

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2006/07

Policy, Research and Partnerships Service

Peak District National Park Authority Annual Monitoring Report

Member of the United Kingdom Association of National Park Authorities (UK ANPA)

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Glossary of terms

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): Annual report monitoring the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in the Local Development Documents are being achieved.

Community Strategy: Document required as part of the LDF to show how the social, environmental and economic well being of the area will be improved. Government Office for the East Midlands has agreed that the National Park Management Plan is the equivalent for this National Park.

Core Strategy: Sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, and the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. The Core Strategy will have the status of a Development Plan Document.

Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW): Provided the right to roam for the general public on specific areas of land.

Development Control (DC): Department within the Planning Authority which processes planning applications. This department was renamed as 'Planning Services' in the Peak District National Park Authority during 2007.

Development Plan: As set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Authority's development plan consists of the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy and the Development Plan Documents contained within the Local Development Framework.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy, will form the development plan for a local authority area. They can include a Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, and Site-Specific allocations; they will all be shown geographically on an adopted proposals map. Individual Development Plan Documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from others. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Scheme.

Dwelling: A dwelling is defined as an accommodation unit where all rooms are behind a door that is inaccessible to others. Therefore, a dwelling where two households share a kitchen or toilet within the same building would be classed as one dwelling with two household spaces (2001 Census of Population).

Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM): The hub of central government in the East Midlands, including town and country planning work on behalf of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government.

Household: A single person or group of people who live together at the same address with common housekeeping (2001 Census of Population).

Household Space: Accommodation available for an individual household.

Holiday Homes: The Peak District National Park Authority's definition of a holiday home is a development with planning permission for a maximum occupation of 28 days per year by any one person. The definition of a holiday home in the 2001 Census was any dwelling rented out for the purposes of holiday provision.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP): Sets out priorities for wildlife Conservation in the area.

Local Development Document (LDD): The collective term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement.

Local Development Framework (LDF): The name for the portfolio of Local Development Documents. It consists of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports. Together these documents will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): Sets out the programme for preparing Local Development Documents.

Local Plan: The present set of policies that seek to guide development within the Park, providing the finer detail underneath the over arching policies within the Structure Plan.

Local Planning Authority (LPA): The Authority responsible for Land Use Planning in the area.

National Park Authority (NPA): The Authority responsible for Land Use Planning and management within a National Park.

National Park Management Plan (NPMP): The Plan seeks to guide the management of the National Park in a way which will help to achieve its statutory purposes and duty, improving the quality of life for those who live or work in the Park, or are visitors to it.

Peak District National Park (PDNP): Area of land designated as a National Park under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949).

Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA): The Authority responsible in the Peak District is the Peak District National Park Authority.

Planning Advisory Service (PAS): Part of the Improvement and Development Agency for local government. Its aim is to provide advice to local authorities on tackling local planning issues.

Planning Policy Statements (PPS): Statutory guidance issued by the Government under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2000).

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): Sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land, and forms part of the Development Plan for local planning authorities. The whole of the National Park is included in the RSS for the East Midlands (RSS8). When approved the current update will be called the East Midlands Regional Plan.

Saved Policies or Plans: Existing adopted development plans saved for 3 years from the date of commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in September 2004 and by further agreement from GOEM until replaced by the LDF.

Site of Special Scientific Interest: Conservation designation for the country's very best wildlife and geological sites.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): Sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of Local Development Documents and development control decisions. The Statement is not a Development Plan Document but is subject to independent examination.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): A generic term used to describe formal environmental assessment of policies, plans and programmes, as required by the European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC).

Structure Plan (SP): The present set of over arching policies that seek to guide development within the Park.

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG): Provides supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. It does not form part of the Development Plan and is not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): Tool for appraising policies to ensure that they reflect sustainable development objectives (ie social, environmental and economic factors); required in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to be undertaken for all Local Development Documents.

Use Class Order (UCO): Classification of land use as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Uses Classes) Order 1987 and amended by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order, 2005.

Summary of key findings and action to be taken

- The Annual Monitoring Report continues to develop and reporting increases each year but there are still some gaps in indicator collection that require development.
- The Government Office for the East Midlands confirmed in April 2007 that the National Park Management Plan could be taken as proxy for our Community Strategy in respect of the test of soundness in Planning Policy Statement 12.
- Progress was made on the Local Development Scheme and Framework during 2006/07 with the adoption of the first revised Local Development Scheme, the Statement of Community Involvement, the Peak District Design Guide and evidence gathering. The Local Development Scheme timetable had slipped due to getting to grips with the new system, particularly as it affects the National Parks, and the availability of resources. A further revision to the timetable will be revised submitted to the Government Office for the East Midlands in 2007/08 building on the recommendations of the Planning Advisory Service Report of May 2007.
- There continues to be resource difficulties both for the Local Development Framework development and the Annual Monitoring Report. In order to address these difficulties the Authority:
 - continues to seek a joined up approach from Government Agencies to ensure that data is available to fit the National Park on the same terms as other Local Planning Authorities
 - has taken a risk management approach to research and monitoring within the capacity of the resources available.
 - has increased joint working at the Peak Sub-regional level to provide a robust evidence base
- The rate of housing development within the National Park between 1991 and 2001 maintained the resident population at around 38,000. The level of housing completions is forecasted to fall as mills available for conversion become fewer in number. Coupled with recent demographic trends, the changes being seen in the National population will be more pronounced in the National Park. Between 2001 and 2026 the most likely scenario is that the population will fall by around 6%, the working age population will fall by around 29% and the population aged 60 years and over will rise by around 47%.
- If present trends and forecasts continue there will be less affordable housing completed than anticipated in the Structure Plan (1994) but completions of all other housing types will be well above expectations.
- There is a need to bring forward the timetable for the Energy Supplementary Planning Guidance to respond to changing technology, changing national policy and to widen the range of opportunities to enhance the quality of delivery.
- The scope for development within open countryside requires reviewing, particularly with regards to enhancement, encouraging sustainable rural enterprise and opportunities to improve local community services. This will be considered as part of the policy development within the Local Development Framework.
- There is a need for a policy and advice on planning obligations. This will be considered as part of the policy development within the Local Development Framework.
- There is a need to review the approach to conversions in terms of use and scope. This will be considered as part of the policy development within the Local Development Framework.
- There is a need to consider a specific policy for nursing homes.
- The findings of the policy monitoring in the Annual Monitoring Report will be taken into account in the current development of the Local Development Framework.
- In September 2007 the Government Office for the East Midlands confirmed that the majority of Structure Plan and Local Plan policies have been saved until the adoption of the Local Development Documents.

1 Introduction

1.1. The Annual Monitoring Report

1.1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every Local Planning Authority to submit an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to the Secretary of State by the end of December for the previous financial year. The Act specifies that the AMR should:

- *"Review actual progress in terms of local development document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme;*
- *Assess the extent to which policies in local development documents are being implemented;*
- *Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and to set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;*
- *Identify the significant effects of implementing policies in local development documents and whether they are as intended; and*
- *Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced".*

(Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004)

1.1.2 'Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks' and the 'Annual Monitoring Report: A Good Practice Guide' provide identify a strong relationship between the LDD Sustainability Appraisal (SA)/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the AMR. The AMR is to form the basis for monitoring the significant effect indicators identified in the SA/SEA. The Authority is in the process of developing a SA/SEA. The contextual indicators in the AMR have been co-ordinated with the draft SA/SEA.

1.1.3 The AMR should also reflect the targets and indicators within the Community Strategy.

1.1.4 This AMR relates to 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007. It focuses on the saved policies in the current Development Plan, which comprises the Structure Plan (adopted 1994) and the Local Plan (adopted 2001), and monitors progress in transferring to Local Development Documents (LDDs). It provides information on policies and indicates where monitoring systems are still required. The AMR will focus on the policies set out in the LDDs when they are adopted.

1.1.5 The boundary of the Peak District National Park (PDNP) does not follow any other boundaries. Where possible data to fit the Park boundary has been used but this has not always been possible. In these cases a 'best fit' geography has been used based on the smallest geographical areas for which data is available. We continue 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.

1.1.6 The first AMR identified a number of indicators for which data was not available. A risk assessment was undertaken to identify the most important ones and resources are being channelled into these. The less important data will be collected as and when additional resources become available. The number of indicators returned has increased annually.

1.2. Planning Context of the Peak District National Park

1.2.1 The planning context for the PDNP is complex. The Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) is the management and unitary planning authority for the National Park. Other local authority functions lie with constituent authorities (Appendix 1).

1.2.2 The Park extends over parts of 4 regions: East Midlands, West Midlands, North West, and Yorkshire and Humber. For spatial planning purposes the entire National Park is included in the East Midlands.

- 1.2.3 Partnership working is long-standing and is responding to the new statutory planning and monitoring requirements.
- 1.2.4 The purposes of NPAs were set out in the Countryside and National Parks Act 1949 and updated in the Environment Act 1995:
- *"conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area....; and"*
 - *"promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of those areas by the public".*
- In pursuing these purposes the NPA has a duty to:
"seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park,..., and shall for that purpose co-operate with local authorities and public bodies whose functions include the promotion of economic or social development within the area of the National Park".
- 1.2.5 The Environment Act (1995) also emphasises that all relevant authorities:
 "exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in a National Park" should "have regard to" the National Park purposes and "if it appears that there is a conflict between those purposes, shall attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area comprised in the National Park".
- 1.2.6 Section 66 of the Environment Act (1995) requires the NPA to prepare a Management Plan (NPMP) for the Park. The current Plan was published in February 2007. It is co-ordinated and integrated with other plans, strategies and actions in the National Park within the statutory purposes and duty upon the NPA and its partners. It indicates how the purposes and duty will be delivered through sustainable development. As such it is a vital component of the Local Development Framework (LDF).
- 1.2.7 The Authority is responsible for producing the LDF, which must be undertaken in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. These set out the various stages that must legally be followed by each Local Planning Authority as they prepare their LDFs:
- Regulation 25 covers the need for pre-submission consultation to be undertaken on the broad issues affecting the LDF area.
 - Regulations 26 and 27 cover the need for public consultation to be undertaken on the preparation of preferred options for LDF policies.
 - Regulation 28 covers the submission of draft documents to the Secretary of State and represents the final period of public consultation.
- 1.2.8 In addition to these regulations the LDF must also satisfy tests of soundness. These ensure that the plans demonstrate the key government expectations for plan making:
- Strong community involvement
 - Sustainability appraisal
 - Robust evidence base
 - Clear spatial policies
 - Conformity with national a regional policy
 - Monitoring and implementation framework
- 1.2.9 The importance of evidence and "spatial" policies ensure that policy making is locally responsive and distinctive. Documents within the framework should reflect those elements of Community Strategies that relate to the use and development of land that are compatible with National Park Purposes and the RSS for the East Midlands. Constituent Local Authorities produce the Community Strategies for their areas. They are at various stages of development.

1.2.10 Guidance from the Countryside Agency demonstrates the relationship of statutory plans with other strategies in the National Park (Figure 1). It shows the primacy attached to National Park designation: while the National Park Management Plan (NPMP) must take account of the priorities in Community Strategies, it must seek to address these in ways which are compatible with the statutory purposes of the National Park, as described above.

Figure 1 : Relationship of the National Park Management Plans to Wider Strategies



Source: Countryside Agency 2005

1.2.11 The Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM) confirmed in April 2007 that the NPMP is the equivalent of the Community Strategy for the National Park

1.2.12 These principles have been adopted in the current reviews of the existing Development Plan in order to foster a National Park specific approach to spatial planning.

1.2.13 During the Plans' reviews the Authority, in consultation with stakeholders, will explore the extent to which the emerging vision and objectives for the NPMP and the Core Strategy Document of the LDF can be aligned. Work has already begun during the Issues and Options stage to engage with partners on these strengthening relationships. (See www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/index/looking-after/plansandpolicies.htm).

1.2.14 The relationship between emerging objectives and the indicators established to monitor these are being discussed as part of the Plans' review process.

2 Spatial portrait, vision and objectives for the Peak District National Park

2.1 Spatial portrait

- 2.1.1 The PDNP was designated in 1951 to conserve, enhance and promote understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities (beauty and opportunities for outdoor recreation).
- 2.1.2 Located at the southern tip of the Pennines, it extends over 1438 sq km of gritstone moorland and edges, limestone upland and dales, and attractive villages. Much of the National Park is covered by other designations, providing extra protection for geological, biological and historical features and sites (Appendices 2 and 3).
- 2.1.3 More than 10 million leisure visits were made to the Peak District National Park by people aged over 16 living in England in 2005 (England Leisure Visits Survey, 2005).
- 2.1.4 The National Park is not just a place for conservation where understanding and enjoyment are promoted, it is also a place where people live and work.
- 2.1.5 The Park Authority estimated that the population of the Peak District National Park in 2004 was about 38,090. The level of population in the Peak District National Park has remained stable at around 38,000 since 1991 whereas the East Midlands and England have seen increases. Population projections¹ indicate that there is likely to be a decline in the population of the Park between 2001 and 2026 unless 95 or more dwellings are completed each year.
- 2.1.6 Population density in the Park is far lower than the average for the East Midlands or England (Appendix 3).
- 2.1.7 In 2001 the average age of people living within the Park was 43 years (Census of Population 2001), 4.5 years higher than in England due to proportionally fewer children and young adults but more people aged 60 and over (Appendix 3). Population projections¹ indicate that the average age of the Park population will increase as people aged 15 to 29 leave the area and people aged 35 to 59 migrate in. Even if the estimated 95 dwellings per year required to maintain the present number of people living in the Park are provided there is still likely to be a decline in the working age population and a significant increase of people aged 60 and over.
- 2.1.8 The proportion of National Park residents with a limiting long-term illness was slightly lower than that of the region and England (Appendix 3).
- 2.1.9 There is a relatively low proportion of residents who are non-white British living in the National Park compared to the country as a whole (Appendix 3).
- 2.1.10 Economic activity rates in the Peak District are higher than the national average and unemployment is lower (Appendix 3).
- 2.1.11 Due to the rural nature of the area, cars are an essential requirement for residents. As a result, proportionally far fewer households in the Park do not have access to a car compared with England (Appendix 3).
- 2.1.12 In 2006/07 there were an estimated 17,000 dwellings in the Park and 824 holiday homes.
- 2.1.13 The 2001 Census of Population showed that there was a total of 17,196 household spaces within the Park of which 3.2% were vacant (the same as the average for England as a whole) and 4% were second residences or holiday homes (significantly higher than the average of 0.6% for all England).

¹ <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/index/pubs/populationstats.htm>

- 2.1.14 In 2001 there were 15,949 households in the Peak District National Park. The average number of rooms per household increased from 5.6 in 1991 to 6.1 in 2001. It remains higher than the national average (5.3 rooms per household in 2001) (Appendix 3).
- 2.1.15 In 2001 there was an average of 2.34 people per household in the Park, similar to England (Appendix 3). Even though the number of rooms per household has increased since 1991, the number of people per household has decreased.
- 2.1.16 In 2001 the proportion of pensioner households living in the National Park was higher than in England; the proportion of households consisting of couples with children was about the same; and the proportion of lone parent families was far lower (Appendix 3).
- 2.1.17 The proportion of people living in the National Park who owned their homes outright in 2001 was much higher than in England as a whole (Appendix 3).
- 2.1.18 The National Park economy is closely related to the surrounding areas. The 2001 Census estimated that around half of the working population of the Park travelled to jobs outside the Park and 4 out of 10 jobs in the Park were filled by workers who lived outside.
- 2.1.19 The majority of jobs within the National Park are within the service sector (Appendix 3). Tourism plays an important role with 19% of businesses being hotels and restaurants (Appendix 3). This reflects the attractiveness of the Park to people and its geographical position with 16 million people in 2001 living within 1 hours drive time of the Park (2001 Census of Population). Agriculture also accounts for 19% of businesses within the Park.
- 2.1.20 Businesses in the Park tend have fewer employees than regionally or nationally and wages tend to be lower (Appendix 3).
- 2.1.21 Further information about the Peak District can be found in the www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/index/pubs/sopr.htm.

2.2 Spatial Vision

- 2.2.1 During the spring of 2007 further consultation took place into issues and options for the Core Strategy. This considered a range of policy topics but was headed by a paper considering the most appropriate approach to framing the Spatial Vision and Objectives for the Core Strategy. The result of this was broad support to use the same vision for the NPMP and Core Strategy documents. As a result the vision in the spatial plan for the National Park will be based on the NPMP.
- 2.2.2 The Vision for the National Park was developed in 2004/05. As a result of consultation in May 2005, it was amended and approved at the Authority Meeting on 24 June 2005, following the Issues stage consultation on the Local Development Scheme:
- “The Peak District National Park is a special place whose future depends on all of us working together for its environment, people and the economy. Our vision is for:*
- *A conserved and enhanced Peak District where the natural beauty and quality of the landscape, its biodiversity, tranquillity, cultural heritage and the settlements within it continue to be valued for their diversity and richness*
 - *A welcoming Peak District where people from all parts of our diverse society have the opportunity to visit, appreciate, understand and enjoy the National Park’s special qualities.*
 - *A living, modern, innovative Peak District that contributes positively to vibrant communities for both residents and people in neighbouring urban areas, and demonstrates a high quality of life whilst conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Park.*
 - *A viable and thriving Peak District economy that capitalises on its special qualities and promotes a strong sense of identity.”*

2.2.3 During consultation several detailed suggestions were made to amend the spatial objectives. The overriding advice from the Planning Advisory Service and GOEM has been the need to develop a more spatial, “place-based” approach to developing objectives and ultimately, policies. More work is being done to address the comments of all stakeholders through this stage.

2.3 Sustainability Appraisal (SA)/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Objectives

2.3.1 The following list of objectives (figure 2) has been prepared to enable the appraisal of emerging policies for both the Peak District LDF and the National Park Management Plan. Guidance on SA and SEA issued by the Government and the European Union (EU) respectively have ensured that a range of key sustainability topics would be addressed under the broad range of environmental, social and economic themes.

2.3.2 The list has been restructured to place the objectives within the context of the statutory National Park purposes as set out in the 1995 Environment Act. They were refined to ensure that priorities arising from regional strategies and community strategies from the various constituent authorities are reflected.

2.3.3 On-going debate focussed on the need for objectives to be SMART to aid the appraisal process and to clearly reflect the spatial vision established in the NPMP.

2.3.4 The present set of AMR indicators have been derived from the live Structure Plan and Local Plan policies. They therefore relate to the objectives stated in the Structure Plan via the policies they are monitoring (see Appendices 3, 4 and 5 for how policies relate to objectives) and not the SA/SEA objectives. When the LDF core document is completed the AMR indicators will be reviewed and related to the SA/SEA objectives.

Figure 2 : SA/SEA Objectives

<p>Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage: CE1: Conserve and enhance landscapes, including moorland, edge, valley, woodland, grassland, and their history CE2: Conserve Natura 2000 sites CE3: Conserve important and/or vulnerable habitat or species CE4: Maintain biodiversity of habitats and species CE5: Improve quality of air, soil and water CE6: Preserve remoteness and tranquillity CE7: Protect geology and geomorphology CE8: Preserve the historical and architectural character of buildings and settlements CE9: Preserve the PDNP’s archaeological heritage CE10: Protect open spaces within settlements CE11: Reduce carbon emissions and conserve and enhance carbon ‘sinks’ within the PDNP CE12: Reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight)</p>
<p>Promote understanding and enjoyment: PU1: Increase use of the PDNP by under-represented groups from the surrounding urban areas PU2: Increase understanding of the special qualities of the PDNP by target groups: young people (14-20 years); people from disadvantaged areas; black or ethnic minority background; special needs PU3: Manage the range of recreational activities so that all types of user can enjoy the Park and its special qualities PU4: Raise partners’ awareness of National Park purposes</p>
<p>Foster economic and social well-being: SE1: Help meet local need for affordable homes SE2: Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities SE3: Promote a healthy PDNP-wide economy SE4: Promote provision of public transport</p>

3.2.2 Progress to date is as follows (Figure 5):

- SCI – Adopted December 2006.
- Core Strategy – On-going resource issues have led to increased joint working within the Peak sub-region to enable cost effective commissioning of studies and a more robust evidence base. Discussions with GOEM led to a diagnostic analysis of the Authority's approach to the LDS in May 2007 by the Planning Advisory Service. The Authority adopted their recommendations, including the need to look at timescales to enable evidence studies to be completed, and to further explore spatial policy options appropriate to the National Park in advance of the Preferred Options stage. In October 2007 the Authority agreed an indicative timeframe for resolving outstanding issues (see <http://resources.peakdistrict.gov.uk/ctte/authority/minutes/2007/071005.pdf>). This paves the way for further revision to the LDS which will be submitted to GOEM in 2008. More robust project management systems are being put in place in advance of the revised LDS to strengthen the new programme.
- DC policies – The first LDS showed the Core Strategy and DC Policy documents being prepared together to meet the Government's hopes for replacing existing adopted plans in 3 years. However, subsequent LDS revisions have shown the need to focus resources on production of the Core Strategy first, with other documents following. More recently, the Authority has observed practice at other Authorities where experience demonstrates the scope to incorporate some Development Control (Development Management) policies within the Core Strategy. This principle will be explored in the next LDS review to create a more succinct policy document with clear referencing between strategy and criteria based policy - which is necessary to enable the rigorous control over inappropriate development in the National Park. It is anticipated that this will offer a more effective route for the replacement of the existing Structure Plan and Local Plan.
- Site Specific Policies – Now tracks the earlier production of the Core Strategy.
- Proposals Map – Now shown to track the earlier production of the Core Strategy.
- Peak District Design Guide SPD – Adopted in February 2007 following a stakeholder workshop and a formal 6 week consultation period in 2006. This document has received a commendation from the East Midlands branch of the Royal Town Planning Institute for 'Rural Areas and the Natural Environment'.

3.2.3 Following the Design Guide SPD, the current LDS proposes 2 subsequent Design Supplements as SPD, covering various technical matters to assist applicants on a range of issues

Part 1: Detailed design guidance on conversions, shop fronts, access & space between buildings, and materials (to be adopted by January 2009)

Part 2: Detailed design guidance covering new development, alterations & extensions, details, external works, and wildlife & protected species (to be adopted by August 2010).

Work over recent months has been very productive. There is some amendment to the order of the design detail emerging, so a future LDS is likely to restate the profiles accordingly:

Part 1: Conversions, shop fronts and alterations and extensions

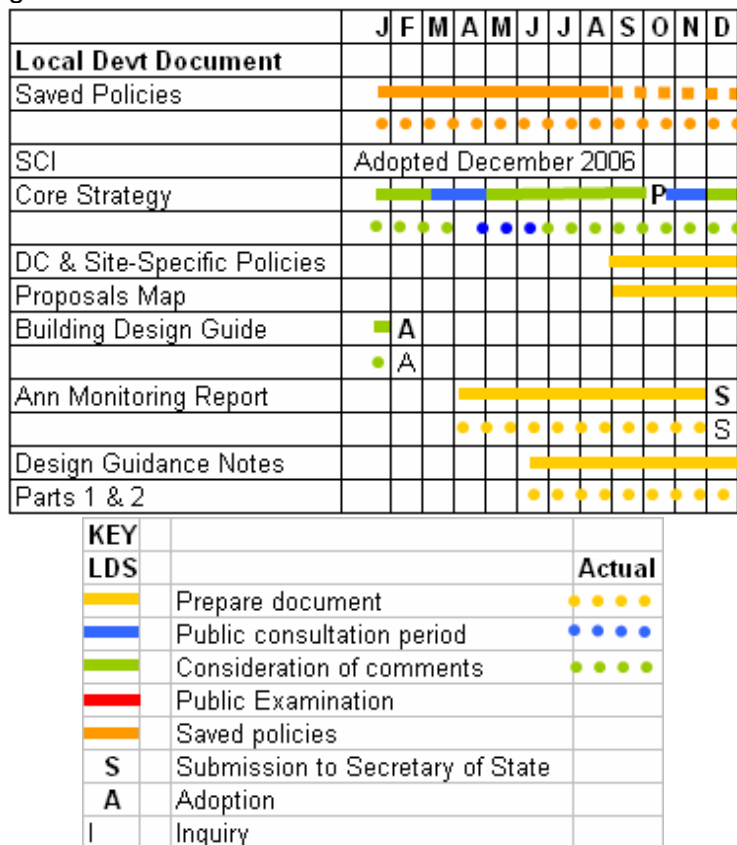
Part 2: Urban design, new development, access and space between buildings, materials, external works

A view will also be given on the scope for reviewing existing SPGs covering:

- affordable housing;
- renewable energy; and
- farm buildings.

Furthermore a decision will be taken on the scope for stage 2 of the Authority's Landscape Character Assessment to also be produced as an SPD.

Figure 5: Progress against the revised timetable for the LDF in 2007



3.2.4 The Authority acknowledges Government expectations that the LDS must become the definitive programme management document, departure from which should only be made in exceptional circumstances, or as agreed in future AMRs. Dialogue with GOEM has ensured that the current phase of work on the Core Strategy can be regarded as ongoing development of the Issues and Options (Reg 25) stage. It will be necessary to revise the timetable again in the light of this AMR. The Authority wishes to ensure that new project and risk management systems are put in place to assist the delivery of the revised LDS. However the resource pressures are likely to persist. It has become evident that National Park Authorities particularly have struggled to resource the wide scope of tasks and processes surrounding the LDF in a comparable way to District, Metropolitan and County Authorities. Particular problems have been faced with sustainability appraisal, such as the retention and training of core staff to undertake the work and the ability to build a comprehensive baseline database of the plan area compared with conventional Local Authorities. Responses to the Issues and Options consultation made by key stakeholders also suggested the need for a more comprehensive and robust evidence base to underpin and inform policy options. Constructive dialogue with GOEM has aided a better understanding of these pressures leading to the offer of support from PAS and an accommodation to help the Authority revise its expectations by working more closely with the constituent Districts and County Council in Derbyshire.

3.2.5 In September 2007 GOEM confirmed their decision on the ‘saving’ of both Structure Plan and Local Plan policies. Details can be found at www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/lookingafter/plansandpolicies/developmentplan/savedpolicies.htm. Future AMRs will define the replacement of remaining policies in later policy documents, depending on available resources and the evidence base programme.

3.2.6 Further amendments to the timetable will be considered by the Authority in a 2nd revision of the LDS by the end of 2007/08, to reflect the advice from GOEM to develop the evidence base and move towards more spatial policy options. Further stakeholder involvement on the Core Strategy will take place in the spring/summer of 2008. It is anticipated that Preferred Options will now be published for consultation in autumn 2008.

4 Policy Monitoring

4.1 Conservation / Environment

4.1.1 During 2006/07 a Mid Term Review was undertaken for the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) covers the Peak District. The figures provided in Table 1 for indicator 8(i) are taken from this review and as such do not relate specifically to areas affected by planning. No known LBAP habitats or species affected by planning during 2006/07.

Table 1: Core Indicators for Conservation / Environment

Indicator description	Target	2006/07 Achieved	Comments
7: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (EA) on either flood defence grounds or water quality ²	0	0	4 applications objected to: 2 refused; 2 objection withdrawn following plan revisions
8(i): Change in priority habitats and species ³ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland Ashwoods • Upland Oak/Birchwoods • Wet Woodland • Parkland and Veteran Trees • Limestone dales • Hay Meadows • Unimproved Pastures • Rough Grazing • Rush Pasture • Lead Rakes 	No net decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent - No change Condition - significant improvement Extent - 178.5ha increase Condition - majority in improved condition Extent– insufficient data Condition - Some improvements likely via Woodland Grant Scheme Extent / condition – no known change Extent – No change Condition – Calcareous grassland - 39.7 ha (1521ha f/r⁴ Jan 07) Extent – Continuing decline likely Condition – not known Extent/condition- insufficient data Extent- 13.5 ha loss (2001). 3 ha gain. Condition- some improvement likely Extent- no change Condition- some improvement Extent- no change Condition- some decline likely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadleaf woodland (covers all 4 woodland BAP types)- 203.8 ha (1293.24 ha f/r Jan 07) Stewardship Scheme Agreements outside SSSI's lapsing Classic Scheme agreements outside SSSIs lapsing. Gains via Vision Project Loss linked to CRoW access proposals. Improvements via Classic Schemes

² This core indicator will be used to monitor Local Plan policies C21, C22 and C23

³ Figures refer to period of LBAP to date (2001-2007) except where specified. Specific data for 06-07 unavailable. More detail is available in the Peak District BAP Mid Term Review 2001-2007

⁴ f/r is an abbreviation for favourable or recovering condition

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Corridor Habitats • Ponds • Limestone Heath • Blanket Bog • Heather Moorland • Water Vole • Curlew • Lapwing • Twite • White-Clawed Crayfish • Derbyshire Feather-moss 		<p>Extent- 10 ha increase Condition- 4.6 ha (13.5 ha f/r Jan 07)</p> <p>Extent- 34 restored/ created but unlikely to offset losses Condition- Likely decline</p> <p>Extent- no change Condition- some improvement</p> <p>Extent- no change Condition- 3,439 ha (11,771ha f/r Jan 07)</p> <p>Extent – about 120ha increase Condition - Dwarf-shrub Heath - 1,818.7 ha (9,221 ha f/r Jan 07)</p> <p>Estimate no change</p> <p>Moorland (1990-2004)- Increase from 259 to 453 pairs Farmland- continuing decline likely</p> <p>Moorland (1990-2004)- Increase from 61 to 131 pairs Farmland- continuing decline likely</p> <p>1990-2004- Decline from 131 to 10 pairs</p> <p>1 of the 2 known populations lost</p> <p>No change</p>	<p>Tittesworth and Vision Project. Catchment Sensitive Farming (Dove)</p>
<p>8(ii): Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance (ha):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natura 2000 sites • SSSIs • NNRs • ESAs • RIGS 	<p>No net decline</p>	<p>0ha 0ha</p> <p>682ha</p> <p>0ha 0ha</p>	<p>There are no Local Nature Reserve's within the National Park</p> <p>April 06 - April 07 - area of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition increased by 4,367ha. PSA target reached April 07⁵</p> <p>Dovedale NNR declared 13/10/06</p>

⁵ Data provided by English Nature (now Natural England)

Table 2: Local Indicators for Conservation / Environment

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2006/07 Achieved	Comments
CI1: Number of applications granted for development within the Natural Zone.	Conservation	C1, LC1	0	1	Extension to house and new stable block
CI2: Number of applications granted located outside a designated settlement. (UCO's A1, A2, B1, B2, B8, D2)	Conservation	C2, LC2, LC3		8	24% of all business and retail applications Dwelling data not available
CI3: Number of applications granted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contrary to in-house specialist recommendation excluding conditions recommended by in-house specialists 	Conservation Recreation Utilities Waste Transport	C2-4, C12, C14, C9, C11, T1, LC4, LC6, LC8-11, LC13, LC15-20, LR2, LR7, LU1, LU2, LU4, LU5, LW2-3, LT10, LT11	0 0	0 0	Data presented for Landscape Architects only Discussion with external bodies on monitoring required
CI4: Number of applications granted which positively enhances the landscape, environment & other valued characteristics of the area	Conservation Housing	C2, C3, C4, C14, LC4, LC18, H1(c)		Not available	Monitoring system required
CI5: Percentage of applications granted inside the Conservation Areas that positively enhance the area	Conservation	C4, LC5		Not available	Monitoring system required
CI6: Percentage of buildings demolished within a Conservation Area where historical details satisfactorily recorded and special features stored or re-used where required	Conservation	C4, C9, LC5		0	No buildings have been demolished that required this
CI7: Number of Listed Buildings demolished and percentage where historical details satisfactorily recorded and special features stored or re-used	Conservation	C4, C9, LC7		0	No Listed Buildings demolished during 2006/07
CI8: Number of completions of dwellings which are designated for agricultural/ forestry workers	Conservation Housing	C2, C5, C6, LC12 H1, LH3		1	
CI9: Number of applications granted on farms that are not close to the main estate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dwellings business 	Conservation	C5, LC13		Not available	Definition of 'close to the main estate' is required. Monitoring system required
CI10: Number of applications granted on farms for development for other than agricultural purposes	Conservation	C5, C6, C7, LC14		Not available	Monitoring system required
CI11: Number of businesses in the Park registered with the EA to release chemicals into the environment	Conservation	C15, LC21		4	

- 4.1.2 The Natural Zone policy continues to be important in relation to conservation of the dales and moorland habitats.
- 4.1.3 Protected Species procedures⁶ are working well and are considered to be making a significant contribution to bat conservation.
- 4.1.4 Policies on agricultural buildings are likely to have an effect on stock numbers and out-wintering of stock, which may have adverse implications for hay meadow, pasture and rough grazing conservation in particular.
- 4.1.5 One application was granted in 2006/07 contrary to policy C2 (see Table 20).
- 4.1.6 There were no applications granted contrary to policies LC24 or LC25.
- 4.1.7 Methods for monitoring of enforcements are under consideration.

4.2 Housing

- 4.2.1 NPA planning policies seek to control development within the Park to meet National Park Purposes in a way that takes account of the social objectives of the Housing Authorities.
- 4.2.2 The Sandford Report on National Park policies concluded that it was not appropriate for National Parks to seek to meet general demands for housing from surrounding cities. Government's policy response to the Sandford Report, (Circular 4/76), endorsed the need for stricter development control policies in the National Parks, specifically advocating strict control of housing development outside towns. As a result the PDNPA policy restricts new development within the Park where it conflicts with National Park Purposes.
- 4.2.3 The Authority recognises the need to provide adequate affordable housing to meet the needs of local people and also to maintain a viable population. Therefore exceptions are allowed where a local need is identified or where development will enhance the area.
- 4.2.4 The Structure Plan expected 1000 new dwellings during the Plan period 1991 to 2006 through a mixture of new build and conversion in order to meet local need and maintain a stable population. This is not, however, either a target or a limit.
- 4.2.5 The current East Midlands' RSS (RSS8) includes a nominal 50 houses for development within the Park as part of the regional distribution, but recognises that this is of 'local significance only' and is neither a target nor a limit. The draft revised Regional Plan issued in 2006 seeks to clarify the situation for the National Park by removing the nominal figure of 50 to reflect the principle that the National Park is not expected to contribute to Regional or Sub Regional targets. This was subject to an Examination in Public in the summer of 2007 and the Panel Report in November 2007 endorsed this view.
- 4.2.6 As the number of completions per year is relatively low, the completion of relatively large sites has a significant impact on the yearly total (Figure 6). These could change significantly as a result of changing variables such as funding available to social housing providers and the degree to which they make use is made of existing stock rather than new dwellings.
- 4.2.7 Figure 6 shows that the number of dwelling completions within the National Park has generally been above the nominal 50 dwellings identified in the current RSS and also the number estimated in the Structure Plan to fulfil need.

⁶ The Authority's procedures are cited in ODPM/Defra/EN's companion document to PPS9, "Planning for Biodiversity & Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice" published in March 2006.

Figure 6: Dwelling completions and forecast against estimated need and regional provision (Core indicator 2a)

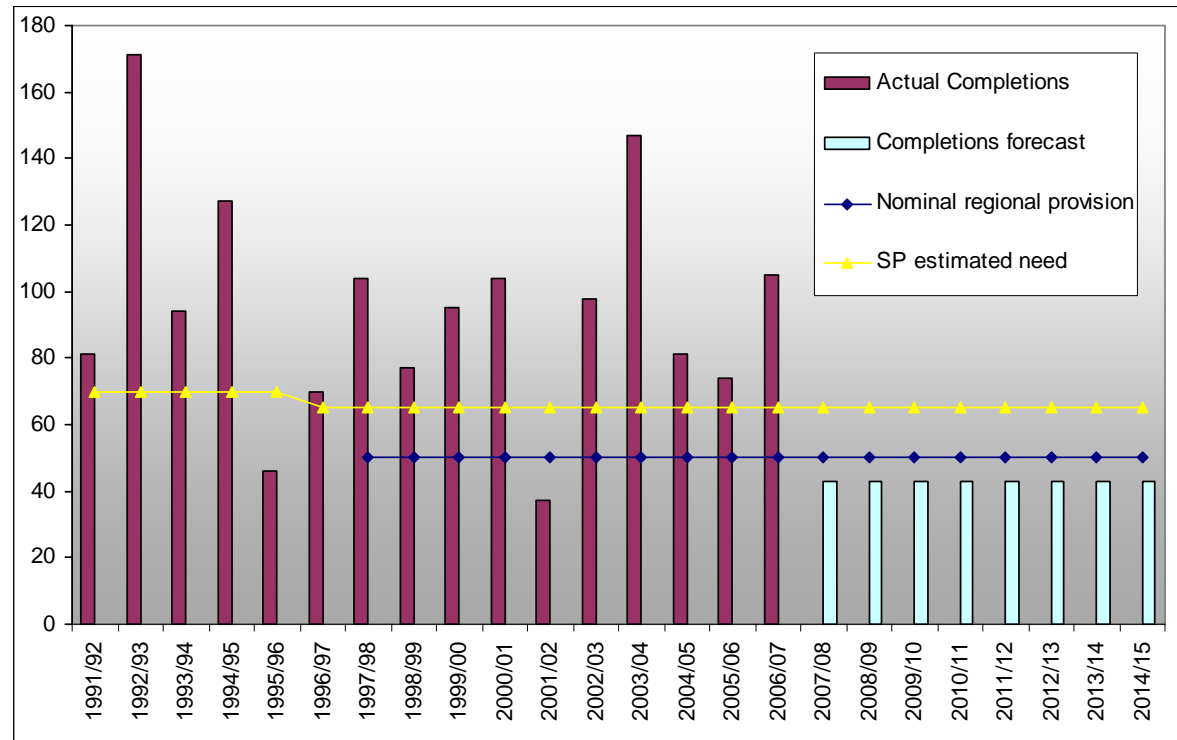


Table 3: Dwelling completions and forecast against estimated need and regional provision (Core indicator 2a)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Actual Completions	81	171	94	127	46	70	104	77	95	104	37	98	147	81	75 ^{vii}	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Completions Forecast ^{viii}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Nominal Regional Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Structure Plan estimated need	70	70	70	70	70	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65

^{vii} Amended from previous AMR

^{viii} Forecast figures revised to exclude large mill conversions as few mills remain available for conversion

4.2.8 1512 dwellings were completed between 1991/92 and 2006/07, one and a half times the 1000 identified in the Structure Plan. Thus, no additional dwellings are required to meet the Structure Plan estimated need or Regional nominal figure (indicator 2a(v)).

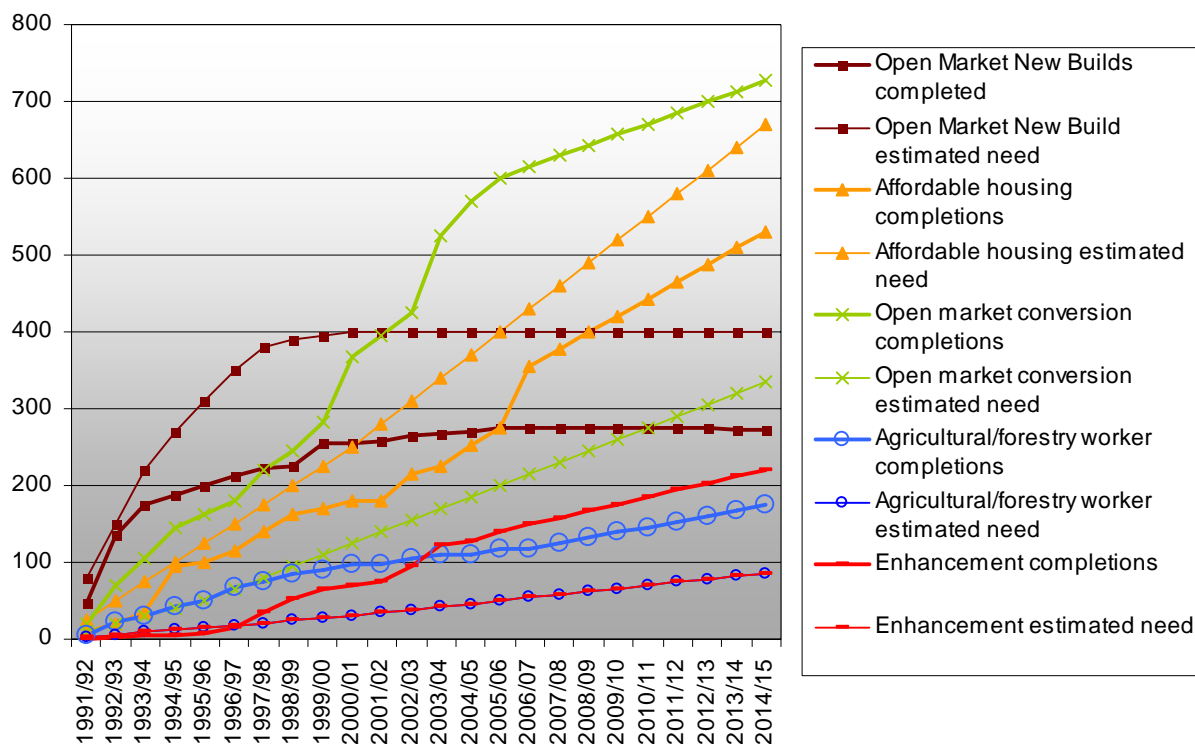
4.2.9 The 1991 and 2001 Census of Population figures indicated that the increase in dwellings was sufficient to maintain the population of the Peak District National Park at around 38,000. Thus the Structure Plan objective to maintain the population level was achieved.

4.2.10 A large number of completions resulted from the change of use of large disused mills. The number of mills in the area is limited and so the completion rate is forecasted to fall. If this forecast is accurate, the population projections indicate that by 2026 the population will decrease by around 6%, the number of households will rise by around 7% (due to falling average household size) and the population of working age will fall by around 29%.

Table 4: Core Indicators for Housing

Indicator description	Target	2006/07 Achieved	Comments
2b: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	60%	23.2%	Figure is low due to 1) large number of change of use from agricultural buildings and 2) 70 Local Needs dwellings completed on greenfield (Bakewell, Bradwell and Tideswell)
2c: Percentage of new dwellings completed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> less than 30 dwellings per hectare between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare above 50 dwellings per hectare 		51.2% 28.1% 0.0%	4 sites of ten dwellings or more completed in 2006/07
2d: Number of affordable housing completions ^{ix}		79	This equates to 75% of all dwelling completions during 2006/07

Figure 7 : Cumulative dwelling completions compared to Structure Plan forecasts^x



^{ix} Used to monitor policies H1, H2 and LH1.

^x See Table 5 for actual figures

Table 5: Cumulative dwelling completions compared to Structure Plan forecast (Local indicator HI1)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Open Market New Builds completed	47	135	174	188	199	212	222	225	254	254	258	266	268	270	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	272	272
Open Market New Build estimated need	80	150	220	270	310	350	380	390	395	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Affordable housing completions	10	21	34	94	101	115	141	162	171	180	181	215	225	253	276	355	312	330	348	366	384	402	420	438
Affordable housing estimated need	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	280	310	340	370	400	430	460	490	520	550	580	610	640	670
Open market conversion completions	19	71	104	144	162	180	220	246	283	367	395	424	525	570	601 ^{XI}	616	628	642	656	670	684	698	712	726
Open market conversion estimated need	10	20	30	40	50	65	80	95	110	125	140	155	170	185	200	215	230	245	260	275	290	305	320	335
Agricultural/forestry worker completions	5	23	30	42	50	67	74	84	91	97	98	105	110	111	117	118	131	138	145	152	159	166	173	180
Agricultural/forestry worker estimated need	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86
Enhancement completions	0	2	4	5	7	15	36	53	66	71	74	94	123	128	139	149	157	166	175	184	193	202	211	220
Enhancement estimated need	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86

^{XI} Amended error in previous AMR

- 4.2.11 Over twice as many open market conversions were completed than anticipated in the Structure Plan (Figure 6 and Table 5). Many were as a result of the change of use of large disused mills. As the number of mills available in the National Park is limited the rate of change of use is expected to be lower in future.
- 4.2.12 Although more affordable housing was completed in 2006/07 than the 50 estimated as needed per year in the Structure Plan, the overall total number of affordable housing provided remains below the estimated need (Figure 6 and Table 5).
- 4.2.13 A Housing Needs survey undertaken during 2006/07 in Derbyshire Dales and High Peak suggests a need of 32 affordable dwellings per year within the National Park area of these Districts. However, it does not consider local policy criteria related to eligibility. This work will be done in 2007/08.
- 4.2.14 Over twice as many agricultural / forestry workers dwellings have been completed than were estimated in the Structure Plan. These are granted on the basis of need and so reflect an under-estimate of need in the Structure Plan rather than an over-build.
- 4.2.15 More than twice as many dwellings have been completed under the 'enhancement' category than expected (Figure 6 and Table 5).
- 4.2.16 If present trends and forecasts continue there will be less affordable housing completed than anticipated in the Structure Plan but all other housing types will be well above.

Table 6: Local Indicators for Housing

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2006/07 Achieved	Comments
HI2: Housing needs survey	Housing	H1, H2, H3, LH1		Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Districts	
HI3: Number of applications granted for removal of local needs occupancy condition	Housing	H1, H2, LH1	0	0	
HI4: Dwelling completions which do not have an occupancy restriction as a percentage of all completions ^{xii}	Housing	H1, LH1		24%	
HI5: Number of applications granted to remove agricultural occupancy condition	Housing	H1, LH3	0	0	
HI6: Number of applications granted for gypsy caravan sites	Housing	H4, LH7		0	

- 4.2.17 One application was granted contrary to policy HC1 in 2006/07 (see Table 20).
- 4.2.18 No applications were granted contrary to policies LH4, 5 or 6
- 4.2.19 The Authority continues to increase and improve the information supplied by its Development Control system for monitoring. It is also in discussion with Derbyshire County Council for a proposal to join their housing availability monitoring system, which is being adjusted to provide the necessary data for core and regional indicators.

^{xii} Error in 2005/06 AMR. This figure should read 61% not 81%

4.2.20 In 2006/07 a Housing Market Assessment was commissioned for the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Housing Market Area. It also provided some information for the Peak District which will help to inform the development of the Peak District planning policies.

4.3 Shops and Community Services

Table 7: Core Indicators for Shops and Community Services

Indicator description	Target	2006/07 Achieved	Comments
4a: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development (m ²) ^{xiii}			
A1		216	
A2		276	
B1(a)		2,057	
D2		0	
Total		2,549	
4b: Amount and percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres (m ²) ^{viii}			
A1		44(20%)	Town Centre not identified in Local Plan maps. Bakewell Central Shopping Area boundary used
A2		0	
B1(a)		115(6%)	
D2		0	
Total		159(6%)	
4c: Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard		0 ^{xiv}	Responsibility of Constituent Authorities

Table 8: Local Indicators for Shops and Community Services

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2006/07 Achieved	Comments
SCI1: Number of applications granted for Change of Use from retail (UCO A1).	Shops and community services	LS2		6	2 to UCO A2; 1 to UCO A3; 3 to dwelling space
SCI2: Percentage of households within 2km of ^{xv} :	Shops and community services	SC5,LS4			Output Area list changed due to errors in previous list. Figures in brackets are 2005/06 figures based on the 2006/07 Output Area list.
Supermarket			22(23)%		
Post Office			80(76)%		
GP surgery (all sites)			41(36)%		
Bank or Building Society			22(27)%		
Job Centre			0(0)%		
NHS Dentist			32(32)%		
Cash point (All)			51(55)%		
Cash point (Free)			26(26)%		
Primary School			88(84)%		
Secondary School			17(17)%		
Petrol Station			44(41)%		

^{xiii} These indicators combined will monitor Local Plan policies LS1 and LS3

^{xiv} Data collected from Constituent Authorities

^{xv} Data sourced from Commission for Rural Communities and is based on all Census Output Areas that cover the National Park.

4.4 Economy

Table 9: Core Indicators for the Economy

Indicator description	Target	2006/07 Achieved	Comments
1a: Amount of floor space developed for (m ²) ^{xvi} : B1 (a), (b) and (c) B2 B8 Total		2,438 281 790 3,509	
1b: Amount of floorspace developed for employment in development or regeneration areas (m ²) ^{xli} : B1 (a), (b) and (c) B2 B8 Total		1,942 0 0 1,942	
1c: Amount of floorspace which is on previously developed land (m ²) ^{xli} : B1 (a), (b) and (c) B2 B8 Total		115 (5%) 112 (40%) 567 (72%) 743 (23%)	Large proportion of Greenfield sites developed consisted of agricultural buildings and an old waste management site.
1d: Employment land available (ha) ^{xvii} : B1 (a), (b) and (c) B2 B8 Mixed B1/B2		1.75 1.09 0.41 4.46	
1e: Losses of employment land (ha) in ^{xlii} : (i) development / regeneration areas (ii) Authority area		0.05 0.09	
1f: Amount of employment land lost to residential development (ha)		0	

Table 10: Local Indicators for the Economy

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2006/07 achieved	Comments
E11: Number of applications granted for permanent Change of Use to B1	Economy	LE2		9	
E12: Number of applications granted for home working and proportion which are use class B1	Economy	E3, LE3		Not Available	Data collection system required
E13: Amount of employment land lost to retail (ha)	Economy	LE5		0.04	

4.4.1 No applications were granted contrary to policies LE4 or LE6.

^{xvi} These indicators will be used to monitor Structure Plan policy E1 and Local Plan policy LE1

^{xvii} This indicator will be used to monitor Structure Plan policy E1 and Local Plan policies LE1, LB6 and LB7

4.5 Recreation and Tourism

Core indicators

There are no core indicators relating to recreation and tourism.

Table 11: Local indicators for Recreation and Tourism

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2006/07 achieved	Comments
RT11: Number of holiday homes completed	Recreation and tourism	RT3, LR6		16	
RT12: Number of applications granted for removal of holiday occupancy condition	Recreation and tourism	RT3, LR6		0	

4.5.1 One application was granted in 2006/07 contrary to policies RT1 and LR1 (table 20). This is the second year that the AMR has recorded a decision contrary to these two policies.

4.5.2 No applications were granted contrary to policy LR7.

4.6 Utilities

Table 12: Core indicators for Utilities

Indicator description	Target	2006/07 Achieved	Comments
9: Renewable energy capacity installed by type (megawatts)	0	0	Only small installations are permitted in the National Park. In 2006/07 3 domestic solar energy collectors and 1 domestic wind turbine were completed with a total capacity of 24kW

Local indicators

4.6.1 No applications were granted contrary to policies LU1, LU2, LU3, LU4, LU5 or LU6.

4.7 Minerals

Table 13: Core indicators for Minerals^{xviii}

Indicator description	Target	2006/07 Achieved	Comments
5a: Production of primary land won aggregates (million tonnes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limestone • Gritstone 		4.846 -	Gritstone extraction in the National Park is commercially sensitive and therefore not available. A combined figure for the Peak District and Derbyshire was 0.23.
5b: Production of secondary / recycled aggregates		Not available	Information is commercially sensitive. Operators will not allow data to be published.

Table 14: Local Indicators for Minerals^{xix}

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2006/07 achieved	Comments
MI2: Number of permissions granted for extraction by type	Minerals	M2, M3, M5, LM8		3	

4.7.1 Three applications were granted as departures from the development plan, two as local departures and one was referred to the Secretary of State.

^{xviii} Source East Midlands Regional Aggregate Working Party Survey and Annual Report 2005.

^{xix} Indicators MI1 and MI3 discontinued as the policies they monitored have not been saved

4.7.2 The two local departure applications related to the consolidation of existing permissions and a variation in the extraction boundary at the two sites, pursued as an alternative to undertaking a review of the old mineral permissions under the provisions of the Environment Act 1995. Approval of the proposals did not result in any net increase in permitted tonnage whilst significant environmental improvements were obtained.

4.7.3 The application referred to the Secretary of State sought to work a site already permitted for underground working by opencast methods. Alternatives were considered to be available although working by opencast methods in this instance was considered to be less environmentally damaging. Underground working had the potential to cause a substantial area of surface collapse with the area of disturbance remaining in-situ for a longer period of time. The Secretary of State did not 'call in' the application. The proposal did not result in any net increase in the amount of permitted reserve.

4.8 Waste Disposal

4.8.1 PPS10 sets out the Government position in relation to waste management and refers to the need to protect landscapes of national importance, as set out in PPS7.

4.8.2 The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) recognises the Peak Sub-area as "an environmentally sensitive area of sparse population and industrial and commercial development". It is therefore "likely to rely on small scale local facilities for recycling and on waste management and treatment facilities which are in the other sub areas."

Table 15: Core Indicators for Waste Disposal

Indicator description	Target	2006/07 Achieved	Comments
6a: Capacity of new waste management facilities by type ^{xx}		0	
6b: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type (tonnes), and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed: Recycled Composted or treated by anaerobic digestion Used to recover heat, power or other energy Landfilled		3551 (18%) 2703 (14%) 847 (4%) 12264 (63%)	This may not be a true representation. Figures are estimates as the Authority is a waste planning authority, not a waste collection or disposal authority. They are based on Constituent Authorities' data and the proportion of population in the National Park. Figures are for household waste as most business waste in Constituent Authorities will be created outside the Park. Waste arising in the Park is not necessarily managed within the Park.

Table 16: Local Indicators for Waste Disposal

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2006/07 achieved	Comments
W11: Number of household waste recycling centres and proportion close to a Local Plan settlement	Waste	LW4		Not available	Monitoring system required

4.8.3 No applications were granted contrary to waste policies.

^{xx} This indicator will also monitor Structure Plan policies M3 and M5, and Local Plan policy LW1, LW8 and LW9

4.9 Transport

Table 17: Core Indicators for Transport

Indicator description	Target	2006/07 Achieved	Comments
3a: Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework		57%	The Local Plan car-parking standards are a maximum allowable within the Park where it conflicts with the Park's purpose of conservation. The developments that have not complied have under provided according to the standards but were in line with planning permission
3b: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of ^{xxi} :			
GP		58%	
Hospital		40%	
Primary school		81%	
Secondary school		44%	
Area of employment		95%	
Major retail centre		42%	
All of the above		37%	

Table 18: Local indicators for Transport

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2006/07 achieved	Comments
T11: Traffic flow volume and vehicle type along different road classification types	Transport	T2, LT1, LT2			Systems under review due to problems over last few years. Targets and baseline data expected for 2009 AMR. Traffic flows on Very Minor Road network is not presently monitored.
T12: Volume of cross park traffic	Transport	T2, T3, LT3			Roadside Interview's proposed every 10 yrs. Classified counts proposed biannually. Depends on resources.
T13: Proportion of new industrial, retail and recreational development with a daily service to a key conurbation	Transport	LT7			Development of monitoring system in progress

4.9.1 Policies T5 and LT4 relate to safeguarding land for new road schemes – some schemes safeguarded in the Structure Plan were abandoned prior to publication of the Local Plan (see AMR 2006 for details). Of the remaining safeguarded schemes:

- a) A57/A628 Mottram to Tintwistle bypass and A628/A616 Route Restraint Measures – The Draft Orders were re-published in February 2007 followed by a six-week consultation period. The Authority objected to the proposed scheme as it stands. The weight of objections to the scheme has led the North West Regional Assembly to push back its funding allocation for the scheme from 2005/06-2009/10 until 2010/11-2014/15. A Public Inquiry into the scheme opened on 26 June 2007. However, due to an error in some of the Highways Agency's documentation the Inquiry has been adjourned and is unlikely to fully reconvene until 2008.

^{xxi} This indicator will be used to monitor Local Plan policy T7

- b) A628/A616 Tintwistle to Stocksbridge, selective and limited improvements – additional to the bypass and Route Restraint measures, related to road safety, some of which have now been implemented.
- c) A6 to A619 Bakewell Relief Road (Haddon Road to Baslow Road) – This is not in the current Derbyshire County Council Local Transport Plan 2006-11. The need to retain safeguarding is to be examined as part of this Authority's LDF process.

4.9.2 Policies T6 & LT3 refer to the safeguarding of land for public transport. Between the publication of the Structure and Local Plans the safeguarding of land to provide segregated routes for public transport in the following corridors was removed (see AMR 2006). Of the remaining safeguarded schemes:

- a) Reinstatement of the Matlock to Buxton railway – a feasibility study was undertaken during 2003/04. The findings suggested that in the short term the reopening of the railway was not financially viable, and would probably not be so until beyond 2020, and possibly until 2041.
- b) Reinstatement of the Woodhead railway including the tunnels – there are currently no feasible or appropriate plans to reopen the route.
- c) An additional loop to enhance track capacity on the Hope Valley line – no progress.

4.9.3 Policy T8: Traffic Management and Parking; Policy LT14 : Parking Strategy and Parking Charges – A Car Parking & Visitor Survey was undertaken in Bakewell in Summer 2005 to compare current requirements for, and provision of, car parking within Bakewell. The results will inform the Authority's LDF process.

4.9.4 The East Midlands Regional Assembly reviewed the Regional Transport Strategy as part of its revision of the Regional Spatial Strategy. The draft Regional Spatial Strategy underwent its Examination in Public between May and July 2007. The Panel's Report has called for current policies to be adopted on an interim basis only and a major reworking of the transport strategy.

4.9.5 Derbyshire County Council began the move towards Decriminalised Parking Enforcement in Derbyshire during 2005. It is supported by the majority of District and Borough Councils (as do Derbyshire Constabulary). The changeover is expected to commence during 2008.

4.9.6 The National Park Authority has established an internal Strategic Sustainable Transport Group (STIG). One key area of work for the group is to conduct a review of current traffic management schemes and investigate possible future schemes. The production of a parking strategy for the National Park Authority is also within the remit of the group.

4.9.7 Current Traffic Management Schemes are:

- a) Roaches – Limited free roadside parking is provided with much of the road subject to a clearway parking restriction.
- b) Goyt Valley – Free car parking is provided at eight car parks in the area. A Traffic Restraint Order is in place closing the road to motor vehicles (with some exceptions) between The Street and Derbyshire Bridge on Sundays and Bank Holiday Mondays from May until the end of September. On all other days the road operates according to a one-way system, in a southbound direction between Errwood and Derbyshire Bridge.
- c) Stanage – Stanage/North Lees Estate, owned by the NPA. The Stanage Forum (established in 2000) produced a 10 year Management Plan in 2002 with an aim to *"provide for all the people who want to gain access to the Estate, without impacting in a negative way on ecology/wildlife; the landscape (open, rural, sense of wilderness); local residents; farmers; local businesses (including income to the Estate) nor elderly and disabled visitors."* The management of the area has included the replacement of roadside parking by the provision of formal parking, the introduction of a 40mph speed limit for much of the area and experiments with public transport services including a bio-diesel powered service, linking Sheffield with the area during 2006 and 2007.

- d) Upper Derwent – The area contains a number of free car parks along Derwent Lane, provided by both the NPA and Severn Trent Water. In addition there is a large Pay & Display car park at Fairholmes. Traffic Restraint orders are in place within the area including the closure of the road to motor vehicles along the Eastern edge of Ladybower at all times, except for access. In addition Derwent Lane is closed between Fairholmes and Kings Tree on Sundays throughout the year, and Saturdays and Bank Holiday Mondays between Easter and the end of British Summer Time. In order to mitigate against the Traffic Restraint Orders, a shuttle bus operates between Fairholmes and Kings Tree when the road is closed.

4.9.8 Policy T9: Design Criteria for Transport Infrastructure and Policy LT18 : Design criteria for transport infrastructure – no developments this year.

4.9.9 Policy T10: Cyclists, Horse Riders and Pedestrians; Policy LT21: Provision for cyclists, horse riders and pedestrians – The following schemes are detailed in the Local Plan:

- a) Improvement of conditions for pedestrians and cyclists in the lower part of the Winnats road – has been carried out.
- b) A footpath on the south side of the railway from Edale station to link with existing paths to Barber Booth – no progress as yet.
- c) Cycleway from Hathersage to Castleton – partially completed.

4.9.10 A number of trails within the National Park pass along old railway lines and as such may be impinged upon by future railway development. Those affected by current safeguarding of land for future schemes are:

- a) Monsal Trail (Matlock-Buxton railway).
- b) Trans-Pennine Trail (Woodhead railway).
- c) Other long distance trails include – High Peak, Manifold, Pennine Bridleway, Tissington and Sett Valley.

4.9.11 Policy LT2: Implementing the road hierarchy; very minor roads – This is not monitored at present. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (March 2006) empowers NPAs to implement Traffic Restraint Orders on Very Minor Roads from 1 October 2007. The Ranger Service is working in partnership with Derbyshire County Council to identify all such byways and ascertain the level of the problem.

4.9.12 Policy LT3: Cross Park traffic; road and rail – See previous section.

4.9.13 South Pennines Integrated Transport Strategy (SPITS) – a partnership of Local Authorities and Transport providers established to protect the special environment of the National Park, whilst recognising the economic needs of the surrounding urban areas. It has a stated aim of “*An environment which is safer and healthier, in which the overall impact of transport is reduced, whilst ensuring access for everyone to everyday facilities, based upon a more sustainable economy.*” The Project has a Business Plan for the years 2005 – 2015, containing eight elements designed to progress the Strategy. These include:

- a) Traffic restraint incorporating speed management, safety and traffic reduction measures on all class A and B Trans-Pennine routes, and minor roads where significant diversion of through traffic could occur within the South Pennines area.
- b) Managing and influencing the implementation of fiscal demand measures, such as road pricing and parking charges, where they affect traffic movements in the South Pennines area.
- c) Development of measures to influence travel behaviour in and around the South Pennines area.
- d) Improved/reinstated rail routes and services across or around the South Pennines area.
- e) Improved long distance bus/coach services in or around the South Pennines area.
- f) Improvements to the A57/A628/A616 core trunk road across the National Park.

- 4.9.14 Policy LT5: Public Transport; route enhancement – Derwent Valley Rural Transport Partnership and Hope Valley & High Peak Transport Partnership successfully bid for funding from EMDA to improve public transport infrastructure within the two rail corridors. The project, called the Peak District and Derwent Valley Public Realm Improvements project, has been granted £411,000 over three years through to March 2008. Match funding has been approved by Derbyshire County Council and Train Operating Companies. Improvements resulting from the project include Real Time Information panels at selected stops along the Trans-Peak bus corridor, and the provision of help points at selected stations along the Hope Valley, Buxton and Glossop railway lines.
- 4.9.15 The SPITS Public Transport Group (consisting of Transport Authorities, Public Transport Providers and the NPA), was established in March 2006 to co-ordinate, where possible, the provision of public transport within the SPITS area, particularly related to leisure access. TAS Consultancy was appointed in June 2007 to conduct a Rural Transport Study for the group. A draft report was presented in November 2007, and it is anticipated that the final report will be made public in January 2008. This report will inform the future planning and provision of rural bus services within the SPITS area.
- 4.9.16 The Peak Connections Project, (now hosted by the NPA), was successfully re-launched in March 2007 with the appointment of a Project Officer. The first six months of the project has seen the development of the web-based provision of public transport information, plus the continuation of promotional leaflets for the Upper Derwent shuttle bus.
- 4.9.17 Derbyshire County Council appointed a Trans-Peak Project Officer in July 2006 to implement and promote the Trans-Peak corridor. This has involved working with the East Midlands Tourism Project to improve facilities along the Trans-Peak corridor including the imminent provision of Real Time Information panels at selected bus stops.
- 4.9.18 Following the loss of Countryside Agency funding at the end of March 2006, the other main funding partners of the remaining Rural Transport Partnerships in Derbyshire (including the NPA), in partnership with the Derby & Derbyshire Economic Partnership instigated a review of the RTPs. Scott Wilson were appointed as consultants in March 2006 to undertake an independent study to identify the effectiveness of the RTPs and provide a possible structure under which their work could be taken forward. Whilst this was being undertaken, funding for RTPs was maintained by the main funding partners. Scott Wilson produced a final report in December 2006, suggesting a preferred structure for future “RTP-like” partnerships. This report has formed the basis for a future structure incorporating the work of the remaining RTPs, whilst integrating the delivery of the Derbyshire Accessibility Strategy. The new partnerships are intended to come fully into being from April 2008. It is anticipated that the NPA will retain some involvement with the rail element of the Derwent Valley RTP (to be replaced by the Derwent Valley Community Rail Partnership and South East Derbyshire Local Accessibility Partnership) and the rail element of the Hope Valley and High Peak Transport Partnership (to be replaced by a Community Rail-like Partnership and North West Derbyshire Local Accessibility Partnership). It is envisaged that the two partnerships, plus one covering North East Derbyshire and Chesterfield, will be overseen by the Derbyshire Accessibility Partnership. The NPA ceased to fund the Staffordshire Rural Access to Services Partnership after March 2007, following a shift in the focus of its work towards more economic targets.
- 4.9.19 Policy LT6: Railway Construction – Nothing to report.
- 4.9.20 Policy LT8: Improving public transport to Bakewell and Chatsworth – The Chatsworth Shuttle, established summer 2005 and initially part funded by the NPA, proved extremely successful. It continued during 2006 and 2007, funded entirely by the Chatsworth Estate. Services 118/218 (Derbyshire County Council/Staffordshire County Council/NPA) which replaced the X18 in 2006 have been maintained through to the current time. The marketing and publicity of sustainable access has been implemented through the re-launch of the Peak Connections Project in March 2007.

- 4.9.21 Policy LT12: Park and Ride – No new schemes have been put in place, the Bakewell Show Park & Ride based at Hassop Station and Pineapple Farm, which utilises the Monsal Trail from Hassop Station to Bakewell Station, continues to operate successfully.
- 4.9.22 Policy LT13: Traffic Restraint Measures, Policy LT15: Proposals for car parks and policy LT16: Coach parking. It is anticipated that one of the schemes arising from the East Midlands Tourism Funding will be the improvement of coach parking and loading/unloading facilities at Bakewell’s Agricultural Business Centre coach park.
- 4.9.23 Policy LT17 : Cycle Parking – we will continue to encourage provision of cycle parking as part of any new development.
- 4.9.24 Policy LT18: Design criteria for transport infrastructure – No developments this year. There may be a need to monitor where there has been inappropriate transport infrastructure put in place.
- 4.9.25 Policy LT19: Mitigation of wildlife severance effects – no developments this year.
- 4.9.26 No applications were granted contrary to policies T12, T13, LT10, LT11, LT20 or LT23.

4.10 Bakewell

Core indicators

There are no core indicators relating specifically to Bakewell.

Table 19: Indicators for Bakewell^{xxii}

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2006/07 achieved	Comments
BI1: Number of completions of buildings for UCO A1, A2 or A3 and proportion within the Central Shopping area	Shops and community services	LB9		3 (100%)	
BI2: Number of completions of buildings for community, sports or arts facilities and percentage within the town centre	Shops and community services	LB11		0	

- 4.10.1 No applications were approved contrary to policies LB1, LB2 or LB7.
- 4.10.2 LB4(b) has not proved necessary; there have been no instances where policy LB4(e) has been applied. Proposals in LB5(iii) has not been implemented.
- 4.10.3 Of the land allocated in policy LB6, approximately 0.15ha of the Ashford Road site remains for development and the Cintride site has not had any development. The Cintride site has been brought to the attention of the East Midlands Development Agency (EMDA) as part of their Brownfield Land Action Plan.
- 4.10.4 Of the land allocated at Lumford Mill in policy LB7 approximately 3.5ha remains out of the 5ha allocated with some mixed uses onsite. The lack of development is mainly due to access issues. This site has been brought to the attention of the East Midlands Development Agency (EMDA) as part of their Brownfield Land Action Plan.
- 4.10.5 There have been no opportunities to date where policy LB8 could be applied.

^{xxii} All information provided for Bakewell is included in sections 4.3 – Shops and Community Services and 4.4 - Economy

5 Applications that have raised significant policy issues

5.1 Applications granted contrary to policy

5.1.1 Policies that are regularly contravened need to be re-evaluated. The AMR therefore reports on applications that have been granted contrary to policies during the year and applications that have raised significant policy issues.

Table 20: Applications granted contrary to policy

Application number	Application description	Policies involved	Comments
NP/HPK/0506/0454	Redevelop Hotel to 35x2 bed apartments, 9x1 bed apartments, 3 single rooms, bar, restaurant, meeting room, leisure & service functions within a hotel, create new vehicular & pedestrian access & associated car parking & sewage treatment plant	GS1,C2,C9, C10,C11, C14,C15, C17,RT1, RT3,T1,T8, T9,LC3, LC4,LC8, LC16,LC17, LC18,LC21, LS3,LS4, LR1,LR6, LT10	Tested policies RT1 & LR1 in particular as scheme represented new development in Recreation Zone 1 where only small scale/low key proposals allowed. Allowed as Departure as in a part of recreation zone which is particularly "urbanised" and fulfilled policies promoting recreation and tourism.
NP/HPK/0806/0776	Conversion of Youth Hostel & caretakers / wardens bungalow to 3 terraced houses and 1 detached bungalow	GS1, C2, C9, C11, C14, HC1, T1, T8, LC4, LH4, LC8, LC18, LT11, LT22.	Approved as Departure from policies C2 & HC1. Site is in open countryside but refurbishment to open market dwellings allowed on basis this would cross-subsidise rebuilding of new hostel/youth activity centre. This would meet "purposes" to "inform". No current policies to cover planning obligations such as cross subsidisation in exceptional cases to achieve NP purposes

5.2 Other applications that have raised significant policy issues

5.2.1 Monitoring applications that raise significant policy issues will aid the review of policies by identifying definitions that require clarification; new areas where policies are required; and where policies need reinforcing.

5.2.2 All of the issues raised will be reviewed during production of the LDDs.

Table 21: Applications that have raised significant policy issues

Application number	Application description	Policies involved	Decision	Effect on policy
NP/M/1104/1224	Removal of condition for use of agricultural building for dog breeding without compliance with condition to demolish building when no longer needed for agriculture	C2	Allowed on Appeal	Inspector noted that C2 requires buildings to be removed "where appropriate" but policy does not specify how "appropriateness" is to be assessed eg location, size and relationship to buildings.
NP/DDD/1105/1133	Conversion of outbuilding to form ancillary residential accommodation	LH6	Allowed on Appeal	Conversion of non -traditional building. Concern that this allows poorly designed conversions & encourages proliferation of conversions.

Application number	Application description	Policies involved	Decision	Effect on policy
NP/DDD/1199/555	Conversion of garage to additional living accommodation	HC1	Appeal Dismissed	Inspector referred to HC1(a) which allows conversion of buildings of traditional design. Inspector considered that whilst building is recently constructed it is of traditional design and so conformed to policy. Whilst appeal was dismissed for other reasons it raises the issue of whether policy should be related to traditional dwellings rather than design. This would be consistent with policy RT3 which allows conversion of "traditional buildings" to holiday cottages. The same issue has been raised with policy LH1
NP/DDD/0804/0890	Agricultural dwelling	LC12	Allowed on Appeal	Inspector considered that in assessing need for a dwelling on a "recently" established farm 4 years rather than the 10 suggested by the Authority was sufficient. Reference was made to similar case at Ecton where Inspector accepted 4 years.
	Conversion of garage to holiday let	LH6	Allowed on Appeal	LH6 controls conversion of outbuildings to ancillary residential uses to avoid over-intensive use. Policy does not cover other uses, such as this case for holiday let, which was allowed despite concerns of over intensive development
NP/DDD/0306/0264	Solar collectors	LU4 & SPD on Renewables	Allowed on Appeal	Inspector did not consider proposal to be sufficiently intrusive from public view. He did not accept applicant had failed to demonstrate why alternative sitings were unacceptable particularly as policies & SPD do not mention this as a requirement.
NP/K/0106/0065	Erection of 9m high domestic wind turbine	GS1, C2, C17,LC4, LU4	Granted	Recommendation of refusal overturned as Members did not agree it was a visual intrusion. Site is adjacent to buildings but forms part of the skyline
NP/HPK/0905/0896	Continuation of gritstone quarrying with ancillary processing & restoration to nature conservation / amenity afteruse	LM2	Granted	Members granted. Officers wanted to refuse as there was no basis to allow continuation of quarrying. Members felt that there was justification as it provides local building stone and as it is small scale the impact is mitigated
NP/SM/1106/1010	Re-location of coach (PSV) operating centre & garage, erection of new coach station & garage, new vehicular & pedestrian access	GS1,C2, C5,E1,LC4, LS4, LE4	Granted	Members overturned officer's recommendation to refuse on the grounds of intrusive impact on open countryside. Members considered sustainability benefits of local employment and local transport provision, eg school bus, outweighed landscape impact.

Application number	Application description	Policies involved	Decision	Effect on policy
NP/DDD/1205/1238	Erection of 15m high domestic wind turbine	LC4,LU4	Granted	Members overturned recommendation & did not agree it was a visual intrusion. Site adjacent to listed building but mast partly screened from public views. Is a more detailed policy required defining appropriate siting in more detail?
NP/DDD/1006/0969	Demolition of bungalow & garages. erection of house & double garage	GS1,C3, C4,C13, C14,T1, T8,LC4,LC5, LH5,LT11, LT22	Granted	2 storey house permitted to replace non-traditional bungalow. Some members concerned about increase in size. Policy does not allow for increase in size where there are design benefits
NP/DDD/1206/1122	Conversion of barn to holiday cottage	GS1,C2, C14,RT3 LC4,LC8, LT11	Granted	Members concerned that holiday cottages are dominating a small settlement. No policies to control this. Also policies allowing holiday cottages militate against affordable housing because they are more financially lucrative.
NP/DDD/1006/0956	Proposed change of use from office to 3 dwellings (apartments)	GS1,C3, C4,C9, HC1,E1, E4,LC4, LC5,LC6, LC8,LT11	Refused	Raised issue of retention of employment land & need for evidence to support decision. Study had to be commissioned to justify recommendation. Is there a need for strategic assessment of office market & role of Bakewell in particular.

5.3 Unused policies

5.3.1 Due to the small number of applications received for development not all policies are used year on year. Other policies have reached the end of their life, e.g. where a site allocated for development has been completed.

5.3.2 Two waste policies have not been used at all during the decision making process (Table 22). The value of these policies will be reviewed during the preparation of the LDF.

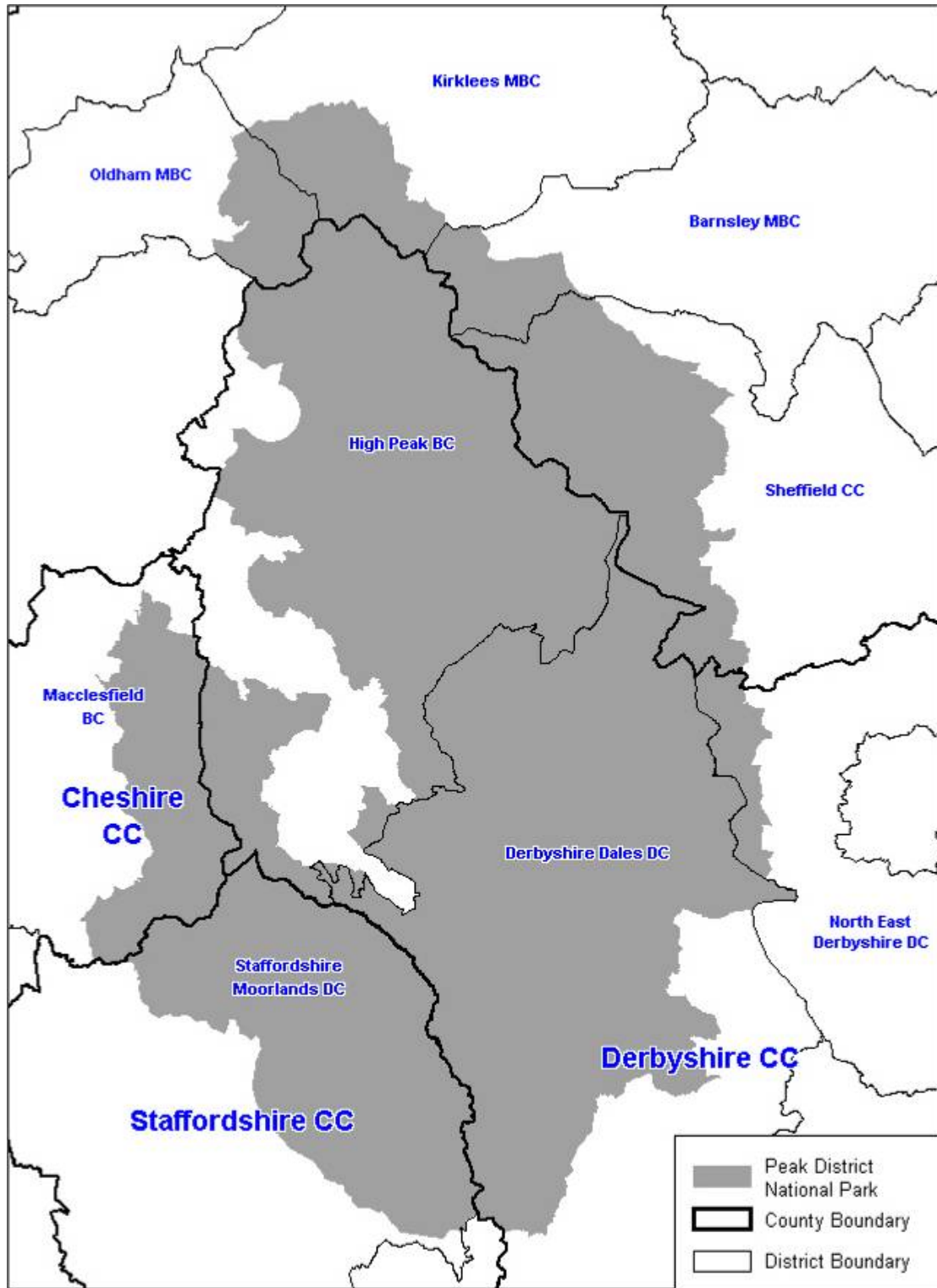
Table 22: Unused policies



Policy	Reason for not being used
LW4 – Household waste recycling centre	No applications received to date
LW9 – disposal of inert, domestic, commercial, industrial and other non-inert waste by land-raising	No applications received to date

6 Conclusions

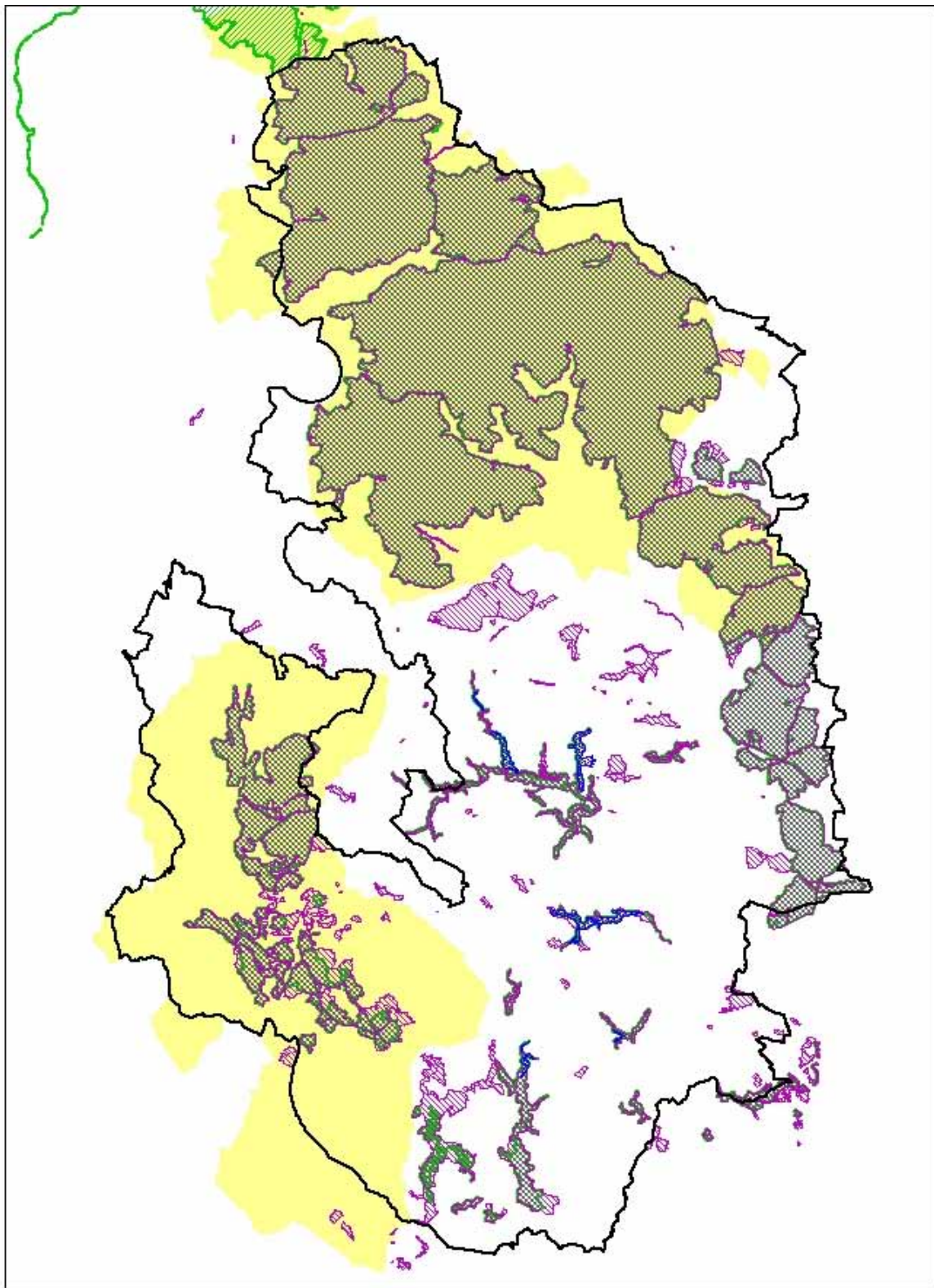
- 6.1 Progress was made on the LDF in 2006/07 with adoption of a revised LDS, the SCI, the Peak District Design Guide, evidence gathering and learning from LDFs adopted elsewhere
- 6.2 The LDS slipped due to getting to grips with the new system and continuing resource issues affecting National Parks, which are being addressed in a variety of ways including joint working on developing the evidence base
- 6.3 Building on the PAS recommendations (May 2007) a revised LDS will be submitted to GOEM in 2007/08
- 6.4 The rate of housing completions is forecasted to fall. If this happens by 2026 the resident population is forecasted to fall by 6.3% and the population of working age by 29%
- 6.5 There is a need for a policy on planning gain
- 6.6 The scope for tourism development in open countryside requires reviewing
- 6.7 There is scope for development based on enhancement purposes in open countryside locations
- 6.8 There is a need to review the approach to conversions in terms of uses and scope, i.e. should conversion be allowed for traditional buildings only or any building of traditional design?
- 6.9 The review of the Energy SPG needs to be brought forward to respond to changing technology, changing national policy and to encourage scope to respond more positively to the climate change agenda
- 6.10 There is a need to consider a specific policy for nursing homes
- 6.11 There is a need to consider the overall scope for exceptional development in open countryside locates to foster development encouraging sustainable rural enterprise and opportunities to improve local community services

APPENDIX 1 – NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY AND ITS CONSTITUENT AUTHORITIES



 <p>PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY</p>	 <p>Scale 1:270000</p>	<p><small>This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Controller of HMSO. Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Peak District National Park Authority. Licence No. LA 100005734, 2005</small></p>
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APPENDIX 2 – NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS COVERING THE PEAK DISTRICT



Key:

 ESA	 SSSI
 SAC	 NNR
 Peak District National Park Boundary	

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APPENDIX 3 – CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

1) Cultural heritage within the Peak District National Park

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Total number of listed buildings	2897	2897	2899	2899	2899
Number of listed buildings at risk	222	220	211	205	205
Percentage of the Park surveyed for archaeological content	38	40	41	44	44
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	444	445	457	457	457

2) Distribution of National Park residents and geographical area per constituent authority, 2001

Constituent Authority	Percentage of Residents	Percentage of land
Barnsley	0.2	2.2
Oldham	0.2	2.2
North East Derbyshire	0.4	1.7
Kirklees	0.5	3.2
Sheffield	2.6	9.8
Macclesfield	3.4	6.1
Staffordshire Moorlands	10.7	14.3
High Peak	17.2	28.7
Derbyshire Dales	65.3	31.9

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, Key statistics for local authorities, Crown copyright

3) Resident population profile

	Peak District National Park		East Midlands		England	
	1991 (estimate)	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Population size	38,100	37,937	3,953,269	4,172,174	47,055,205	49,138,831
People per hectare	0.27	0.26	2.5	2.7	3.6	3.8
Residents aged under 16yrs	17.0%	17.9%	20.2%	20.1%	20.1%	20.2%
Residents aged 60+	24.5%	25.8%	21.0%	21.0%	21.1%	20.8%
Male residents	48.8%	49.2%	48.9%	48.7%	48.5%	49.1%
Non-white British residents	0.2%	2.1%	4.8%	13%	6.2%	8.7%
Residents with a limiting long-term illness	---	17.3%	---	17.9%	---	18.4%

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, Key statistics for local authorities, Crown copyright

Age	mid year estimate for 2004 of Peak District population
0 – 15 yrs	6,620
16 – 29 yrs	4,290
30 – 44 yrs	7,480
45 yrs to retirement age	10,540
Retirement age or more	9,160
Total	38,090

Source: ONS 2004 mid year estimates adjusted for the Peak District National Park by Derbyshire County Council

Claimant Unemployment Rate (October)	2004	2005	2006
Peak District (Selected Wards)	0.6	0.6	0.8
Peak District (All Wards)	0.7	0.6	0.8
England	2.1	2.3	2.5

Source: NOMIS monthly Claimant unemployment statistics

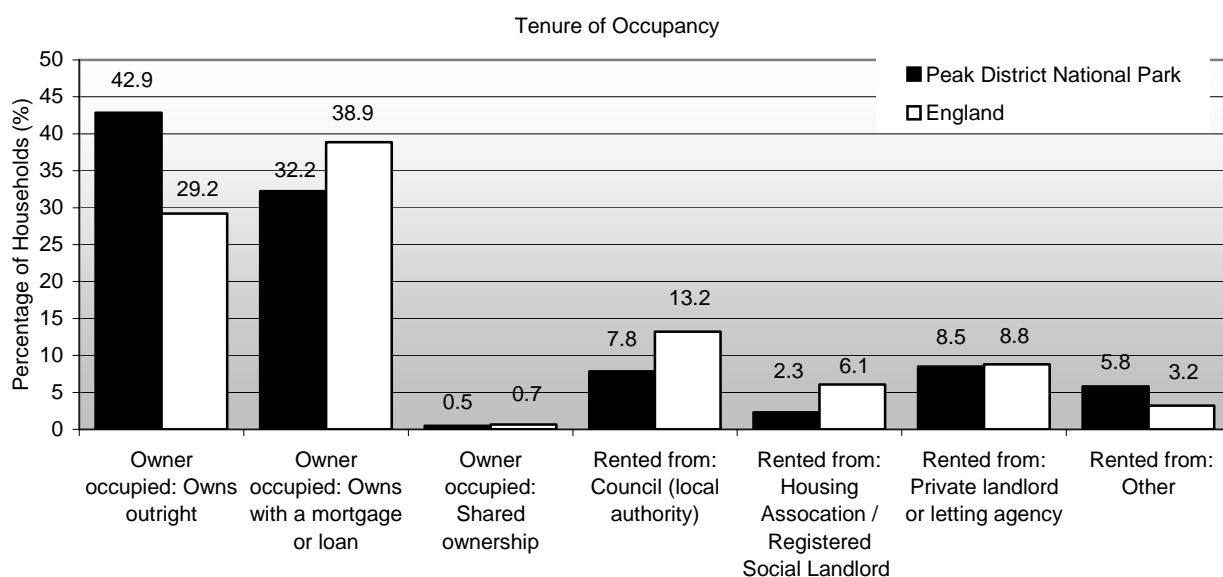
4) Household characteristics

	Peak District National Park 1991	Peak District National Park 2001	England 2001
Average number of people per household	2.5	2.34	2.36
Average number of rooms per household	5.6	6.1	5.3
Households without access to a car/van	19.5%	13.5%	26.8%

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, Key statistics for local authorities, Crown copyright

Types of occupancy	Peak District National Park (%)	England (%)
One person: Pensioner	16.19	14.37
One person: Other	11.15	15.70
One family: All pensioners	11.41	8.93
One family: Married or cohabiting couple: No children	22.26	17.77
One family: Married / cohabiting couple: With dependant children	21.32	20.79
One family: Married / cohabiting couple: All children non-dependant	7.41	6.28
One family: Lone parent: With dependant children	2.93	6.42
One family: Lone parent: All children non-dependant	2.88	3.05
Other households: with dependant children	1.61	2.24
Other households: All students	0.02	0.39
Other households: All pensioners	0.63	0.40
Other households: Other	2.18	3.67

Source: 2001 Census, Key statistics for local authorities, Crown copyright



Source: 2001 Census, Key statistics for local authorities, Crown copyright

5) Housing Occupancy Restrictions

Housing	Total in the Park as at 31/03/07
All dwellings	17,041 (estimate)
Dwellings with a Local Need Occupancy Restriction	363
Dwellings with an Agricultural / forestry worker's occupancy restriction	118
Dwellings with other occupancy restrictions ^{xxiii}	103

^{xxiii} See Appendix D of the Peak District National Park Authority's Annual Housing Report 2005 for details

6) House prices

House price data for the National Park is not available at present due to changes in the presentation of data on the Land Registry website.

7) Economic profile^{xxiv}

Business by Standard Industrial Classification	Percentage of businesses in the Peak District
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	19
Fishing	0
Mining and quarrying	1
Manufacturing	9
Electricity Gas and water supply	0
Construction	6
Motor Trade	2
Wholesale	3
Retail	12
Hotels and restaurants	19
Transport, storage, communication	5
Financial intermediation	1
Real estate, renting and business activities	13
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	0
Education	2
Health and social work	2
Other community, social and personal activities	7

Number of employees	Percentage of businesses		
	Peak District	East Midlands	UK
0-4	82	74	75
5-9	8	13	13
10-19	5	7	6
20-49	3	4	3
50-99	1	1	1
100-249	0	1	1
250+	0	0	0

Salary Band	Percentage of jobs		
	Peak District National Park		England
	1997	2004	2004
less than £10K	27	15	
Less than £11,932			10
£11K-20K	54	55	
£11,933 - £19,351			30
£21K+	17		
£19,351 - £30,911			35
£21K-30K		19	
£30,912+			25
£31K-50K		10	
£51K-100K		1	
£101K+		0	

Job type	Percentage of employees					
	Male		Female		All	
	1997	2004	1997	2004	1997	2004
Full Time	84	87	49	57	68	73
Part Time	10	11	42	36	25	23
Seasonal	6	3	10	6	8	4

^{xxiv} Data sources – Peak District National Park Business survey, 2004; East Midlands and England – Activity, Size and location – 2004; Office for National Statistics, Statistical Framework Division, October 2004 (DCBL ONS Core licence number CO2W0004952)

8) Quarry profile (data awaited)

	As at 31 March 2007
Number and size of active surface workings	27 (1273.6ha)
Number and size of active underground workings	1 (170ha)
Number and size of inactive surface workings	5 (17.9ha)
Number and size of inactive underground workings	2 (2,382ha)
Size of dormant surface workings	2 (17.3ha)
Size of dormant underground workings	3 (101.8ha)

9) Waste management sites – data on number and capacity by type to be obtained for future reports

APPENDIX 4 - STRUCTURE PLAN OBJECTIVES

General Strategic Objectives:

- a) To control the use and development of land and buildings to achieve the Board's two statutory duties:
 - i. Conservation and enhancement
 - ii. Provision for public enjoymentAnd to have regard to local needs.
- b) To give effect to the primacy of the Development Plan among matters to be considered in future development control decisions, in accordance with the Planning Acts

Conservation Objectives:

- a) To conserve and enhance natural qualities (for example landscape, wildlife and geological features) and particularly to safeguard those areas which have the wildest character.
- b) To conserve and enhance the traditional, historic and cultural qualities which make up its distinctive character (for example historic buildings, the character of the villages, archaeological sites and landscape features such as dry-stone wall field boundaries).

Housing Objectives:

To ensure an adequate supply of housing, shops and services to meet the essential needs of local residents, communities, and businesses while conserving and enhancing the valued characteristics of the Park.

Shops and Community Services Objectives:

There are no Objectives for Shops and Community Services stated in the Structure Plan. However, the Economy Objectives will in part be related to this area.

Economy Objectives:

To maintain economically viable and socially balanced village and farming communities in order to sustain the well-being of agriculture; to encourage the development of a local forestry industry; and to provide for a wider and more varied employment base.

Recreation and Tourism Objectives:

- a) To provide for visitors and local people seeking quiet enjoyment of the valued characteristics of the Park
- b) To achieve a more even spread of visits over the year
- c) To increase the number of visitors who stay one night or more
- d) To maximise local social and economic benefits subject to the conservation priority.

Minerals and Waste Objectives:

To provide comprehensive land use policies which provide a framework for dealing with applications for mineral working or waste disposal and related matters so as to conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the National Park.

Transport Objectives:

- a) To manage to demands for transport in and across the Park
- b) To seek to alleviate the problems caused by traffic, so as to protect and enhance the valued characteristics of the Park
- c) To support the provision of public transport between the towns, villages and recreational areas of the Park and from the urban areas around the Park
- d) To improve conditions for non-motorised transport and for those transport users with mobility difficulties.

APPENDIX 5 - SUMMARY OF STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES

General Strategic Policies

- GS1: Development within the Peak National Park
- GS2: Development in Bakewell

Conservation Policies

- C1: The Natural Zone
- C2: Development in Countryside Outside the Natural Zone
- C3: Development in Towns and Villages
- C4: Conservation areas
- C5: Agricultural Landscapes
- C6: Agricultural and Forestry Development
- C7: Farm Diversification
- C8: Evaluating sites and Features of Special Importance
- C9: Listed Buildings and other Buildings of Historic or Vernacular Merit
- C10: Sites of Historic, archaeological or Cultural Importance
- C11: Sites of Wildlife, Geological or Geomorphical Importance
- C12: Important Parks and Gardens
- C13: Trees, Woodlands and other Landscape features
- C14: Enhancement and Improvement
- C15: Pollution and Disturbance
- C16: Unstable or Contaminated Land
- C17: Energy
- C18: Flood Risk (Discontinued from 27/09/07)

Housing

- HC1: Provision for Housing to Meet the Needs of the Park and its People
- HC2: Affordable Housing for Local Needs
- HC3: Distribution of Affordable Housing for Local Needs
- HC4: Residential Caravans and Mobile Homes

Shops and Community Services

- SC1: Shopping (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- SC2: Community Services (Discontinued from 27/09/07)

Economic Policies

- E1: Economic Development
- E2: Bakewell and the Hope Valley (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- E3: Home Working
- E4: Safeguarding Industrial/Business Land and Buildings

Recreation and Tourism Policies

- RT1: Recreation and Tourism Development
- RT2: Safeguarding Recreation Sites and Resources (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- RT3: Tourist Accommodation
- RT4: Camping and Caravans
- RT5: Mobile Vendors

Minerals and Waste Disposal Policies

- M2: No Land allocation for New Workings or Extensions
- M2: Rigorous Examination and Strict Control of all Proposals
- M3: Major Development Proposals
- M4: Aggregates Landbank (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- M5: Other Development Proposals
- M6: Safeguarding Known Mineral Resources
- M7: Minimising the Impact of Operations (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- M8: Oil or Gas Operations
- M9: Withdrawing Permitted Development Rights (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- M10: The Review of Existing Mineral Permissions (Discontinued from 27/09/07)

Transport Policies

- T1: Reconciling Transport Demands with National Park Objectives
- T2: The Road Hierarchy
- T3: Cross-Park Traffic
- T4: Abandoned Road schemes (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- T5: Public Transport
- T7: Freight Transport, Haulage Depots and Lorry Parks
- T8: Traffic Management and Parking
- T9: Design Criteria for Transport Infrastructure
- T10: Cyclists, Horse Riders and Pedestrians
- T11: Access to Sites and Buildings for People with a Mobility Difficulty (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- T12: Pipelines, conveyors and Overhead Lines
- T13: Air Transport

APPENDIX 6 – SUMMARY OF LOCAL PLAN POLICIES

Conservation

- LC1: Conserving and managing the Natural Zone
- LC2: Designated Local Plan Settlements
- LC3: Local Plan Settlement limits
- LC4: Design, layout and landscaping
- LC5: Conservation Areas
- LC6: Listed Buildings
- LC7: Demolition of Listed Buildings
- LC8: Conversion of buildings of historic or vernacular merit
- LC9: Important parks and gardens
- LC10: Shop fronts
- LC11: Outdoor advertising
- LC12: Agricultural or forestry workers' dwellings
- LC13: Agricultural or forestry operational development
- LC14: Farm diversification
- LC15: Historic and cultural heritage sites and features
- LC16: Archaeological sites and features
- LC17: Sites, features or species of wildlife, geological or geomorphologic importance
- LC18: Safeguarding, recording & enhancing nature conservation interests when development is acceptable
- LC19: Assessing the nature conservation importance of sites not subject to statutory designation
- LC20: Protecting trees, woodlands or other landscape features put at risk by development
- LC21: Pollution and disturbance
- LC22: Surface water run-off
- LC23: Flood risk areas
- LC24: Contaminated land
- LC25: Unstable land

Housing

- LH1: Meeting local needs for affordable housing
- LH2: Definition of people with a local qualification
- LH3: Replacement of agricultural occupancy conditions
- LH4: Extensions and alterations to dwellings
- LH5: Replacement dwellings
- LH6: Conversion of outbuildings within the curtilages of existing dwellings to ancillary residential uses
- LH7: Gypsy caravan sites

Shops, Services and Community Facilities

- LS1: Retailing and services in Local Plan Settlements
- LS2: Change of use from a shop to any other use
- LS3: Retail development outside Local Plan Settlements
- LS4: Community facilities
- LS5: Safeguarding sites for community facilities

Economy

- LE1: Employment sites in the Hope Valley
- LE2: Exceptional permission for Class B1 employment uses
- LE3: Home working
- LE4: Industrial and business expansion
- LE5: Retail uses in industrial and business areas
- LE6: Design, layout and neighbourliness of employment sites, including haulage depots

Recreation and Tourism

- LR1: Recreation and tourism development
- LR2: Community recreation sites and facilities
- LR3: Touring camping and caravan sites
- LR4: Holiday chalet developments
- LR5: Holiday occupancy of camping and caravan sites
- LR6: Holiday occupancy of self-catering accommodation
- LR7: Facilities for keeping and riding horses

Utilities

- LU1: Development that requires new or upgraded utility service infrastructure
- LU2: New and upgraded utility services
- LU3: Development close to utility installations
- LU4: Renewable energy generation
- LU5: Telecommunications infrastructure
- LU6: Restoration of utility infrastructure sites

Minerals

- LM1: Assessing and minimising the environmental impact of mineral activity
- LM2: Reclamation of mineral sites to an appropriate after-use
- LM3: Provision of aggregate minerals (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- LM4: New aggregate extraction (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- LM5: 10-year land bank for aggregates (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- LM6: Building stone and roofing slate (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- LM7: Limestone removal from opencast vein mineral sites
- LM8: Small scale calcite workings
- LM9: Ancillary mineral development
- LM10: Producing secondary and recycled materials

Waste Management

- LW1: Sustainable waste management (Discontinued from 27/09/07)
- LW2: Assessing and minimising the environmental impact of waste management facilities
- LW3: Reclamation of waste disposal sites to an acceptable after-use
- LW4: Household waste recycling centres
- LW5: Recycling of construction and demolition waste
- LW6: Waste transfer stations and waste processing facilities
- LW7: Disposal of waste from construction or restoration projects
- LW8: Disposal of domestic, commercial, industrial & other non-inert waste by landfill at new sites
- LW9: Disposal of inert, domestic, commercial, industrial & other non-inert waste by landraising

Transport

- LT1: Implementing the road hierarchy: the main vehicular network
- LT2: Implementing the road hierarchy: very minor roads
- LT3: Cross-Park traffic: road and rail
- LT4: Safeguarding land for new road schemes
- LT5: Public transport: route enhancement
- LT6: Railway construction
- LT7: Public transport and the pattern of development
- LT8: Public transport from Baslow to Bakewell and Chatsworth
- LT9: Freight transport and lorry parking
- LT10: Private non-residential (PNR) parking
- LT11: Residential parking
- LT12: Park and ride
- LT13: Traffic restraint measures
- LT14: Parking strategy and parking charges
- LT15: Proposals for car parks
- LT16: Coach parking
- LT17: Cycle parking
- LT18: Design criteria for transport infrastructure
- LT19: Mitigation of wildlife severance effects
- LT20: Public rights of way
- LT21: Provision for cyclists, horse riders and pedestrians
- LT22: Access to sites and buildings for people with a mobility difficulty
- LT23: Air transport

Bakewell

- LB1: Bakewell's Development Boundary
- LB2: Important Open Spaces in Bakewell
- LB3: Traffic management in Bakewell
- LB4: Car, coach and lorry parking in Bakewell
- LB5: Public transport in Bakewell
- LB6: Sites for general industry or business development in Bakewell
- LB7: Redevelopment at Lumford Mill
- LB8: Non-conforming uses in Bakewell
- LB9: Shopping in Bakewell
- LB10: Bakewell Stall market
- LB11: Community, sports and arts facilities in Bakewell