian footbridge to maintain a Public Right of Way West of Hathersage. A Public Inquiry into the proposals was scheduled for May 2016.

Monsal Trail: The DfT funded element Pedal Peak II Project came to an end in September 2015, with only parts of the proposed works completed. A route between Matlock and Rowsley will be completed in 2016, but delays due to environmental issues means that further funding will be required to complete the link between Rowsley and Bakewell. This section between Bakewell and Rowsley lies within the National Park, with the line of the route safeguarded for potential future rail use.

Policy T6	Routes for walking, cycling and horse riding and waterways
Indicator	Change in length of network of permissive routes and statutory routes
Target/Direction of travel	N/A
Actual	See below

Policy:

In accordance with national policies for modal shift and healthier living, developments should have cycle and footpath connections to existing rights of way and to settlements where services and transport interchanges are more likely to be found. Where a development proposal affects a right of way, every effort should be made to accommodate the route, or if this is not possible, to provide an equally good alternative.

Indicator:

2015-16

Delivery of the Pedal Peak II Project funded through the DfT Linking Communities was completed. Routes delivered included: -

White Peak Loop routes	north, connecting Hurdlow and Buxton, through a mix of on and off-road routes
Staffordshire Moorlands Link	connecting Stoke-on-Trent to Leek, the Roaches and Waterhouses
Little Don Link	improvements to the Trans-Pennine Trail and links to Langsett

There are still some outstanding elements to be delivered to fulfil the commitments of the original bid document. It is expected that these will be delivered as and when funding becomes available.

Policy T7	Minimising the adverse impact of motor vehicles and managing the demand for coach parks
Indicator	Report changes to traffic management arrangements
Target/Direction of travel	N/A
Actual	See below

Policy:

Managing the demand for parking can help to mitigate the more harmful impacts of motor vehicles whilst having regard to the needs of local communities and businesses. Successive local policies have kept operational parking and parking in housing developments to a minimum, and restricted non-operational parking to discourage car use. This principle is retained and amplifies guidance on park and ride. The policy is consistent with regional parking policies, and other planning and transport measures, promoting sustainable transport choices and reducing reliance on the car for work and other journeys. In order to manage demand, coach parking spaces should not be used by cars.

And policy principle C:

Non-residential parking will be restricted in order to discourage car use, and will be managed to ensure that the location and nature of car and coach parking does not exceed environmental capacity. New non-operational parking will normally be matched by a reduction of related parking spaces elsewhere, and wherever possible it will be made available for public use.

Indicator:

2015-16

There were no new proposals for new or enhanced parking facilities during 2015-16.

Policy T7	Minimising the adverse impact of motor vehicles and managing the demand for coach parks
Indicator	Number of new off-street parking spaces provided, and proportion/number that replaces on-street parking
Target/Direction of travel	N/A
Actual	See below

Policy:

Working in partnership, the National Park Authority intends to build on the success of the current traffic management schemes, and modify them to meet the demands of changing visitor travel patterns. This approach will inform future traffic management schemes in environmentally sensitive areas, where travel patterns, including those of visitors, have a clear negative impact on the environment, both natural and built. Care will be required to avoid displacing impact to other sensitive areas and nearby settlements, or creating visitor use beyond environmental carrying capacity even where they use sustainable transport. We will seek to ensure income generated by these schemes will be reinvested to provide maintenance, additional facilities and alternative means of access. All schemes must make the best use of the road network to improve road safety, environmental and traffic conditions, and to reduce conflicts between various user groups.

Indicator:

2015-16

Goyt Valley, there are ongoing proposals to introduce yellow lining throughout the valley and parking charges in the off-road car parks.

4.8.3 Statement of Progress

Overall, traffic levels in the National Park had broadly plateaued from 2010 to 2013, with only minor fluctuations generally attributable to the weather. However, in 2014 and 2015 there was year on year growth above 2% per annum. This may be due to an upswing in the economy or as a result of an increase in staycations over recent years. The loss of some public transport services may also have had an impact.

There have been no major road or rail schemes constructed or implemented, with no consequent effect on the level and direction of traffic in the national park. However, propels for the Hope Valley Railway Capacity Enhancement

have progressed, with the Public Inquiry into the proposals scheduled for May 2016. At the time of writing, the findings have yet to be published.

There have been relatively few highways infrastructure installations, and in most cases these are related to the requirement for maintenance work. Where these have taken place, the Authority has generally been consulted and mitigation measures introduced where necessary. However, it is still the intention to bring forward a Peak District National Park Design Guide during 2016-17.

Cycling infrastructure was given a boost during 2011 with the opening of the Monsal Trail, and work continues to expand and develop new and existing links. The Pedal Peak Phase II Project was completed during 2015-16, with an evaluation report being submitted to the DfT. However, some routes remain uncompleted and will require additional funding for delivery.

There has been no real change to car park provision during 2015-16, and no requests for new or additional parking provision.