Guiding Landscape Change in the Peak District

Hathersage Moor sunrise © Peak District National Park Authority

The aim of the Landscape Strategy is to identify and protect the key elements and the quality of experience which creates the special 'sense of place' and special qualities of the different landscapes within the Peak District, while planning for and guiding the positive management of future changes to enhance the landscape and its natural beauty.

Different landscape types within the Park will require a different blend of protection, management and planning for/guiding future change. Some aspects of the landscape are so highly valued that they must be protected, others should be allowed to evolve in a sustainable manner, while there will be some opportunities to introduce new elements, and new character, in some landscapes.

3.1 Landscape policy in the Local Plan

Proposals for development, management strategies and enhancement opportunities (including Nature and Landscape Recovery schemes) should positively respond to distinctive landscape character.

Development in particular should respond to Local Plan ***Policy L1 – Landscape character and Valued Characteristics:***

A. Development must conserve and enhance valued landscape character, as identified in the Landscape Strategy and Action Plan, and other valued characteristics.
B. Other than in exceptional circumstances, proposals for development in the Natural Zone will not be permitted.

Valued and distinctive **landscape character** for the 8 LCAs (and their individual LCTs) within the Peak District is defined in **Section 2**. Landscape character and valued characteristics are also related to sites of biodiversity or geodiversity importance (**Policy L2**) and cultural heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance (**Policy L3**).

3.2 Links to the National Park Management Plan

The outcomes and outputs of the Landscape Strategy are based on (a) the guidelines in the previous Landscape Strategy, (b) the aims and objectives of the Peak District National Park Management Plan and (c) the character and distinctiveness of our landscapes (as defined in Section 2).

The 20 year vision for the Peak District National Park as detailed in the Management Plan is:

'By 2043 the Peak District National Park is exemplary in its response to climate change and nature recovery. Its special qualities and resilience as a living landscape have been significantly enhanced. It is a welcoming place where all are inspired to care and communities thrive.'

Key links from the Management Plan to the outcomes and outputs in the Landscape Strategy include:

NPMP Aim One: Climate Change

The Peak District National Park is more resilient and net-zero by 2040 through its exemplary response to climate change.

Objective 1: To lower greenhouse gas emissions significantly, focussing on the largest emitters within our influence.
Objective 2: To sequester and store substantially more carbon while contributing to nature recovery.
Objective 3: To reverse damage to nature, biodiversity, cultural heritage and the built environment caused by a changing climate.

NPMP Aim Two: Landscape and Nature Recovery

The Peak District National Park is a resilient landscape in which nature, beauty, and cultural heritage are significantly enhanced.

Objective 4: To be a place where nature recovers and biodiversity flourishes.
Objective 5: To understand, appreciate and enhance the cultural heritage and built environment of the National Park as part of an ever-changing landscape.
Objective 6: To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever-evolving landscape.
Target: By 2028 landscape character, quality and condition will be enhanced or reinforced as it provides for nature recovery, climate change and access for all.

NPMP Aim Three: A Welcoming Place

The Peak District is a welcoming place where all are inspired to enjoy, care for and connect to its special qualities.

Objective 7: To encourage a sustainable visitor economy that supports local businesses, cares for the National Park's special qualities and respects the well-being of local communities.

The Landscape Strategy adds further detail to these aims and objectives by defining a series of landscape-specific outcomes and outputs.

3.3 Landscape Strategy outcomes and outputs

Landscape outcomes and outputs (which should inform and be key factors in plan making, project development, partnership working and decision-making) are detailed below.

The Spatial Guidelines Table (Appendix 1) show the locations in the National Park landscape these outcomes and outputs are most important – some are relevant across the whole park, while others are more appropriate in certain areas and landscape types.

As a 'guiding principle', the promotion of climate mitigation and adaption measures underpin all the landscape outcomes and objectives. As detailed in the Peak District National Park Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (PDNPA, 2020), a wide range of landscape features, landscape types and special qualities have the potential to be significantly adversely impacted by climate change. We should look to encourage landscape resilience to the effects of climate change.

Landscape Outcome 1: Enhancing our moorland landscapes to deliver greater biodiversity, carbon storage, flood storage and sense of 'wildness'

The condition and extent of the peat resource is vital to ensure carbon and water are sustainably stored in our moorlands, biodiversity is re-established and the sense of wildness retained and enhanced. Healthy peat also ensures that important palaeoenvironmental information is preserved.

Over 80% of the UK's peatlands have been degraded due to human activity (Space4Climate, Peatland Monitoring from Space, 2021), vastly decreasing their capacity for carbon storage and with associated biodiversity loss. Peatlands in the Peak District are no different.

Well-managed peatlands have the potential to be massive carbon sinks: A near natural bog can remove 3.54 tonnes carbon dioxide per hectare per year (tCO2 ha-1yr-1) (Space4Climate, Peatland Monitoring from Space, 2021) in addition to being water stores and rich in biodiversity.
The moorlands of the Peak District store massive amounts of carbon. However, while active blanket bog has the potential to sequester even more carbon, their poor condition means that in many cases existing carbon stores are being lost; biodiversity and palaeoenvironmental value is constrained or lost; and flood storage potential and water quality are reduced. There are also economic costs associated with poor moorland environmental condition, such as the cost of water treatment and flood damage.

Moorland landscapes in the Peak District are heavily degraded with many areas in a poor condition- 88% of SSSI land in the Dark Peak, which includes virtually all the moorland, has been assessed as in Unfavourable condition. This is partially as a result of historic atmospheric pollution and partly due to inappropriate historic – and ongoing – management practices. Overgrazing and inappropriate burning remain the two most significant factors, although recent legislation (The Heather and Grass etc. Burning (England) Regulations 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)) now bans burning on deep peat without a license on Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation. Regular burning and cutting patterns and the construction of infrastructure such as butts and tracks, while often have a negative impact on the qualities of wildness, remoteness and naturalness of the moors.

Our aim for the moors is that they should grow back wilder and more biodiverse, with the natural hydrological functioning of restored blanket bog and a mosaic of vegetation such as sphagnum, cottongrass, rush, heather, bilberry, cowberry, crowberry and gorse studded with scattered trees, scrub and woodland encouraged – to create a more natural, diverse landscape which is more resistant to wildfires.

When in healthy condition peatlands sequester carbon slowly but are unique in that they can go on doing so indefinitely. Peatlands in England have long been subjected to damaging land use, resulting in them becoming a large source of greenhouse gas emissions, releasing carbon previously stored for millennia. Restoration interventions in many cases will reduce these emissions, allow biodiversity to recover, increase peatlands resilience in the face of a changing climate and provide a range of benefits for people and society. Restoring the carbon sink function of peatlands is possible though may take decades depending on the initial level of damage to a site. Restoration actions include blocking drains, stopping burning and removing conifer plantations. (Carbon Storage and sequestration by habitat: a review of the evidence, Natural England, 2021).


Heather and hill near Glossop © Peak District National Park Authority

Key moorland management and restoration landscape outputs include:

1.1 Undertaking positive engagement and dialogue with moorland owners/managers, promotion of best practice and positive partnership working with public landowners/managers and organisations (such as the Utility companies, National Trust, RSPB and Moors for the Future) to promote positive management.

Positive management aims includes a reduction in the intensity of management to encourage natural processes, improve the condition of both the peatland resource and SSSI and promote a diverse landscape mosaic of habitats. In addition to carbon sequestration, landscape enhancements offer multi-functional benefits to biodiversity, water management, heritage protection and recreation.

Positive management operations include: the cessation of burning on deep peat /blanket bog, restoration of bare peat, bracken control, gully blocking, sphagnum plug planting, implementation of sustainable grazing regimes, areas of stock exclosure (to enable natural regeneration and recolonization) and upland footpath restoration.

1.2 Ensuring policy and decision-making protects the openness, wildness and tranquillity of the moorland landscape with their limited enclosure while preserving the often subtle or unseen cultural elements of these landscapes.

This includes:

- limiting and controlling new fencelines, new tracks, track upgrades and other infrastructure to ensure these are necessary (where prior proven need for land management has been demonstrated) and if so, effectively designed, sited / accommodated into the landscape to not conflict with character;
- Protecting viewpoints to ensure open sweeping vistas and views of dramatic geology are maintained.

1.3 'Role modelling' best practice by implementing these measures on our own moorland estates, and use this to advocate positive change across the peatland landscape.

Landscape Outcome 2: Supporting the farm economy while conserving and enhancing the landscape - supporting farmers and land managers to maximise the take-up and best use of future Agri-environment schemes (and other funding sources) to conserve, manage and enhance the character and quality of the landscape

While the exact shape of the future agri-environment schemes are not yet defined, it is likely that land managers will be eligible for agricultural subsidy that encourages a range of actions to provide a range of '*public goods for public money*'. We would like to encourage and support farmers and land managers to take up future schemes, to support both farm economies and the enhance landscape character – the Peak District is a living, working farmed landscape.


Long Clough, South of Glossop © Peak District National Park Authority

Key outputs to enhance the natural beauty of the farmed landscape include:

2.1 Conserving, restoring, enhancing, buffering, linking and expanding existing wildlife habitats, taking a landscape-scale view to ensure that individual agreements deliver environmental benefits for the wider landscape as well as individual holdings while maximising the delivery of 'public goods'.

2.2 Encouraging and supporting wildlife-friendly farming practices that allow wildlife to co-exist with commercial farming, such as late cutting of silage fields/meadows to benefit nesting waders, grassland species diversity, low intensity field margins and the creation of areas of wood-pasture.

2.3 Promoting and supporting measures to reduce carbon emissions, sequester and store carbon on agricultural land.

2.4 Promoting and supporting measures to improve soil quality and health and protect peat from erosion, damaging drainage or inappropriate management practices.

In addition to the above:

2.5 Supporting the sympathetic conservation/restoration or adaptive re-use of traditional farm buildings where appropriate, and where such use is consistent with and supports surrounding landscape value, character and context. Traditional farm buildings are important features in the landscape and it is important to retain their historic character, their relationship with the surrounding contextual landscape and to facilitate their continued use by species such as barn owls, swallows and bats. It is not necessary to support all restoration proposals – some buildings have been abandoned for a reason and they will become 'archaeology for the future'.

2.6 Supporting measures to help farms adapt to a changing climate and measures that promote biosecurity, energy and water efficiency (for example, agroforestry for diversification of the farm economy, shading of livestock and nutrient management).

Landscape Outcome 3: Promoting a more wooded landscape, where increased tree cover and woodland forms part of a wider landscape mosaic

Promote the creation and restoration of wooded landscape character within the Park through the 'Wooded Landscapes Plan' (Appendix 2: Wooded Landscapes Plan).

The largest carbon sequestration rates amongst semi-natural habitats are in woodlands. Native broadleaved woodlands are reliable carbon sinks that continue to take up carbon over centuries with benefits for biodiversity and other ecosystem services, although the rate varies greatly with tree species and age and is strongly influenced by soils and climate.

Native woodland managed with a minimum intervention approach can be an effective climate change mitigation measure. Timber production can have benefits for climate change mitigation where wood products store carbon for the long-term, or replace more fossil fuel intensive materials and fuels; and can be produced in ways that support biodiversity, such as using native tree species and management of rides and forest edges. However, non-native species of tree generally support lower levels of biodiversity and plantations on peatlands have led both to the loss of biodiversity and carbon.

Hedgerows, orchards and other trees outside woodland can also sequester and store carbon as well as providing other benefits within an agricultural and biodiversity context (Carbon Storage and sequestration by habitat: a review of the evidence, Natural England, 2021).

The objective is for multi-functional tree cover to be part of an enhanced mosaic of landscape and habitat elements. This can include both strengthened – and in places different – landscape character.


The Derwent Valley © Peak District National Park Authority

This is outlined in detail in the 'Wooded Landscapes Plan' in Section 4 Action Plans, with the key outputs outlined below.

Key outputs to increase tree cover at a landscape scale include:

3.1 In the moorlands, supporting the extension and creation of new clough woodlands, rolling scattered trees/scrub over the tops of cloughs and areas of scattered scrub in appropriate locations (eroded gulleys, slipped areas of peat etc.)

3.2 Supporting the creation, expansion and connection of areas of existing fragmented woodland and the expansion of wooded landscape elements (including scattered trees and scrub) on the moorland fringes and valley sides in the uplands

3.3 Supporting the creation, expansion and connection of areas of riparian woodland on the lower valley sides and valley floors

3.4 Supporting the increase and connection of wooded landscapes through the limestone plateau, on dale sides and along limestone hills and ridges. This includes the expansion of native daleside woodland and scrub over the dale brows onto the improved grasslands, expanding areas of wood-pasture and the protection and enhancement of linear / scattered trees.

3.5 Supporting landscape resilience and climate adaption measures to help adapt to the impacts of ash dieback, other pests and diseases and climate change. We will work in partnership with landowners and other stakeholders to promote and support action on a landscape scale, gather data to understand current and future threats, prepare clear Ash dieback plans, encourage more diverse treescapes and natural regeneration of woodland species.

3.6 Protecting and promoting the management of individual trees, groups of trees and linear trees within/on the boundaries of settlements and farmsteads

Key outputs to increase tree cover at a farm scale include:

3.7 Supporting the protection, positive management and expansion of wooded landscape elements in the largely pastoral farmed landscapes. These include field boundary trees, hedgerows (new hedges, plus buffering, gapping up and planting/ managing hedgerow trees in existing hedges), appropriately designed agroforestry, shelterbelts, areas of scrub, riparian buffers, small productive woodlands and wood-pasture.

Landscape Outcome 4: Conserving, maintaining and enhancing the historic built environment and characteristic historic pattern of settlement and landscape enclosure

Agricultural practice over the last few hundred years has shaped our landscapes. The type and shape of field enclosure is a fundamental part of almost all our Landscape Character Areas. Enclosure boundaries help us to understand how landscapes and agricultural practices have developed over time from piecemeal enclosure, through the fossilisation of communally worked medieval strip fields to the imposition of a more regimented and apportioned Parliamentary Enclosure. Even areas of relict boundaries, such as those areas of enclosed moorland that were 'cleared' to provide catchments for reservoirs, provide important information on historic land use and management.

The relationship of field patterns and historic routes to settlements and the wider landscape can help us understand how settlements developed; fields surrounding settlements usually provide the setting to, or are included within, designated conservation areas. Walled landscapes provide some of our most iconic and valued views, and an instant visual connection to the underlying geology, creating a strong sense of place, harmony and visual unity. The removal of these walls can damage the setting of settlements and the value and scenic beauty of the surrounding landscape.

Local vernacular and building traditions are crucial to the overall character of places. Sometimes these are hidden from view (for example, cruck timber framing). The use of traditional techniques and materials not only maintains the character of the historic built environment, providing important links to former industries or agricultural practices, but also maintains an important skills base for sustainable development into the future.

While the Landscape Strategy is generally supportive of well-designed restoration proposals, it is also important to recognise that some buildings and features have become abandoned for a reason and now form an important 'deserted' landscape feature; sometimes the 'managed decline' of historic features can be a valid management approach, creating heritage value in the landscape and 'archaeology for the future'.

Key landscape outputs for the historic built environment and settlement/ enclosure patterns include:

4.1 Conserving and enhancing the historic character, pattern and landscape setting of settlements, monuments, historic landscapes and farmsteads set within the wider pastoral landscape. This includes designed settlements such as Ilam and Edensor, their historic houses and the social, economic and environmental developments they represent and contribute to.

New development and adaptive re-use should respond positively to the historical settlement patterns and form, density, local materials and building traditions. Attention needs to be paid to understanding and revealing the relationship between settlement, former industries, and other historic land management (e.g. medieval granges). Good site selection, positive design and effective mitigation for new agricultural buildings is vital to protect landscape character.

4.2 Securing the integrity of drystone walls, wall features, hedgerows and the historic patterns of enclosure. The integrity and character of historic enclosure should be maintained and opportunities to restore historic boundaries and deter the piecemeal loss of boundaries, maintaining stratigraphic relationships and localised construction techniques, will be supported.

4.3 Promoting the use of appropriate materials, features, building techniques and sensitive landscape design in the historic built environment. The use of appropriate, usually traditional, materials and construction techniques and good design is needed to manage change to existing historic buildings. Choosing solutions for improving energy efficiency that do not harm significance is important for historic buildings. Paying attention to localised vernacular features (e.g. weaver's cottage windows) helps to protect local character and style.

Field barn on the Limestone Plateau © Peak District National Park Authority

4.4 Promoting the wider understanding of embodied energy in historic buildings and supporting sympathetic adaptive re-use where appropriate. Existing buildings embody CO2 emissions in their fabric. Reusing and responsibly upgrading historic buildings in ways that preserve their significance and landscape context is sustainable.

4.5 Conserving the integrity of designed landscapes, historic parklands and gardens. There is a need to protect the historic integrity and character of designed landscapes of all sizes while allowing them to evolve sustainably. Opportunities should be sought for enhancing the biodiversity of historic parklands where the structure and character can be appropriately maintained. The production of management plans and partnership approaches with landowners is essential to help positively manage change within these landscapes which can have integral relationships to important historic buildings and usually contain multiple heritage assets

Landscape Outcome 5: Promoting a more biodiverse landscape, where Nature Recovery is enhanced

Nature Recovery Networks are one of six key areas highlighted for action in the 25 Year Environment Plan. A local Nature Recovery Network should protect and restore wildlife, provide greater public enjoyment of the countryside, increase carbon capture and improve water quality and flood management. Landscapes encapsulate the natural beauty that people treasure and that Nature Recovery Networks should seek to enhance. Therefore, the Landscape Strategy and Landscape Character Areas will provide the guiding principles for Nature Recovery Networks, to understand the place and identify key features, safeguarding and enhancing the beauty and heritage of our landscapes as well as improving its environmental value. In developing a Nature Recovery Network that not only mitigates for, but also adapts to climate change, landscape diversity is important to facilitate resilience.

The Landscape Strategy can provide spatial guidance as to where both a visual and physical change in the landscape can accommodate this, for example through the Wooded landscapes Plan.

Key Landscape outputs within the Nature Recovery Plan include:

5.1 Restoring and increasing the resilience of existing priority habitats and other areas of semi-natural habitats as part of an overall 'landscape mosaic'.

5.2 Supporting the creation, extension and linking of a mosaic of habitats to enhance the existing habitat network. This can include areas on the moorland fringes and alongside limestone dales and river/stream corridors.

5.3 Supporting the diversification of agricultural grasslands, commercial woodlands and wetland habitats to increase wildlife value and connectivity across the landscape.

5.4 Supporting the management and enhancement of river catchment landscapes through positive partnership working with statutory undertakers and other stakeholders

5.5 Enhancing nature recovery opportunities on land in the ownership of conservation organisations, public bodies and statutory undertakers.

5.6 Ensuring nature recovery contributes to the delivery of other ecosystem services and public goods such as flood risk amelioration, water quality, climate change mitigation and health & wellbeing.

Bradford River, Youlgrave © Peak District National Park Authority

Landscape Outcome 6: Improving the connectivity of open access land and the rights of way network to allow for enjoyment of the landscape by a greater range of users while maintaining landscape character, tranquillity, remoteness and wildness.

The National Park attracts people from all ages and walks of life to benefit from escape, adventure, enjoyment, inspiration and reflection in a high quality landscape. The extensive areas of access land and the network of public rights of way and green lanes encourages participation in a range of activities as well as simply 'getting away from it all'. This exploration of spectacular scenery encourages connection with nature and the cultural heritage of the National Park and helps to sustain physical and mental well-being.

Outputs for access in the landscape include:

6.1 Maintaining the character of the network of lanes, tracks and paths to maximise opportunities to enjoy the landscape. This includes:

- Retaining and maintaining historic features specific to rights of way, such as packhorse and stone slab bridges, mileposts, and stone squeeze stiles
- Retaining and maintaining boundary walls and hedges
- Maintaining the surfacing of routes in sympathy with their surroundings, their historic nature and commensurate with use
- Encouraging vehicles, including cycles, to keep to tracked surfaces to protect verges and adjacent land

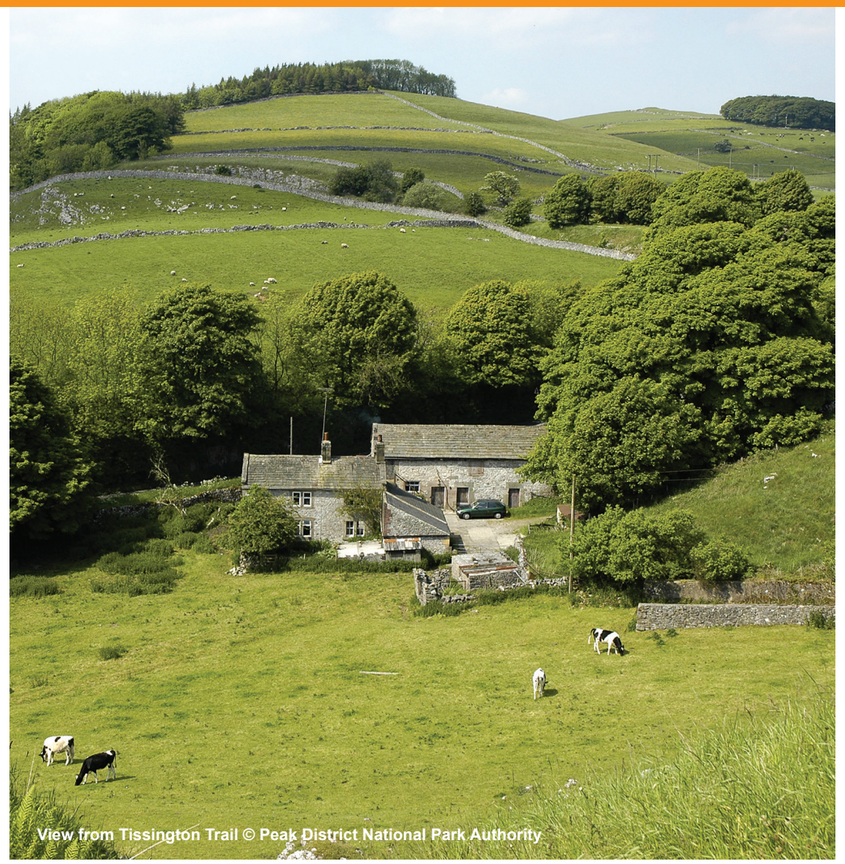
Stanage © Peak District National Park Authority

6.2 Protecting the informal nature of open access land for the enjoyment of the landscape and for its tranquillity, remoteness and wildness. This includes:

- Limiting signage and waymarking and to a type in keeping with the area
- Limiting new fencelines and new or upgraded tracks and ensuring these are effectively sited and accommodated into the landscape and allow for access
- Supporting land management changes which improve access while maintaining its character and setting

6.3 Improving the connectivity of the access and rights of way network to allow for enjoyment of the landscape by a greater range of users and for linking with communities. This includes:

- Clarifying the use of routes not formally recorded or mapped on the ground
- Developing new permissive link routes and multi-user routes
- Enhancing informal access on dalesides where appropriate
- Enhancing access in existing and new woodlands, in former quarries, and water-based at reservoirs where appropriate
- Removal of stiles, steps, and barriers (where not heritage features) and promoting regrading and resurfacing of routes
- Promoting use of local networks
- Enhancing car parking and visitor facilities and retaining roadside laybys where appropriate


View from Tissington Trail © Peak District National Park Authority

Landscape Output 7: Using our understanding of past human land use and activity to inform our future decision making, enable positive engagement with National Park landscapes, and ensuring that heritage is enjoyed, valued, conserved and enhanced.

The Peak District landscapes are both natural and cultural and reflect millennia of human interaction with the natural environment. We need to protect, conserve and where possible enhance or better reveal the heritage significance of places and features, and to use an understanding of heritage significance to help us manage landscape change.

Landscape-scale changes that can affect heritage include moorland restoration, woodland creation and natural flood management; understanding how humans have adapted in the past can give us valuable insights into managing the landscapes of the future in the face of huge drivers such as climate change.

In some landscapes the heritage is particularly subtle or buried. Impacts upon heritage assets may be at to an individual site, on a larger landscape scale, or on their setting. The nature and quality of the landscape setting contributes hugely to the significance of some heritage features.

Heritage is a key component of the sense of place. Archaeological and heritage understanding can help shape narratives of inclusion and diversity. By promoting innovative, creative and collaborative engagement with heritage we will encourage a deeper understanding of how our landscapes have developed and how they will continue to develop into the future.

Some buildings and landscape features are 'relics' from previous land management regimes and practices. It is not necessarily the case that restoration of these features is essential; they have the potential to become 'archaeology for the future' through managed decline.
Key landscape outputs for heritage understanding and engagement include:

7.1 Embedding cultural and natural heritage into landscape-scale policies. Policy should recognise the inter-relationship between our natural and cultural landscapes and look to create benefits that deliver for multiple outcomes, including heritage.

7.2 Understanding that the landscape has an evolving character and using the historic environment to inform landscape management and future landscape character. A detailed understanding of the ways in which humans have dealt with land management in the past (for example historic flood management, water meadows, agricultural adaptations etc.) can be used to help us develop new approaches for landscape management and climate change resilience and help us re-imagine our landscapes of the future.

7.3 Conserving, managing and, where possible, enhancing the rich and diverse heritage of the National Park. This includes our moorland heritage; woodland heritage; historic routes of movement; features and landscapes related to the historic extraction and working of lead, stone and other minerals; other historic industries; historic water management; features relating to historic and prehistoric agriculture; historic designed landscapes; archaeological cave deposits and underground historic mineral workings; prehistoric monuments and settlement landscapes; buried archaeology; palaeoenvironmental deposits; military heritage and our intangible heritage.

Landscape Outcome 8: A landscape where the quality of experience is protected and enhanced

We aim to encourage people to engage sustainably with the landscapes of the Park. Sustainable engagement is that which respects, conserves and enhances the special qualities of the park landscape.

The Peak District National Park is a living landscape (with almost 40,000 people who live and work in the Park) and is surrounded by large numbers of people using the Park for recreation and enjoyment. Lying at the heart of the country, surrounded by urban areas, it is easily accessed by the 16 million people living within an hour's drive. Here, millions of people can get active, escape the pressures of everyday life, explore creative activities and learn about landscapes, cultural heritage and wildlife.

How people experience the landscape (through sight, sounds, smells, touch and emotions) is a vital part of the special sense of place and distinctive special qualities of our National Park. These factors can be intangible, but it is vital we look to identify, protect and enhance these qualities.

Key 'quality of experience' landscape outputs include:

8.1 Protecting, managing and enhancing the scenic qualities, natural beauty, openness, lack of obvious development or enclosure, sense of wildness and tranquillity of our moorland and moorland fringe landscapes (with its limited enclosure and lack of obvious man-made features) through:

- Promoting the management of the moorlands and moorland fringes for 'wildness' and 'scenic beauty'. This can include opportunities for appropriate new wooded landscape elements (clough woodland, scattered scrub etc.) in appropriate locations.
- Protecting the sense of remoteness/ wildness/tranquillity on the moors through limiting and controlling new fencelines, new tracks, track upgrades and other infrastructure to ensure these are necessary (where prior proven need for land management has been demonstrated) and if so, effectively designed, sited / accommodated into the landscape to not conflict with character or scenic qualities.
- Limit the development of new infrastructure to that which is essential for the management of these landscapes, and ensure any such development is sited and designed to minimise impact on, or contribute positively to, landscape character and tranquillity.
- Promoting 'mosaic' landscapes and increasing landscape diversity.
- Protecting viewpoints to ensure open sweeping vistas and views of dramatic geology are maintained.

8.2 Protecting, managing and enhancing the scenic qualities, natural beauty and cultural value of our pastoral gritstone and limestone uplands. These are settled landscapes with a strong sense of 'time-depth' and are a 'palimpsest', with many layers of history laid on top of each other:

- Protecting the condition, harmony and diversity of pattern (including settlement and built form), regularity and overall scale of field enclosures while promoting and enhancing biodiversity, nature recovery and a sense of greater 'wildness'.
- Encouraging the creation of new layers of history, while protecting and celebrating what went before. Encourage the feeling of community, diversity and accessibility in these settled landscapes and the sense of shared history, heritage and culture.
- Ensuring new development does not conflict with landscape and settlement pattern and responds positively to surrounding landscape context.
- Protecting, managing and enhancing the open, sweeping vistas, enclosed by drystone walls and punctuated / filtered by mature trees, across the tranquil and uncluttered pastoral upland and limestone plateau landscapes.
- Potential adverse and conflicting elements in views can include the 'sprawl' of modern farmsteads, inappropriate materials and domestic infrastructure (such as car parking, bin stores and gardens).
- Inappropriate conversions also have the potential to physically and visually disrupt the building's connection with adjacent agricultural land, potentially eroding rural character.

8.3 Protecting, managing and enhancing the enclosed, intimate nature of the limestone dales, gritstone cloughs and upper and lower river valleys.

- Maintaining, restoring and enhancing existing high quality habitats and heritage features, and looking to enhance their future resilience.
- Limiting the development of new infrastructure to that which is essential for the positive management of these landscapes, and ensuring any such development is sited and designed to minimise impact on, or contribute positively to, scenic qualities, landscape character and tranquillity.
- Encourage the maintenance and enhancement of a diverse mosaic of habitats and landscape features, and seek opportunities to enhance the landscape through measures such as new native woodland creation where compatible with other conservation objectives.
- Maintaining and enhancing the balance of open and enclosed views out of and along valleys.