LOCAL PLAN REVIEW

Sustainability Appraisal Strategic Environment Assessment Scoping Report

Prepared by the Peak District National Park Authority

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Contents

1   Introduction

1.1   This document forms the Scoping Report for a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) Local Plan Review, incorporating the requirements for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004, and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004.

1.2   The new Local Plan will replace the current Local Plan Core Strategy and Development Management Policies.

1.3   The Scoping Report is not a mandatory part of the SA process, but is a recommended tool to identify the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the sustainability appraisal report. It should set out the context, objectives and approach of the assessment; and identify relevant environmental, economic and social issues and objectives.

1.4   The Scoping Report is the first stage in the SA process. The purpose of the SA is to promote sustainable development by ensuring that sustainability considerations are identified and integrated in the process of preparing and adopting plans. The SA is an iterative process, which allows us to report on the likely effects of the plan on the area and the extent to which the implementation of the plan will promote sustainable development. We will consult statutory consultees on the content and scope of the Scoping Report in accordance with the above regulations.

Purpose of the SA Report

1.5   Local Planning Authorities are required, by section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to ensure that each proposal in the plan making process conforms with the principles of sustainable development and 'the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development'.

1.6   An SEA is required for all plans, in accordance with Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004 (2001/42/EC(**2**)).

'An environmental report for the purpose of the regulations must identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan policies and of the reasonable alternatives, taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan. The sustainability appraisal report will need to show how these requirements have been met as well as recording the wider assessment of social and economic effects.'[1]

1.7   The SA process ensures environmental, social and economic considerations and all reasonable alternative options are considered in the production of an emerging local plan. It is also a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals might have in order to inform revisions to the plan. The SA should commence at the same time as work starts on the development plan and be taken into account in the Local Development Scheme timetable. It is integral to the Local Plan preparation process, evolving alongside the local plan. See figure 1 below.

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[1] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal#para-19

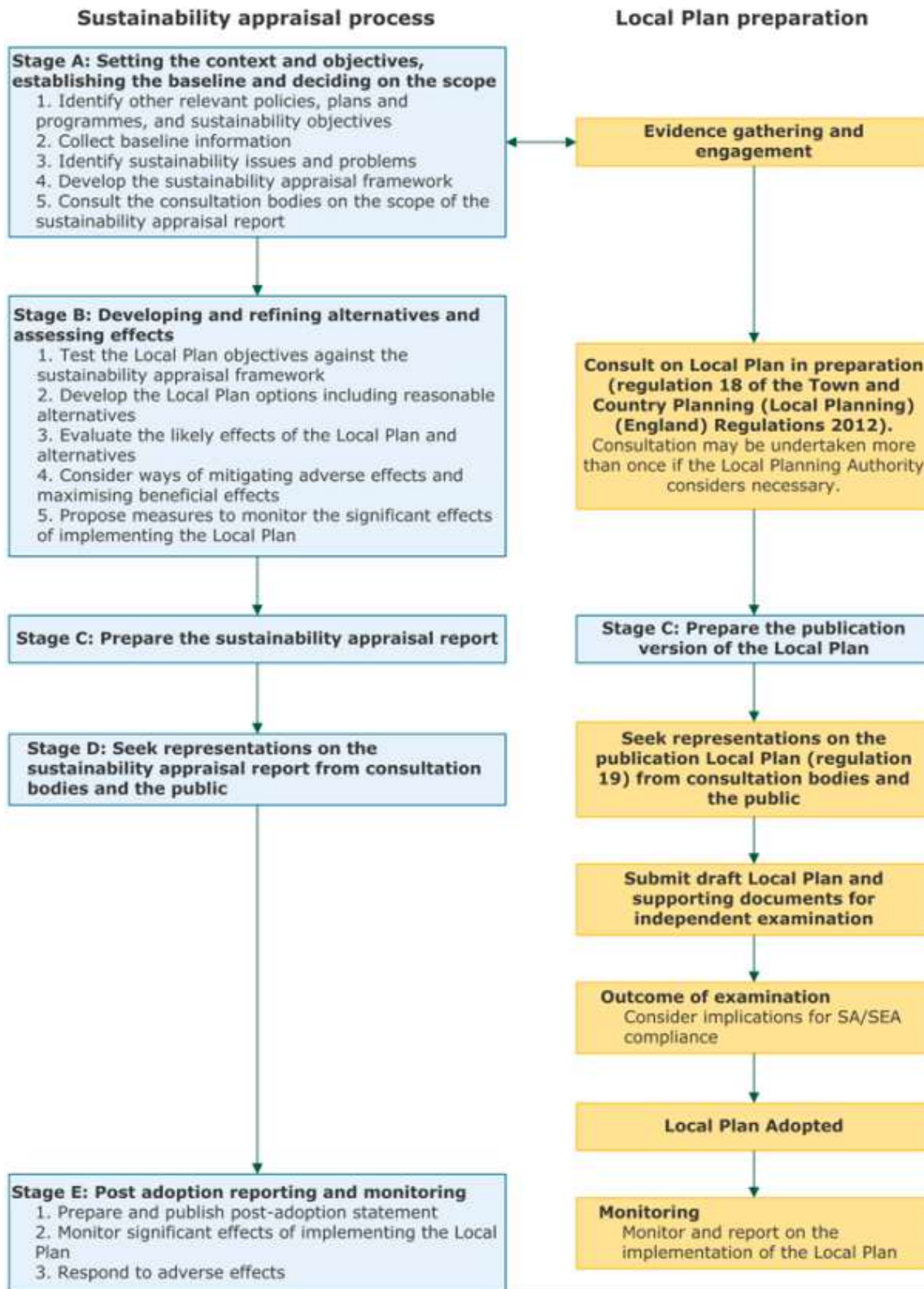1.8   The level of detail required should be appropriate to the content and level of detail in the development plan.

Sustainability appraisal process   **Local Plan preparation**

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
  1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
  2. Collect baseline information
  3. Identify sustainability issues and problems
  4. Develop the sustainability appraisal framework
  5. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report

Evidence gathering and engagement

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects
  1. Test the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework
  2. Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives
  3. Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives
  4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
  5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan

Consult on Local Plan in preparation (regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012).
Consultation may be undertaken more than once if the Local Planning Authority considers necessary.

Stage C: Prepare the sustainability appraisal report

Stage C: Prepare the publication version of the Local Plan

Stage D: Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public

Seek representations on the publication Local Plan (regulation 19) from consultation bodies and the public

Submit draft Local Plan and supporting documents for independent examination

Outcome of examination
Consider implications for SA/SEA compliance

Local Plan Adopted

Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring
  1. Prepare and publish post-adoption statement
  2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
  3. Respond to adverse effects

Monitoring
Monitor and report on the implementation of the Local Plan

Figure 1: The SA process in relation to the Local Plan preparation[2]

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[2] Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

1.9 This Scoping Report completes Stage A of the SA process (as set out in Figure 1 above) which is separated into 5 distinct tasks (Figure 2 below)

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding the scope of the SA	
Stage A.1	Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
Stage A.2	Collect and develop relevant social, economic and environmental baseline data and define the character of the area
Stage A.3	Identify key sustainability issues for the Local Plan to address
Stage A.4	Develop the SA Framework, consisting of objectives, indicators and targets
Stage A.5	Consult on the scope of the SA with statutory consultation bodies

Figure 2: Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal

1.10 In completing the processes set out in Figure 1 above, the SA should:
- Provide a long-term view of how development will occur across the national park, taking into account the local plan's likely social, environmental and economic effects
- Ensure that the sustainability objectives set out in the framework influence plans, policies and programmes
- Reflect international, national, regional and local sustainability concerns
- Show the chronological process of how the SA has evolved and how the plan making process has evolved in response to the SA
- Incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive.

1.11 It is the role of the SA to assess the emerging Local Plan policies and proposals against the relevant environmental, social and economic objectives and the requirements of the SEA Directive. In doing so it will identify opportunities for the Local Plan to contribute to these objectives. In addition, it will potentially identify areas where adverse impacts could arise and in identifying these, help to guide revisions to the Local Plan. With the overall aim of delivering a Local Plan that makes an effective contribution to sustainable development within the Peak District National Park.

1.12 Alongside the requirements of the SA (with SEA), the Local Planning Authority for the Peak District National Park must also ensure that the purposes and duty of the National Park are integral to all policy development.

1.13 The Peak District National Park (PDNP) was the first UK national park to be designated in 1951 (National Parks and Countryside Act, 1949), an accolade the Peak District is very proud of. The Environment Act, 1995, details legislation for managing national parks, these are set out in their purposes and duty.

1.14 The national park's **purposes** are to;
- *Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage', and*
- *'Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment (of the Parks) by the public'*

1.15 In pursuing these purposes the PDNP Authority has a **duty** to '*seek to foster the social and economic well-being of local communities'.*

1.16 Where conflict between the purposes and/or duty occur, the first purpose takes priority in accordance with *'The Sandford Principle'* (National Parks Policy Review Committee, 1974).

1.17 The national park purposes and duty are at the heart of all plans and policies prepared for the national park, and so they are embedded within the SA/SEA process.

1.18 The SEA directive and the SA (The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes, Regulations 2004, Schedule 2) set out the criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment. These are used to ensure that all policies and programmes are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.

1.19 The SA (incorporating SEA) environmental, social and economic considerations are:
- Biodiversity, flora and fauna (SEA)
- Population and human health (SEA)
- Material assets (SEA)
- Soil (SEA)
- Water (SEA)
- Air (SEA)
- Climatic factors (SEA)
- Landscape (SEA)
- Cultural (heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage) (SEA)
- Social wellbeing and inclusion (SA) These issues are addressed in population and human health, access to services, education and engagement
- Transport and accessibility
- Economic development (SA)
- How they interrelate (SEA and SA)

Objectives of the Local Plan

1.20 The Local Plan will set out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and development management policies for the Peak District National Park. A Policy Map will also form part of the Local Plan, as will existing Neighbourhood Plans.

1.21 Other key documents which form part of the Local Development Framework include:
- Statement of Community Involvement
- Supplementary Planning Documents
- Annual Monitoring Report

Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

1.22 The European Directive 2001/42/EC aims:
'to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoptions of plans….with a view to promoting sustainable development' (Article 1).

1.23 In complying with the Directive, the following measures are considered:
- Collect and present baseline environmental information
- Predict 'significant environmental effects' of the plan and address them during its preparation
- Identify strategic alternatives and their effects
- Consult the public and authorities with environmental responsibilities, and
- Monitor the actual effects of the plan during its implementation.

1.24 Figure 3 below sets out how these are embedded into the SA process.

SEA Requirement	Positioning in relation to the SEA/SA report
Collect and present baseline environmental information	SEA/SA Scoping Report – Stage A
Predict significant environmental effects of the plan and address them during its preparation	Chapter 4 – Baseline, Characteristics and Key Trends
Identify strategic alternatives and their effects	SEA/SA report – Stage C
Provide a statement about how the result of the SEA have been taken into account	SEA/SA Report: Scoping Report – Stage A Issues and Options – Stage B Preferred Options Report – Stage C
Monitor the actual effects of the plan on the environment during its implementation	Stage C – Non Technical Summary Stage D

Figure 3: Incorporating the requirements of the SEA into the SA Scoping Report

Aim and Structure of the Report

1.25 This report constitutes the Scoping Report for the Local Plan and will be published for formal consultation with statutory consultees as required by the SA Regulations (Historic England, Natural England, Environment Agency). The Local Planning Authority will also consult constituent Local Authorities, The Peak Park Parishes Forum and the Council for the Protection of Rural England.

1.26 The aim of the report is to guide the SA process for the Peak District National Park Local Plan, in particular Stage A of the SA process, and has been divided into the following chapters:
- Chapter 2: Method of approach
- Chapter 3 (Stage A1): Review of other plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives
- Chapter 4 (Stage A2 and A3): Review of baseline information and identification of key issues
- Chapter 5 (Stage A4): Sustainability appraisal framework

Programme

1.27 This SA Scoping Report will be circulated to statutory consultees, constituent authorities, Peak Park Parishes Forum and the Council for the Protection of Rural England for a period of 6 weeks. It will also be placed on the Authority's website. The SA Scoping Report will be revised based on comments received and used to inform the SA for the Issues and Options document.

1.28 The SA for the Issues and Options will be circulated for consultation alongside the Issues and Options document.

1.29 The SA will be refined in response to consultation responses received regarding it or the Local Plan that result in changes as it makes its way through the statutory process to the submitted version.

2   SA Method

2.1   The Scoping Report for the emerging Local Plan has been undertaken in accordance with advice set out by the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (updated 2020) (Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk). This advice sets out how Local Planning Authorities are required to prepare a SA, incorporating the requirements of an SEA in accordance with Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004.

SA Method

2.2   Paragraph 13 of the Planning Practice Guidance, (Dec, 2020) (Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government) provides a flowchart on the sustainability appraisal process, which sets out the main stages of the SA process and how they relate to the plan making process (see figure 1). Figure 4 below provides this information in table format for ease of reading.

Stages and tasks	Purpose
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes, and sustainability objectives	To document how the plan is affected by outside factors at international, national and local level and suggest how constraints can be addressed.
A2: Collecting baseline information	To provide an evidence base that sets out the current situation for sustainability issues in the Peak District National Park, effects, prediction and monitoring
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems	To identify what areas of sustainability the local plan needs to focus on in future stages of the SA process.
A4: Developing the SA Framework	This creates a mechanism by which the sustainability of the plan can be assessed.
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA	By consulting experts in particular areas of sustainability, it ensures the SA covers the key sustainability issues.
Stage B: Developing and refining options	
B1: Testing the Local Plan's objectives against the SA Framework	To ensure Local Plan objectives are in accordance with sustainability principles.
B2: Developing the Local Plan options	Provide a framework for developing options
B3: Predicting the effects of the Local Plan	To predict the significant effects of the Local Plan options
B4: Evaluating the effects of the Local Plan	To assess the significance of the predicted effects of the Local Plan and to suggest options to help refine the Local Plan
B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects of the Local Plan	To ensure that all ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximizing the beneficial effects are considered.
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan	To set out the mechanism to assess the sustainability performance of the Local Plan
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	

C1: Preparing the SA Report	To provide a detailed report of how the SA report has been prepared and how each stage of the process has been followed, appraised, evaluated and influenced the plan making process.
Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the Local Plan and the SA Report	
D1: Public consultation on draft stages of the Local Plan process and accompanying SA Report (Regulation 18 and 19 of the plan making process)	To provide statutory, stakeholders and members of the public the opportunity to make comments on the emerging Local Plan and the accompanying SA Report and for them to be able to understand how the Local Plan addresses sustainability issues and problems in the National Park.
D2: Appraising significant changes	To assess significant changes to the Local Plan against the SA framework and to make amendments to the Local Plan if required in response to sustainability implications.
D3: Making decisions and providing information	To report on how the SA Report and representations made through the consultation stages were taken into account in preparing the Local Plan.
Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the plan	
E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring	To measure the sustainability performance of the Local Plan to monitor its effectiveness and inform future revisions.
E2: Responding to adverse effects	Identify any adverse effects and develop an appropriate response.

Figure 4: Incorporating the SA within the Local Plan making process (Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government)

2.3　　This Scoping Report covers Stage A of the SA process set out above. The SA will inform the Issues and Options stage of the plan making process and subsequent drafts of the Local Plan, including the submitted Local Plan for examination. At regulation stages 18 and 19 of the plan making process the SA will be revised and circulated alongside the draft Local Plan. Both the SA and the draft Local Plan will evolve in response to representations/new information to improve sustainability.

Who is consulted, how and when?

Draft Scoping Report

2.4　　This draft Scoping Report was issued for consultation in August 2023 to various stakeholders and the following statutory consultees: Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency.

2.5　　The Scoping Report was posted on the Peak District National Park website www.peakdistrict.gov.uk to enable the public to contribute to the process.

3   Policies, plans and programmes

3.1   A review of policies, plans and programmes relevant to the preparation of the Local Plan for the Peak District National Park has been undertaken. This review is in Appendix 1. It includes international, national, local and Peak District specific legislation, policy and programmes that all influence the sustainable development and environmental standards in the Peak District National Park.

International level

International Policy Context
EU SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)
Biodiversity, flora and fauna
Convention on Biological Diversity Rio De Janeiro 1992 (incl. Nagoya Protocol 2014)
G7 2030 Nature Compact
Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979
The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
The Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)
Population and human health
Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2030, United Nations
Aarhus Convention- Convention to Access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in Environmental Matters (UNECE,) 1998
Material assets
-
Soil, water, air
EU Directive on waste and subsequent amendments (75/442/EEC)
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
EU Air Quality Framework Directive subsequent amendments (96/62/EC)
EU Directive Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise (2002/49/EC)
EU Flood Directive (2007/60/EC)
Climatic factors
Kyoto Protocol 1997 renewed 2013-2020 (Doha amendment)
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th report, 2014
Paris Agreement Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2015
European Climate Change Programme, 2000
United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Nature 2030, IUCN World Conservation Congress, Marseille, France, 2021
Landscape
European Landscape Convention, Florence, 2000
Cultural
Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003
European Cultural Convention, 1954
Granada Convention on protection of architectural heritage, 1985
Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (The Valletta Convention), 1992
Transport and Accessibility
See population and human health, air quality and climatic factors
Economy
The European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas, 1995

General legislation and policy
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949
The Environment Act, 1995
English National Parks and the Broads – UK Government Vision and Circular, 2010
National Parks England and the Home Office Joint Accord, 2016
National Planning Policy Framework, 2021
Planning Policy Guidance, 2016 and various amendments since
Town and Country Planning Act, 1990
The Levelling Up Bill, 2022
8 Point Plan for England's National Parks, DEFRA, National Parks England, Natural England and the Environment Agency, 2016
Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting productivity in rural areas, DEFRA, 2015
National Rural Proofing Guidelines, DEFRA, 2013

Biodiversity, flora and fauna
Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006
Working with the Grain of Nature. A Biodiversity Strategy for England, 2002
England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation principles conserving biodiversity in a changing climate, DEFRA, 2008
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2017 (as amended)
The Environment Act, 2021
British Standard for Biodiversity Net Gain, BS 8683
Biodiversity Metric 4.0, 2021
2030 Strategic Framework for International Climate and Nature Action, 2023
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, DEFRA, 2018
Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and geological conservation
England Trees Action Plan, 2021
England Peat Action Plan, 2021

Population and human health
Equality Act 2010
Localism Act 2011
Future Homes Standard and Future Build Standard, 2018
Self and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015
Future of an Ageing Population, 2016
Housing our ageing population, Local Government Association, 2022
Planning policy for traveller sites, 2015
Planning for sport guidance, 2019
The National Design Guide, MHCLG, 2021
The National Model Design Code, MHCLG, 2021
Transforming the public health system: reforming the public health system for the challenges of our time, 2021
Working together to improve health and social car for all, 2021
The NHS Long Term Plan, 2019
Housing our Ageing Population Panel for Integration (HAPPI), 2009
Self and Custom Housebuilding Act, 2015

Material assets
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations, 2011
Aggregates demand and supply in Great Britain: scenarios for 2035, 2019
Resources and Waste Strategy, 2018
National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014
National Parks England and Mobile UK Joint Accord, 2018

Soil, water, air

Groundwater Protection, Environment Agency (E.A), 2017
Land Contamination Risk Management Guidance (EA, 2020, updated 2023)
Flood and Water Management Act, 2010
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England; DEFRA, EA, 2011
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations, 2017
National Water Resources Strategy, EA, 2021
Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England, 2008
Air Quality Strategy: framework for local authority delivery, 2023
The State of the Environment: Soil, E.A, 2019
Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites, DEFRA, 2009
The Clean Air Strategy, 2019
Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land, updated 2021
GPLC2: Managing and reducing land contamination: guiding principles, EA, 2010 updated 2016.

Climatic factors

Climate Change Act, 2008
Energy White Paper: Powering our net zero future, 2020
Powering Up Britain, 2023
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener, 2021
UK Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act, 2006

Landscape

National Character Area Profiles, Natural England, 2014
Landscapes Review (National Parks and AONBs), 2022
The State of Nature Report (England), RSPB, 2023
Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended), 1981
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010 (also known as the Habitat Regs)
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC), 2006
Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture) Regulations, 2006
Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000.

Cultural

Heritage 2020: Strategic priorities for England's environment 2015-2020, Heritage Alliance, 2015
Historic England Heritage at Risk Register (National)
Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
Heritage Statement, DCMS 2017
The Historic Environment in Local Plans, Historic England, 2015
Managing significance in decision-taking in the historic environment, Historic England, 2015
The setting of heritage assets, Historic England, 2017
Enabling development and heritage assets, Historic England, 2020
Listed buildings and curtilage, Historic England, 2018
National Farmstead Assessment Framework, Historic England, 2015
Statements of heritage significance, Historic England, 2019
Joint Statement on the Historic Environment in the National Parks of England Scotland and Wales (2015).
Mineral Extraction and the Historic Environment, 2008.

Transport and Accessibility

Rail Freight Strategy, Department of Transport (DfT), 2016
Transport Investment Strategy, DfT, 2017
Connecting people: a strategic vision for rail, DfT, 2017

The Inclusive Transport Strategy: Achieving Equal Access for Disabled People, DfT, 2018 Road Investment Strategy 2: 2020–2025, DfT, 2020 Gear change: A bold vision for cycling and walking, DfT, 2020 Bus Back Better, DfT, 2021 Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain, DfT, 2021
Economy
Build back better – our plan for growth, HM Treasury, The Tourism Recovery Plan, Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, 2021 Unleashing rural opportunity, 2023 Ten point plan for a Green Industrial Revolution, Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020 Rural Services Network Economic Toolkit**,** Rural Services Network, 2020

Local Level

Local Policy Context
Peak District National Park Management Plan, 2023-2028, Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA), 2022 State of the Park Report, PDNPA
Biodiversity, flora and fauna
Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan, PDNPA, 2011 (to be replaced by Peak District Nature Recovery Plan in 2023)
Population and human health
Parish Statements, PDNPA, 2019 Definition of 'Thriving and Sustainable Communities' in the context of the Peak District National park Management Plan, PDNPA, 2021 Derbyshire Gypsy and travelling community report, Derbyshire County Council (DCC), 2022 Derbyshire Working Age Adults Housing, Accommodation and Support Strategy, 2020, DCC, 2020 –2035 Derbyshire Older People's Housing, Accommodation and Support Strategy 2019-2035, DCC, 2020
Material assets
Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council and Peak District National Park Local Aggregate Assessment, 2018
Soil, water, air
Derbyshire's Flood Risk Local Management Strategy, 2015 Derbyshire Derwent Catchment Management Plan, 2023
Climatic factors
Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, PDNPA, 2021
Landscape
Peak District National Park Landscape Strategy, PDNPA, 2022 The Wooded Landscapes Plan: increasing tree and scrub cover in the Peak District National Park landscapes (2022-2032), PDNPA, 2021
Cultural
A Landscape Through Time. The Historic Character of the Peak District National Park Landscape, PDNPA, 2003 Conservation Area Appraisals, various dates, PDNPA Farmsteads Assessment Framework, PDNPA, 2017 Farmsteads Character Statement, PDNPA, 2017
Transport and Accessibility
Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026, DCC, 2011 Bus Improvement Plan, DCC, 2021

Staffordshire Local Transport Plan, Staffordshire County Council, 2011
Peak District Cycle Strategy, PDNPA, 2015
Transport Strategy 2040, West Yorkshire Combined Authority DATE
Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2018-2040, Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority, 2019
Cheshire East Local Transport Plan 2019-2024, Cheshire East Council, 2019
Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040, Transport for Greater Manchester, 2020
Strategic Transport Plan, Transport for the North, 2019
Transport Decarbonisation Strategy, Transport for the North, 2021
The future of rural mobility, Midlands Connect, 2022
Fairer, greener, stronger: A strategic transport plan for the Midlands, Midlands Connect, 2022
Economy
D2N2: Recovery and Growth Strategy, 2020
Strategic economic plan 2020-2040, Sheffield City Region, Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority
Growth Strategy for High Peak, High Peak Borough Council, 2017
Growth strategy for Staffordshire Moorlands, Staffordshire Moorlands District Council, 2018
Bakewell Employment Land and Retail Review, GL Hearn, 2016

4   Baseline characteristics, trends and key issues

Introduction

4.1   To accord with the SEA Directive, the SA must provide information on the current state of the environment (the baseline and trends) and the likely evolution of it without implementing the Local Plan (key issues). This information is set out in Appendix 2 of the SA Scoping Report. Whilst the information is categorised under specific headings, many of the issues identified under each heading are cross-cutting.

Baseline data, trends and issues

Data Sources

4.2   The data used to set out the baseline characteristics, trends and key issues comes from a range of sources including:
- The State of the Park Report
- Landscape Strategy (2022)
- Office for National Statistics (Census 2021)
- Peak District National Park Authority Plan (2023-2028)
- Peak District National Park Management Plan (2023-2028)
- Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (2021)
- Annual Monitoring Reports
- Parish Statements (2019)
- Topic Papers for the emerging Local Plan (2021 and 2022)
- Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller Study (2023)
- Consultations with stakeholders that informed the early stages of the Local Plan Review (2021)
- Derbyshire Observatory
- Discussions with Peak District National Park Authority staff

Situation without the Local Plan

4.3   The current planning policy framework for the Peak District National Park is the statutory Development Plan which comprises of:
- The Core Strategy
- Development Management Policies
- Neighbourhood Plans

4.4   The Core Strategy was adopted in 2011 and set out the Peak District National Park's land-use strategy up to 2026. It consisted of high level policies to support the strategy. In 2019, the National Park adopted Development Management Policies, which set out development management policies to support the Core Strategy. The following Supplementary Planning Guidance has also been adopted:
- Climate Change and Sustainable Building
- Design Guide
- Alterations and Extensions
- Shopfronts
- Agricultural Developments
- Transport Design Guide
- Residential Annexes
- Conversion of Historic Buildings

4.5 It is important that a new planning policy framework is developed for the National Park as without it the current Local Plan will become out of date and unable to respond positively towards sustainability and environmental issues and the needs of those who live and work in the National Park.

4.6 Some of the issues that will emerge if the National Park does not adopt a new Local Plan are set out below:

Legislation and national policy

4.7 The Core Strategy was adopted in 2011, before the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) or the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). It has come to light during the period of the current Local Plan that there are topic areas in the NPPF and PPG which the plan is silent or is not as strong as it could be in taking into account the local situation.

4.8 Leaving the European Union has had and will have significant impact. Whilst, the majority of legislation has continued, this will change over time.

4.9 There have also been significant developments in the climate change agenda, both internationally and nationally. Other areas of significant development include The Environment Act (2021), government interest in the function of National Parks (the Glover Report) and the approach to biodiversity and nutrient neutrality.

4.10 With these changes the current Local Plan does not accurately correspond to current legislation or national policy guidance.

Evidence base

4.11 The evidence base that supported the Core Strategy is out of date and whilst the evidence base that supported Development Management Policies is still relevant, it too is starting to become out of date and will be out of date within the next couple of years. Out of date evidence cannot provide the support the national park requires to plan positively for sustainable, environmental and local issues.

Biodiversity

4.12 Nature Recovery Strategies are being developed at a County level. The national park covers a number of counties or unitary authority areas that are in charge of producing these strategies. It is important that the national park is able to contribute to these strategies and be the voice for nature in the national park. In addition to this, biodiversity net gain is a compulsory requirement of all development from November 2023. Without a new Local Plan the national park will not be able to respond positively to new legislation on nature recovery and biodiversity.

Climate Change

4.13 Since the Core Strategy was adopted the UK has signed up to a target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Without a new local plan, the national park cannot positively support businesses, residents and visitors to the national park to reduce their carbon consumption and emissions to help meet this national target and the international target of temperatures not increasing above 1.5 degrees Celsius to avoid a climate catastrophe.

Renewable Energy

4.14 In seeking to be more resilient to climate change, the national park must embrace new and evolving renewable energy technologies and ways to be more resourceful. The landscape, natural beauty and cultural heritage of the national park are protected by legislation, therefore not all measures are appropriate and without a new Local Plan,

the national park could see inappropriate development that is detrimental to the purposes of the national park. It could also see climate change adaption or mitigation measures proposed that are not sufficient to help meet national and international targets.

Economic

4.15 Farming practices have changed over time and diversification has supported farms to remain viable. Leaving the European Union is changing the way farming is supported and 2024 will see the new system of support payments coming in. How farming is practiced may change and without a new local plan the national park cannot positively support how farming is practiced in a protected landscape, for which farming is a big contributor to the local economy. It is especially important as the majority of the landscape is farmed and therefore directly impacts on the way it functions, it looks and its biodiversity.

4.16 The way in which people enjoy the national park has evolved and the Local Plan must respond to these changes, for example the introduction of shepherds huts and camping pods. Equally, Covid-19 has brought about an increase in people enjoying the outdoors and this has resulted in some areas of the national park becoming much more popular destinations than previously. The national park needs to adapt the way it manages and supports the provision of recreation and tourism opportunities.

4.17 Covid-19 also had an impact on businesses across the national park and data on this impact is slowly emerging. Without a local plan that sets out how it supports resilient businesses and tourism the national park landscape and communities could become vulnerable.

Population

4.18 The Census (2021) revealed that the population of the national park fell by approximately 2,000 people from approximately 38,000 to 36,000. This was predicted to happen. This together with an ageing population is reducing the number of people who are actively working and living in the national park. Anecdotally, it is thought that young people are leaving the national park as they can't afford to buy or rent property there. Without a local plan the national park cannot seek to positively influence to type and tenure of housing across the area.

Housing

4.19 Whilst the delivery of housing has largely been in line with the anticipated levels set out in the Core Strategy the national park consistently under delivers affordable housing for local people. Without a new local plan, this situation could continue and could result in local people having to move away from the national park. This would not support the national parks ambition for thriving and sustainable communities.

Transport

4.20 Without taking into account the effect Covid-19 had on people's movements, the number of visitors arriving at the national park in their cars has increased. The number of buses has declined over the current plan period; however, the number of people using the train network has increased.

4.21 Without a new local plan, the national park is unable to respond positively to new technologies like electric cars and electric vehicle charging points and how it supports emerging sustainable methods of transport. These will be significant contributors to the national parks response to climate change.

Flooding

4.22 The current local plan policy is based on the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008). Without a new local plan development may be directed to areas that could have an impact on flooding. A new SFRA is required to provide up to date evidence to influence a new local plan.

Minerals

4.23 The majority of minerals permission expire in 2040. Whilst the new local plan won't cover that date it needs to help operators make appropriate changes as this date approaches. Without a new local plan the national park won't be able to plan positively for this future change.

5 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

5.1   The sustainability appraisal framework (Stage A4) has taken into account the policies, plans and programmes and baseline characteristic trends and key issues as required by Stages A1, 2 and 3 of the SA process to arrive at the draft objectives and criteria for the national park. Due to legislation set out in the Environment Act, 1995 to protect national parks, the national park has to consider its purposes and duty when developing the SA Framework. As such, the Peak District National Park Management Plan has strongly influenced the SA framework objectives and criteria as set out in Appendix 3.

5.2   As set out in the SA Method (chapter 2), the Peak District National Park Authority as the Local Planning Authority for the national park, will consult statutory consultees, constituent authorities, the Peak Park Parishes Forum, and the Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE), as well as making the SA Scoping Report available on its website for consultation www.peakdistrict.gov.uk

5.3   The consultation lasted 6 weeks and the SA Scoping Report has been amended to reflect the representation received.

6 Amendments to the Draft SA Scoping Report Post Consultation

Consultation

6.1   The consultation took place between Friday 25th August 2023 to 17:00 on Friday 6th October 2023 and the draft SA Scoping Report was sent to statutory consultees. It was also sent to all constituent authorities, the Peak Park Parishes Forum and CPRE.

6.2   Responses were received from:
Derbyshire Dales District Council
Environment Agency
Historic England
National Trust
Natural England
Peak Park Parishes Forum
RSPB
Tarmac

6.3   The responses are in Appendix 4 of this report and were generally supportive of the Draft Scoping Report. Recommendations for further policy and guidance review, greater referencing to certain topic areas in the baseline (e.g. access to open space/green infrastructure), and amendments to the SA framework were made.

Amendments to the Policy and Guidance Review

6.4   Further reading and review in the Policy and Guidance section included:

Derbyshire Dales Local Plan
Kirklees Local Plan
Barnsley Local Plan
Cheshire East Local Plan
High Peak Local Plan

Staffordshire Moorlands Local Plan
North East Derbyshire Local Plan
Sheffield Local Plan
DCC bus improvement plan
DCC Climate Change Strategy
UK Climate Projections 2018
Humber Flood Risk Management Plan
North West Flood Risk Management Plan
Severn Trent Drainage & Wastewater Management Plan
Yorkshire Water Drainage & Wastewater Management Plan
United Utilities Drainage & Wastewater Management Plan
Land Contamination Risk Management Guidance (EA, 2020, updated 2023
Preserving Archaeological Remains, Historic England (2016)
General reference to GPAs and HEAN advice from Historic England
Levelling Up Bill to Levelling Up and Regeneration Act, 2023
Environment Improvement Plan, 2023 (5 year review of the 25 Year Environment Plan)
Green Infrastructure Framework, Natural England (2023).

Amendments to the Baseline

In response to Derbyshire County Council, further baseline data has been included:

6.5   Derbyshire County Council provided the PDNPA with baseline data on school places and provision. This has been summarised and included as set out below:

Within the national park, there are 36 primary schools (primary/infant/junior), 8 of which are expected to exceed capacity – this is due to parental choice rather than lack of local places. There are no areas where County Council have concerns about capacity at a Planning Area level. Cross-border trends are included within the methodology used to determine capacity and County Council has a framework for exchanging data with neighbouring local authorities. Most cross-border movements are historical and well-established.

County Council consider that many of the schools in the national park offer no scope for expansion, due to site and planning constrictions. However, as there are no major housing developments this is not something that is an issue. The ageing population is a challenge for many schools. However, their remoteness generally mean that re-organisations are far less likely to be pursued due to travel distances for families.

6.6   Data on bus services has moved from 'access to services' to 'transport' and further information on service availability/improvements as been added. Widened the commentary from those accessing the National Park to including those that move around within the National Park.

6.7   Text added to the baseline from the EA:

'The Peak District National Park is situated in a highly sensitive area with respect to controlled waters and is located on a Principal Aquifer with designated Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 located at several locations. The site is also situated on drift geology comprising secondary aquifers, which may contain groundwater or influence the groundwater regime in the area of the site. The River Wye and Derwent Rivers and other surface water bodies been identified in the Peak District which are considered to be controlled waters'.

6.8   EA replacement text regarding nutrient neutrality:

'The risk of nutrient enrichment in the upper Wye catchment impacts upon the conservation status of designated species within the riverine units of the Wye Valley SSSI and the Peak District Dales SAC - an area rich in rare flora and fauna including notable aquatic species such as white clawed crayfish, Bullhead and Brook Lamprey. An excess of nutrients – in particular phosphates – is harming this delicate ecosystem. The main sources of phosphate in this catchment are treated waste water, agricultural runoff and urbanisation. These sites are protected by the Habitats regulations and actions to improve this situation and return the SSSI to 'favourable condition' for these species are managed by a Diffuse Water Pollution Plan. Furthermore, in order to prevent the nutrient situation deteriorating and to protect the designated site, Natural England has issued new advice for the national park for certain types of development on land that is within the water catchment of the upper River Wye. Such applications must demonstrate 'nutrient neutrality' in order to receive planning permission.'

In response to Historic England, further baseline data has been included:

6.9   Reference that the landscape strategy includes the historic environment.
        The National Park has no local list.
        The Climate Change Vulnerability report references buried soils, archaeological remains and deposits; however this has not been drawn out in the policy review (as the document is extensive) or baseline report. Pull out section and reference in climate change section of the baseline report.
        Referenced waterlogged archaeology in the Baseline report section.
        Strengthened the wording that heritage is fully considered and included within the section on landscape and the role of heritage as a key component within landscape is fully realised.

In response to National Trust, further baseline data has been included:

6.10   Referenced Whole Estate Plans and changing practices in farming and land management in the baseline. Referred to National Trust's Heritage Records Online (NT HRO).

In response to Natural England, further baseline data has been included:

6.11   In response to Natural England, further baseline data has been included:
        Add improving people's access to nature in the baseline report.

        Add reference to creation and promotion of GI – both wellbeing, reduce need to travel, creation of new habitats and access to nature for all.

In response to PPF, further baseline data has been included:

6.12   Tourism helps to deliver the second national park purpose. The contribution this makes to the local economy needs to be achieved in a manner that conserves and enhances the landscape (natural and cultural) whilst contributing to thriving and sustainable communities.

6.13   Business development in sustainable locations will support a strong rural economy and thriving and sustainable communities. Using the rural services network economic toolkit will help to encourage investment and direct businesses to the best locations.

6.14   There may be pressure from businesses that overtrade and/or outgrow their premises to expand into the countryside. Whilst their success could make a positive contribution to the local economy, it may put unacceptable pressure on the countryside and a move to larger premises that exist elsewhere may be more suitable.

6.15   Greater referencing to Thriving and Sustainable communities as the PNDPA has defined and adopted this at an ongoing objective to achieve.

In response to Tarmac, further baseline data has been included:

6.16   Removed aspects of the Baseline that implied a proposed policy position rather than stating facts. Updated the census data on employment.

In response to RSPB, further baseline data has been included:

6.17   Amendments made regarding habitats and species in the national park as per their consultation response.

Data on wild fires has been included.

Amendments to the SA Framework

6.18   Changes to the SA Framework in **black** with reasoning below:

3. To conserve and enhance, understand and appreciate the cultural heritage of the National Park as part of an ever-changing landscape.
Removed the specific reference to the built environment.

8. To support thriving and sustainable communities by improving opportunities for housing and connection to services and facilities.
Added facilities.

8a To address the identified local need for housing
Removed the rest of 8a as it was too specific and read as a policy rather than an objective.

Criteria: Will it deliver housing that supports thriving and sustainable communities?
Removed reference to young, elderly, local, and those on limited incomes and changed to thriving and sustainable communities.

8c To maintain and where possible improve access to services and community facilities in order to meet local need.
Removed reference to specific services to leave it open to all and included community facilities.

8d To maintain and where possible improve the quality and quantity of green infrastructure.
Will it support enhanced quality and quantity of publicly accessible open space?

NE noted the lack in reference to green infrastructure in the SA. To address this 8d has been added to the SA Framework.

10c deleted
This has been deleted, as the Local Plan Review will be assessed against the Equality Act and the European Convention on Human Rights separately to the SA process.

12. Developing and supporting sustainable transport and reduce the impact of road traffic

This objective has been amended in response to the PPPF consultation response, removing 'reduce the need for'. There is a limit to how much we can reduce the need for road traffic in a rural area but we can support sustainable transport to enable choice and by doing so reduce the impact of road traffic.

12a Will it promote active travel and green infrastructure?
Criteria has been included in response to NE on green infrastructure to promote active travel.

6.19   A revised SA Framework is in Appendix 3.

Appendix 1 - Policies, Plans and Programmes

INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

International Policy Context
EU SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)
Biodiversity, flora and fauna
Convention on Biological Diversity Rio De Janeiro 1992 (incl. Nagoya Protocol 2014)   G7 2030 Nature Compact   Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979   The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)   The Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)
Population and human health
Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948   Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2030, United Nations   Aarhus Convention- Convention to Access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in Environmental Matters (UNECE,) 1998
Material assets
-
Soil, water, air
EU Directive on waste and subsequent amendments (75/442/EEC)   EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)   EU Air Quality Framework Directive subsequent amendments (96/62/EC)   EU Directive Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise (2002/49/EC)   EU Flood Directive (2007/60/EC)
Climatic factors
Kyoto Protocol 1997 renewed 2013-2020 (Doha amendment)   Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th report, 2014   Paris Agreement Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2015   European Climate Change Programme, 2000   United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development   Nature 2030, IUCN World Conservation Congress, Marseille, France, 2021
Landscape
European Landscape Convention, Florence, 2000
Cultural
Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003   European Cultural Convention, 1954   Granada Convention on protection of architectural heritage, 1985   Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (The Valletta Convention), 1992
Transport and Accessibility
See Air Quality and Climatic Factors
Economy
The European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas, 1995

Policy

EU SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	
Type of document	EU Directive
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	High level environmental protection
Key messages/ objectives	Sets out the criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment. These are used to ensure that all policies and programmes are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.
Implications for the LPR	Ongoing review of policy options to ensure the LP achieves sustainable development

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Convention on bio diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992 (including Nagoya Protocol 2014)	
Type of document	International Treaty
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
Key messages/ objectives	To develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (sustainable development).
Implications for the LPR	To consider how it can respond to the nationally determined contributions to meet sustainable development objectives.

G7 2030 Nature Compact	
Type of document	International Treaty
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	A commitment by G7 leaders to the global mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.
Key messages/ objectives	To deliver the outcomes for nature in 2021 at the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP15 in Kunming and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP26 in Glasgow. To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and a green, inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19.
Implications for the LPR	To consider how it can respond to the nationally determined contributions to meet sustainable development objectives and contribute to a resilient recovery from Covid-19 through tackling biodiversity loss and foster inclusive decision making with local communities.

Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979	
Type of document	International Treaty
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	To conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats and to protect endangered migratory species.
Key messages/ objectives	A commitment to national conservation policies, considering the impact of planning and development on the natural environment, promoting education and information on conservation, and coordinating research.

Implications for the LPR	Planning policies conserve and protect wild flora and fauna and where possible enhance.

The Conservation of Natural Habitats of wild flora and fauna Directive 92/43/EEC, The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and The Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC).	
Type of document	EU Directive and national legislation
Timescale	Since 1992. Amendments in place since January 2021
Overview	To maintain a coherent network of environmental protected sites with overarching conservation objectives to ensure the UK is delivering on its commitment to international legal obligations: Bern Convention, the Oslo and Paris Conventions (OSPAR), Bonn and Ramsar Conventions.
Key messages/ objectives	It aims to protect all national wild birds and the habitats of listed species, in particular through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Conservation Areas (SCA). The National Site Network has replaced Natura 2000.
Implications for the LPR	To ensure all wild birds and habitats of listed species, SPAs and SCAs are protected from any adverse impact of development.

Population and human health

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UDHR (1948)	
Type of document	International Treaty
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	Enshrines the rights and freedoms of all people.
Key messages/ objectives	Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control (Article 25 (1).
Implications for the LPR	To ensure that all policies and decisions are in accordance with peoples' human rights.

United Nations, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	
Type of document	International Treaty
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	To abolish poverty and deliver 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets.
Key messages/ objectives	To promote sustainable development through economic, social and environmental goals.
Implications for the LPR	Planning policies are founded on the principles of sustainable development.

Aarhus Convention. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (1998)	
Type of document	International Treaty
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	Requires signed states to allow the public to access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. It protects every person's right to live in an environment adequate to their health and well-being.
Key messages/ objectives	That we should act now for future generations and that thy have a right to live in an environment adequate to their health and well-being. That through collaboration we can achieve sustainable development. National governments are accountable in delivering sustainable development and environmental protection. Ensures public participation in decision making.
Implications for the LPR	To ensure the legislative process for plan making is followed correctly and that LPA consultation allows for inclusive and impactful public participation. Planning policies positively impact on every person's right to live in an environment adequate to their health and well-being.

Soil, water, air

EU Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and subsequent amendments.	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	To have a responsible approach to the management of waste. The four key areas of waste management are: prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery (e.g. energy recovery) and disposal in landfills.
Key messages/ objectives	To ensure that waste is disposed of without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals. Member States shall establish or designate the competent authority or authorities to be responsible, in a given zone, for the planning, organization, authorization and supervision of waste disposal operations. (15 articles)
Implications for the LPR	Whilst the National Park is not the local waste authority, it is responsible through its planning powers to ensure that waste is disposed of correctly. In addition to this, one of the planning policy objectives is to not allow waste to enter the National Park to be processed.

Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	
Type of document	EU Directive
Timescale	To 2027
Overview	To achieve good status in all bodies of surface water and groundwater by 2027.
Key messages/ objectives	That the ecological and chemical status of surface waters, and chemical and quantitative status of groundwater is good.

Implications for the LPR	To prevent water contamination through development; to prevent groundwater reduction; to encourage reuse of waste water.

Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and subsequent amendments (2008/50/EC)	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	To combat climate change and improve air quality for the benefit of human health and the environment by limiting environmental polluting gases to agreed standards/rates.
Key messages/ objectives	National governments are require to limit, monitor and assess air quality, including the deposition of pollutants and to provide information to the public. They are required to ensure air pollution does not exceed agreed levels.
Implications for the LPR	Across the Local Plan area look at how to improve air quality. Any planning development that emits air pollutants either be refused, or where acceptable, emissions limited to agreed levels with the Environment Agency.

EU directive 2002/49/EC Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	To provide public information on noise levels. To assess and manage environmental noise.
Key messages/ objectives	To prevent unwanted or unacceptable levels of environmental, which is unwanted or harmful outdoor sound created by human activity. This can include transport: road, rail and air noise and noise from industrial sites.
Implications for the LPR	That unwanted/unacceptable levels of environmental noise created as through the planning process is harmful to the special qualities of the National Park and its communities.

Flood Directive 2007/60/EC	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	Understand that floods, whilst natural can be influenced by human activity, including climate change, which can have an adverse environmental, social and economic impact. With this in mind national governments need to reduce the risk, which in the first instance should be coordinated throughout a river basin to be effective. The assessment and management of flood risk.
Key messages/ objectives	The legislation requires river basin management plans to be developed for each river basin district in order to achieve good ecological and chemical status, which will contribute to mitigating the effects of floods.
Implications for the LPR	In line with an updated Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, ensure the local plan focuses on prevention, protection and preparedness. Consider if there are grounds for protecting future floodplain areas in addition to existing areas.

Climatic Factors

Kyoto Protocol 1997 renewed 2013-2020 (Doha amendment)	
Type of document	International Agreement
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	A commitment to limit and reduce greenhouse gases through binding emission reduction targets.
Key messages/ objectives	To monitor and report on greenhouse emissions to demonstrate how countries are working to meet their agreed targets.
Implications for the LPR	Local Plan policies to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th report, 2014	
Type of document	International Agreement
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	The panel regularly reports on the impact of human influence on climate change and the potential impacts of climate change and options for mitigation and adaptation.
Key messages/ objectives	Human influence is the main cause of current global warming. Limiting climate change will require substantial and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions which, together with adaptation, can limit climate change risks.
Implications for the LPR	Implement climate change policy at the local level to complement national and international objective. Ensure climate change policy is linked to adaption and mitigation and other social economic objectives.

Paris Agreement Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2015	
Type of document	International Treaty
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	A worldwide agreement by 196 parties to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius.
Key messages/ objectives	To respond to the global threat of climate change by limiting global temperature increase, improving adaptation and resilience to climate change, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Implications for the LPR	To consider how it can respond to the nationally determined contributions to meet objectives.

European Climate Change Programme, 2000	
Type of document	International Agreement
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	Meeting the agreed reduction in emissions – Kyoto Protocol
Key messages/ objectives	To identify the most environmentally and cost-effective policies and measures that can be taken at European level to cut greenhouse gas emissions.
Implications for the LPR	Support measures to cut greenhouse gas emissions within the context of a protected landscape.

European Renewable Energy Directive 2009 and revisions	
Type of document	Legal framework
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	EU target of 20% renewables by 2020 and national binding targets. This has increased to 40% since the UK left the EU.
Key messages/ objectives	Support renewables in transport. Citizens to play an active role in developing renewable energy communities and self-consumption of renewable energy.
Implications for the LPR	Create a positive policy framework for renewable energy within the context of a protected landscape.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	
Type of document	International Agreement
Timescale	2015-2030
Overview	For peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and in the future.
Key messages/ objectives	17 Sustainable Development Goals to end poverty and deprivation, improve health, education, reduce inequality and support economic growth, whilst talking climate change and protecting oceans and forests.
Implications for the LPR	To consider how it can respond to the 17 SDGs to ensure sustainable development is embedded in the Local Plan Review.

Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002 and Plan of Implementation	
Type of document	Political Declaration and Implementation Plan
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	Reaffirming the international commitment to sustainable development 10 years on from Rio de Janeiro.
Key messages/ objectives	To advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development: economic development, social development and environmental protection at the local, national, regional and global levels.
Implications for the LPR	To consider how it can respond to the nationally determined contributions to meet sustainable development objectives.

European Green Deal, 2019 and European Climate Law, 2021	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	To be the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. For at least 55% less net greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.
Key messages/ objectives	The European Green Deal will deliver the above promises through a number of initiatives born out of the following themes: Transforming our economy and societies Making transport sustainable for all Leading the third industrial revolution Cleaning our energy system Renovating buildings for greener lifestyles Working with nature to protect our planet and health Boosting global climate action

	Through agreed actions to be taken by European member states the European Green Deal will improve the well-being and health of citizens and future generations by providing: • fresh air, clean water, healthy soil and biodiversity • renovated, energy efficient buildings • healthy and affordable food • more public transport • cleaner energy and cutting-edge clean technological innovation • longer lasting products that can be repaired, recycled and re-used • future-proof jobs and skills training for the transition • globally competitive and resilient industry
Implications for the LPR	To support sustainable development, transport and energy production within the context of conserving and enhancing the National Park's special qualities.

Nature 2030, IUCN World Conservation Congress, Marseille, France, 2021	
Type of document	Agreement between members of the IUCN
Timescale	Progress to be reported on at the IUCN meeting in 2023
Overview	The focus of the meeting was on the post-Covid recovery, the biodiversity crisis and climate emergency.
Key messages/ objectives	IUCN encourages governments to integrate nature-based solutions as part of their commitments under the Paris Agreement, and to apply the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions during implementation. Action is needed to improve the sustainable use of natural resources, reduce deforestation, promote sustainable food production and account for and eliminate the negative environmental impacts of international trade. To pursue nature conservation in neighbourhoods and communities, develop ecological and regenerative approaches that promote biodiversity, and restore habitats to boost and sustain productivity. Recognise and implement the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. Decarbonisation of the economy. Avoid negative effects on the ecosystem as a result of responses to climate change, including new technology and innovation. Governments must act to limit greenhouse gas emissions, strengthen adaptation, and drive a just transition to a low carbon economy.
Implications for the LPR	To consider how it can respond to the nationally determined contributions to meet sustainable development objectives, net zero, and contribute to a resilient recovery from Covid-19 through tackling biodiversity loss and foster inclusive decision making with local communities.

Landscape

European Landscape Convention, Florence, 2000	
Type of document	International treaty
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	It promotes landscape protection, management and planning.
Key messages/ objectives	To protect landscapes through policy, conservation, management, planning.
Implications for the LPR	To promote landscape protection, management and enhancement.

Cultural

Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003	
Type of document	International treaty
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	The need to protect the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage.
Key messages/ objectives	Intangible cultural heritage is handed down from generation to generation. It is culture that has grown in response to a community's natural and historical environment. It provides a community with a sense of identity and place. Intangible cultural heritage consists of (a) oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage; (b) performing arts; (c) social practices, rituals and festive events; (d) knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; (e) traditional craftsmanship.
Implications for the LPR	The PDNP has a wealth of traditions that contribute to each community's sense of place through the connection with the local cultural and natural environment. Include within a general policy, the need to protect the function of intangible heritage, and support its longevity through education and participation.

European Cultural Convention, 1954	
Type of document	International treaty
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	To strengthen the importance of European culture by starting with local culture.
Key messages/ objectives	Mutual appreciation and support for the culture heritage each European nation has.
Implications for the LPR	To recognise the importance of and to protect the cultural heritage of the PDNP.

Granada Convention on protection of architectural heritage, 1985	
Type of document	International treaty
Timescale	Ongoing

Overview	A Europe wide agreed approach to principles of "conservation policies" and safeguarding cultural heritage.
Key messages/ objectives	To have balance between the use of a building and its conservation, which together will conserve the architectural and historical value of the property.
Implications for the LPR	To support the most appropriate use of heritage assets subject to any impact on the asset, the landscape, and the special qualities of the National Park.

Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (The Valletta Convention) 1992	
Type of document	International treaty
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	To conserve and enhance archaeological heritage. That archaeology is integral to the planning process and that the public benefits
Key messages/ objectives	To ensure archaeology is integral to the planning process and that public benefits are realised.
Implications for the LPR	The need to protect, conserve and enhance archaeological heritage.

Transport and Accessibility

See population and human health, air quality and climatic factors.

Economy

The European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas, 1995	
Type of document	International treaty
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	A management tool to help Protected Areas to develop tourism sustainably.
Key messages/ objectives	The management tool embodies the following themes: - protection of the natural and cultural heritage, - participation by all stakeholders, - effective partnership working, - planning to prepare and implement a sustainable tourism strategy, - to realise the environmental, social and economic benefits of everyone working more sustainably.
Implications for the LPR	To support tourism in a way that is sustainable, responsible and is of high quality.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

General legislation and policy
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949
The Environment Act, 1995
English National Parks and the Broads – UK Government Vision and Circular, 2010
National Parks England and the Home Office Joint Accord, 2016
National Planning Policy Framework, 2021
Planning Policy Guidance, 2016 and various amendments since
Town and Country Planning Act, 1990
The Levelling Up Act, 2023
8 Point Plan for England's National Parks, DEFRA, National Parks England, Natural England and the Environment Agency, 2016
Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting productivity in rural areas, DEFRA, 2015
National Rural Proofing Guidelines, DEFRA, 2013

Biodiversity, flora and fauna
Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006
Working with the Grain of Nature. A Biodiversity Strategy for England, 2002
England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation principles conserving biodiversity in a changing climate, DEFRA, 2008
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2017 (as amended)
The Environment Act, 2021
British Standard for Biodiversity Net Gain, BS 8683
Biodiversity Metric 4.0, 2021
2030 Strategic Framework for International Climate and Nature Action, 2023
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, DEFRA, 2018
Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and geological conservation
England Trees Action Plan, 2021
England Peat Action Plan, 2021
Environment Improvement Plan, 2023

Population and human health
Equality Act 2010
Localism Act 2011
Future Homes Standard and Future Build Standard, 2018
Self and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015
Future of an Ageing Population, 2016
Housing our ageing population, Local Government Association, 2022
Planning policy for traveller sites, 2015
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The National Design Guide, MHCLG, 2021
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Transforming the public health system: reforming the public health system for the challenges of our time, 2021
Working together to improve health and social car for all, 2021
The NHS Long Term Plan, 2019
Housing our Ageing Population Panel for Integration (HAPPI),2009
Self and Custom Housebuilding Act, 2015
Public Health England, Improving access to greenspace A new review for 2020

Material assets
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations, 2011
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Resources and Waste Strategy, 2018
National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014

National Parks England and Mobile UK Joint Accord, 2018

Soil, water, air

Groundwater Protection, Environment Agency (E.A), 2019
Land Contamination Risk Management Guidance (EA, 2020, updated 2023)
Flood and Water Management Act, 2010
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England; DEFRA, EA, 2011
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations, 2017
National Water Resources Strategy, EA, 2021
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Meeting our Future Water Needs: a National Framework for Water Resources, (E.A), 2020
Air Quality Strategy: framework for local authority delivery, 2023
The State of the Environment: Soil, E.A, 2019
Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites, DEFRA, 2009
The Clean Air Strategy, 2019
Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land, updated 2021
GPLC2: Managing and reducing land contamination: guiding principles, EA, 2010 updated 2016.

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Climate Change Act, 2008
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UK Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act, 2006
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National Character Area Profiles, Natural England, 2014
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The State of Nature Report (England), RSPB, 2023
Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended), 1981
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2010 (also known as the Habitat Regs)
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC), 2006
Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture) Regulations, 2006
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Heritage 2020: Strategic priorities for England's environment 2015-2020, Heritage Alliance, 2015
Historic England Heritage at Risk Register (National)
Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
Heritage Statement, DCMS 2017
The Historic Environment in Local Plans, Historic England, 2015
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National Farmstead Assessment Framework, Historic England, 2015
Statements of heritage significance, Historic England, 2019

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Rail Freight Strategy, Department of Transport (DfT), 2016 Transport Investment Strategy, DfT, 2017 Connecting people: a strategic vision for rail, DfT, 2017 The Inclusive Transport Strategy: Achieving Equal Access for Disabled People, DfT, 2018 Road Investment Strategy 2: 2020–2025, DfT, 2020 Gear change: A bold vision for cycling and walking, DfT, 2020 Bus Back Better, DfT, 2021 Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain, DfT, 2021 Manual for Streets, DfT, 2007
Economy
Build back better – our plan for growth, HM Treasury, The Tourism Recovery Plan, Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, 2021 Unleashing rural opportunity, 2023 Ten point plan for a Green Industrial Revolution, Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020 Rural Services Network Economic Toolkit, Rural Services Network, 2020

Policy

National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	The Act provided the framework for the creation of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in England and Wales, and also addressed public rights of way and access to open land.
Key messages/ objectives	To protect the natural and cultural beauty of the National Parks.
Implications for the LPR	To ensure the focus of all policies reflect the purpose for which National Parks were designated.

The Environment Act, 1995	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	Setting out the purposes and duty of the National Park.
Key messages/ objectives	Purposes: a)of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the areas specified in the next following subsection; and (b)of promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of those areas by the public." Duty to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park, but without incurring significant expenditure in doing so, 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.

Implications for the LPR	To ensure the focus of all policies reflect the purposes and duty of the National Park.

English National Parks and the Broads – UK Government Vision and Circular, 2010	
Type of document	Policy Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	National Parks are thriving, living, working landscapes. Sustainable development is delivered. Wildlife flourishes and habitats are maintained. Everyone can enjoy what the National Park has to offer.
Key messages/ objectives	• a renewed focus on achieving the Park Purposes; • leading the way in adapting to, and mitigating climate change; • a diverse and healthy natural environment, enhanced cultural heritage and inspiring lifelong behaviour change towards sustainable living and enjoyment of the countryside; • foster and maintain vibrant, healthy and productive living and working communities; • working in partnership to maximise the benefits delivered. The National Park is not suitable locations for unrestricted housing and therefore does not have a general housing target. The expectation is that new housing will be focused on meeting affordable housing requirements, supporting local employment opportunities and key services.
Implications for the LPR	The Authority has an important role to play in the delivery of affordable housing.

National Parks England and the Home Office Joint Accord, 2016	
Type of document	Agreement
Timescale	-
Overview	Recognition of the need for critical infrastructure and commercial telecommunications services in National Parks.
Key messages/ objectives	Whilst there is a need for resilient infrastructure in National Parks it needs to be installed in a manner that respects the environment and in particular the enhanced environmental sensitivities.
Implications for the LPR	For policy to ensure that any infrastructure installed respects the enhanced environmental sensitivities of the National Park.

National Planning Policy Framework, 2021	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	To achieve sustainable development through the planning system.
Key messages/ objectives	Great weight in policy preparation and decision making should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape, scenic beauty, conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park. The scale and extent of development within all these designated areas should be limited, while development within their setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.

Implications for the LPR	Policies should reflect the 'great weight' attributed to the National Park's natural and cultural landscape.

Planning Policy Guidance, 2016 and various amendments since	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	Provides detailed advice on the application of the NPPF.
Key messages/ objectives	All plans need to be as focused, concise, and accessible as possible. Sets out the need for a statement of common ground with constituent and adjacent authorities. Provides guidance on housing market areas and functional economic market areas and other key areas of plan making like viability.
Implications for the LPR	Policies should align with guidance in the PPG.

Town and Country Planning Act, 1990	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	Regulates the development of land.
Key messages/ objectives	Sets out the role and responsibility of the National Park in the planning system with respect of local plans and control over development.
Implications for the LPR	To ensure that the plan is written in accordance with the Act.

The Levelling Up Act, 2023	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	A programme of initiatives to 'level up' the UK. To reduce the disparity in productivity, pay, educational attainment and health across the UK.
Key messages/ objectives	By 2030, levelling up will require: Improved pay, employment and productivity; improved local public transport connectivity; nationwide gigabit-capable broadband and 4G coverage, with 5G coverage for the majority of the population; increase in the number of high-quality skills training; narrowing the gap in healthy life expectancy, improved well-being, improved pride in place, an increase in the number of first time buyers. Levelling Up and Regeneration Act, 2023. There is specific legislation on local nature recovery strategy, which is: (7)The local plan must take account of any local nature recovery strategy that relates to all or part of the local planning authority's area, including in particular: (a)the areas identified in the strategy as areas which— (i)are, or could become, of particular importance for biodiversity, or

	(ii)are areas where the recovery or enhancement of biodiversity could make a particular contribution to other environmental benefits, (b)the priorities set out in the strategy for recovering or enhancing biodiversity, and (c)the proposals set out in the strategy as to potential measures relating to those priorities.
Implications for the LPR	To reduce spatial disparity through plan-making and introduce a local nature recovery strategy.

Housing and Planning Act, 2016	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	Introduced Starter Homes and measures to boost homeownership and house building. Extended the period of 'Right to Buy' council properties.
Key messages/ objectives	Neighbourhood Planning - Local Planning Authorities should make both neighbourhood development orders and neighbourhood development plans 'as soon as reasonably practicable after the referendum is held'. Introduced the Brownfield Land Register, which is split into two parts. Part One is a list of all known previously developed sites that have the potential for housing development and accord with the criteria set out in the Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017. Part Two is a list of brownfield land sites that have been granted 'Permission in Principle'.
Implications for the LPR	Provide clear policy support for all 'made' neighbourhood plans, which form part of the development plan, and the preparation of neighbourhood plans.

8 Point Plan for England's National Parks, DEFRA, National Parks England, Natural England and the Environment Agency, 2016	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	To put National Parks at the heart of the way we think about the environment and how we manage it for future generations. The special qualities that can be found in these landscapes underpin the economic activities—from traditional upland farming to tourism, food and other businesses—that thrive in our National Parks.
Key messages/ objectives	Connect young people with nature Create thriving natural environments Driving growth in tourism Deliver new apprenticeships Promote the best of British food Everyone's National Park Landscape and heritage Health and wellbeing
Implications for the LPR	To help deliver the 8 point plan where possible through planning policies.

Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting productivity in rural areas, DEFRA 2015	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	To increase productivity in rural areas.
Key messages/ objectives	Extensive, fast and reliable broadband services. High quality, widely available mobile connections. Modern transport connections. Access to high quality education and training. Expanded apprenticeships Easier to live and work in rural areas Greater local control
Implications for the LPR	To help deliver the 10 point plan where possible through planning policies.

Rural Proofing (Defra) 2017, updated 2022	
Type of document	Practical guidance for policy makers
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	To assist policy makers in ensuring policy responds positively to a rural setting.
Key messages/ objectives	There are four stages to rural proofing: Identify impacts, assess the scale of impact, how to tailor the policy for rural areas, evaluate and adapt.
Implications for the LPR	Policy preparation, implementation and monitoring respond positively to the rural location.

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	Protects animals, plants and certain habitats (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) in the UK.
Key messages/ objectives	Protects animals, plants and habitats from any adverse impact of development. In National Parks, restrictions can be imposed to prevent agricultural operations on moor or heath land.
Implications for the LPR	The Natural Zone is an area that is afforded a high level of protection from development. Policies should reflect the importance of animals, plants and certain habitats in accordance with the legislation and the purposes of the National Park.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	Every public authority must have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.
Key messages/ objectives	To have regard for conserving biodiversity in decision-making. In particular the published list of habitats and species that are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.

Implications for the LPR	To ensure that policies have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.

Working with the Grain of Nature. A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)	
Type of document	A biodiversity strategy for England.
Timescale	-
Overview	To ensure that biodiversity is integral to all sectors of economic activity – public and private, in particular agriculture.
Key messages/ objectives	To make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. Climate change is one of the most important factors affecting biodiversity and influencing our policies.
Implications for the LPR	That conservation and enhancement on biodiversity is integral to policy making.

England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation principles conserving biodiversity in a changing climate, DEFRA (2008)	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	Sets out a number of principles to guide adaptation to climate change. The guidance is aimed at people responsible for planning and delivering actions across all sectors identified in the England Biodiversity Strategy: agriculture, water and wetlands, woodland and forestry, towns, cities and development, coasts and seas.
Key messages/ objectives	Climate change will bring indirect impacts to biodiversity through changes in socio-economic drivers, working practices, cultural values, policies and use of land and other resources. Due to their scale, scope and speed, many could be more damaging than the direct impacts, especially those that affect our highly modified landscapes, coasts and seas. There will be opportunities as well as threats for biodiversity and adaptation needs to address both. The guidance sets out adaptation principles: maintain and increase ecological resistance, accommodate change, develop knowledge and plan strategically, integrate action across all sectors, take action now.
Implications for the LPR	Embed biodiversity in climate change policies.

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	A national site network of protected sites consisting of existing and new SACs and SPAs.
Key messages/ objectives	This legislation protects habitats and species found in the UK. It sets out the requirements for a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) if a plan or project is on or close to, a protected feature/s of a habitats site. Any proposal not directly connected with, but close to a protected site may require a 'Habitats Regulations Assessment screening' to determine

	whether a HRA is required. In cases where an adverse effect on the site's integrity cannot be ruled out, and where there are no alternative solutions, the plan or project can only proceed if public interest overrides the harm caused and if the necessary compensatory measures can be secured.
Implications for the LPR	To protect SAC and SPA sites from adverse impact occurring from development.

The Environment Act, 2021	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	To improve the natural environment post Brexit. It introduces measures to improve the environment in relation to waste, recycling, air quality, water, nature, biodiversity, conservation, and chemicals.
Key messages/ objectives	The legislation will introduce; • Strengthened biodiversity duty • Biodiversity net gain to ensure developments deliver at least 10% increase in biodiversity • Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) to support a Nature Recovery Network • Strengthen woodland protection enforcement measures • Conservation Covenants • Protected Site Strategies and Species Conservation Strategies to support the design and delivery of strategic approaches to deliver better outcomes for nature • Effective collaboration between water companies through statutory water management plans • Drainage and sewerage management planning a statutory duty • Minimise damage water abstraction may cause on environment • Modernise the process for modifying water and sewerage company licence conditions
Implications for the LPR	To embed biodiversity net gain, woodland protection, LNRs and Conservation Covenants in planning policy. To support the statutory functions of water companies to reduce flooding and improve water quality and treatment.

British Standard for Biodiversity Net Gain. BS 8683	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	-
Overview	The process for designing and implementing Biodiversity net gain.
Key messages/ objectives	To leave biodiversity in a measurably better place than it was before.
Implications for the LPR	Through policy implement the requirements of this standard and any subsequent standard.

Biodiversity Metric 4.0, 2021	
Type of document	Best practice tool
Timescale	-
Overview	Recommended tool for authorities to use to calculate and audit biodiversity net gain.
Key messages/ objectives	To ensure biodiversity is improved as a result of development.
Implications for the LPR	Through policy implement this metric (and any subsequent versions) as the standard tool to calculate and audit biodiversity net gain. the requirements of this standard and any subsequent standard.

2030 Strategic framework for international climate and nature action	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	The policy paper out the UK's role in tackling climate change and biodiversity loss globally to 2030 while also building resilience to adapt to changes already underway. The framework sets out an ambitious vision for 2030, to: • keep 1.5°C alive by halving global emissions • build resilience to current and future climate impacts • halt and reverse biodiversity loss
Key messages/ objectives	The paper focuses on what the UK can do to address 6 global challenges: • the adoption of clean technologies and sustainable practices • building resilience to climate change • protection, conservation and restoration of nature • international agreements on climate and nature • financial flows for climate and nature • sustainable trade and investments
Implications for the LPR	Policy can be shaped to help deliver on the 6 global challenges.

A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (Defra, 2018)	
Type of document	Policy Paper
Timescale	2018- 2023
Overview	The government's approach to improving the environment, within a generation.
Key messages/ objectives	The goals to be achieved within the 25 year period of this Plan are: 1. Clean air. 2. Clean and plentiful water. 3. Thriving plants and wildlife. 4. A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought. 5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently. 6. Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment. In addition, we will manage pressures on the environment by:

	7. Mitigating and adapting to climate change. 8. Minimising waste. 9. Managing exposure to chemicals. 10. Enhancing biosecurity.
Implications for the LPR	To ensure policy helps deliver these objectives where possible.

Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and geological conservation	
Type of document	Administrative guidance on the application of law.
Timescale	-
Overview	The circular compliments the policy approach in the NPPF and PPG towards biodiversity and geological conservation. It outlines the impact of statutory obligations on the planning system.
Key messages/ objectives	Refers to SPAs, SACs, SSSIs and nature conservation outside of designated areas.
Implications for the LPR	Ensure that policy is set out in accordance with and is not in conflict with the procedures in the circular.

England Trees Action Plan, May 2021	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	2021-2024 with vision to 2050
Overview	How the UK will tackle the twin challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change.
Key messages/ objectives	England will have at least 12% woodland cover by 2050. To do this the focus will be on nature recovery; trees and woodlands for climate change mitigation; levelling up through a thriving forest economy; trees and woodlands for water and soil; trees and woodlands for people in town and country; heritage and landscape; trees outside woodlands; healthy, resilient trees and woodlands.
Implications for the LPR	Through policy, support land owners to plant trees in the right places/ creating new woodland. Interaction of trees and peatland. Improve woodland resilience.

England Peat Action Plan, May 2021	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	2021-2024 with vision to 2050
Overview	An integrated plan for the management, protection and restoration of upland and lowland peatlands, so that they deliver benefits for nature and the climate.
Key messages/ objectives	To reverse the decline of peatlands and to restore more to their natural state through various initiatives.
Implications for the LPR	The importance of protecting and restoring peatland. The role of conservation covenants and the nature recovery network have in helping to achieve this.

Environment Improvement Plan, DEFRA, 2023	
Type of document	Review
Timescale	-
Overview	A first review of the 25 Year Environment Plan (25YEP). The 25YEP set out the framework and vision, this document sets out the plan to deliver.
Key messages/ objectives	Based on the 10 goals of the 25YEP the following progress is set out to achieve the ambition of the 25YEP to help the natural world regain and retain good health.
	launch the Species Survival Fund to create, enhance and restore habitats
	create, restore, and extend around 70 areas for wildlife through projects including new National Nature Reserves, and the next rounds of the Landscape Recovery Projects
	protect 30% of our land and sea for nature through the Nature Recovery Network and enhanced protections for our marine protected areas. We intend to designate the first Highly Protected Marine Areas this year
	implement the Environment Act 2021, including rolling out Local Nature Recovery Strategies to identify areas to create and restore habitat, and Biodiversity Net Gain to enhance the built environment
	support a transformation in the management of 70% of our countryside by incentivising farmers to adopt nature friendly farming practices
	publish an updated Green Finance Strategy, setting out the steps we are putting in place to leverage in private finance to deliver against these goals. We have a goal to raise at least £500 million per year of private finance into nature's recovery by 2027 and more than £1 billion by 2030
Implications for the LPR	To help deliver the commitments in the 25YEP.

Population and human health

Equality Act 2010	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	Protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.
Key messages/ objectives	Nine 'protected characteristics'. Types of discrimination include: • direct discrimination - treating someone with a protected characteristic less favourably than others • indirect discrimination - putting rules or arrangements in place that apply to everyone, but that put someone with a protected characteristic at an unfair disadvantage
Implications for the LPR	Ensure that policy does no directly or indirectly discriminate those with protected characteristics.

Localism Act 2011	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	The aim of the act is to facilitate the devolution of decision-making powers from central government control to individuals and communities.
Key messages/ objectives	Duty to co-operate in the preparation of development plans. The introduction of Neighbourhood Plans Nationally significant infrastructure projects. Assets and land of community value. Community Infrastructure Levy.
Implications for the LPR	To ensure policy is in alignment and not in conflict with the Localism act.

Future Homes and Building Standard, 2021	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	2018-
Overview	To meet the net zero target by 2050 the aim is to ensure that new homes built from 2025 will produce 75-80% less carbon emissions than homes built under the current Building Regulations. Other buildings such as offices and shops will have to cut emissions by 27%.
Key messages/ objectives	Taking a fabric first approach to energy efficiency and to prevent over heating. New homes are expected to be equipped with energy-efficient insulation and heated by a low-carbon heating source such as an air source heat pump. Embedded carbon is also expected to be considered in new regulations set out in Building Regulations.
Implications for the LPR	Local authorities will continue to be allowed to set higher energy efficiency standards for new homes in their area once the Future Homes Standard is published. Consider this in the climate Through the duty to co-operate discuss with constituent authorities.

Future of an Ageing Population, 2016	
Type of document	Policy Paper
Timescale	-
Overview	The UK has an ageing population and we need to respond to this through priority areas: supporting an ageing population, adaptations to the workplace, ensuring individuals re-skills throughout their lifetime.
Key messages/ objectives	Collaborative working is key to a positive and resilient response to an ageing population. We need appropriate housing, access to and provision of community facilities. We need to understanding the role of the family in supporting an ageing population. We need to adapt the health care system to support an ageing population. Transport needs, good design, address barriers to technology.
Implications for the LPR	The NP has an ageing population, policy needs to respond to this positively and with resilience in mind.

Housing our ageing population, LGA, 2022	
Type of document	Report with recommendations to government
Timescale	-
Overview	An ageing population will have care and wellbeing needs, housing and lifestyle choices that can be delivered through the planning system can support an ageing population through the creation of more resilient and healthy neighbourhoods. There needs to be positive collaboration between national and local government, in particular housing and planning, the NHS and care providers.
Key messages/ objectives	Use the planning system to facilitate suitable housing for older people. The NPPF requires Local Plans to detail the need for different types of housing – this includes older people. Use guidelines in the Task Force on Housing for Older People once they are published.
Implications for the LPR	Addressing the needs of an ageing population in the Nation Park.

Planning policy for traveller sites, 2015	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	-
Overview	Guidance that requires local planning authorities to use evidence to plan positively and manage development for settled and travelling communities.
Key messages/ objectives	Guidance on the assessment of suitable sites if a need is identified through evidence. Policy C and D set out how to assess sites proposed in rural and countryside locations and as rural exception sites.
Implications for the LPR	Policy should respond positively if a need is identified within the National Park in accordance with this policy and the NPPF.

Planning for sport guidance, 2019	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	How the planning system can help to provide opportunities for all to take part in sport (formal and informal) and be physically active.
Key messages/ objectives	12 planning for sport principles: Recognise and give significant weight to the benefits of sport and physical activity Protect and promote existing provision Support improvements where they are needed. Support new provision Undertake and apply up-to-date assessment of need and strategies Ensure long-term viable management and maintenance Encourage and secure wider community use Have a positive approach to meeting needs Plan, design and maintain provision to support active lifestyles Fit for purpose and well designed provision Plan positively in designated landscapes Proactively address amenity issues arising.

Implications for the LPR	Ensure policies seek to plan positively in a designated landscape and support opportunities, provision of facilities and active lifestyles.

The National Design Guide, MHCLG, 2021	
Type of document	Planning Practice Guidance
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	Sets out the fundamental principles of good design to create well-designed and well-built places that benefit people and communities.
Key messages/ objectives	The National Design Guide should be read alongside the National Model Design Code and Guidance Notes for Design Codes, which sets out detailed guidance that needs to be considered in the production of local design codes, guides and other design policies. Ten characteristics of good design: context, identity, built form, movement, nature, public spaces, uses, homes and buildings, resources, life span.
Implications for the LPR	Local Plan policy and any subsequent documents should reflect the principles of good design set out in this guidance.

The National Model Design Code, MHCLG, 2021	
Type of document	Planning Practice Guidance
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	To provide detailed guidance on the production of design codes, guides and policies to promote successful design. It expands on the ten characteristics of good design set out in the National Design Guide.
Key messages/ objectives	The National Model Design Code sets out a baseline standard for quality and good practice, expanding on the 10 characteristics of good design.
Implications for the LPR	Local Plan policy and any subsequent documents should reflect the principles of good design set out in this guidance.

Transforming the public health system: reforming the public health system for the challenges of our times, 2021	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	A focus on health security and prevention of ill health.
Key messages/ objectives	A focus on strengthening the local response to health issues as many of the conditions for good health and living well are determined locally. Introduction of a statutory integrated care systems to bring local authorities and the NHS together to collaborate in the local agenda to prevent ill health and in decision making. The ability to avoid ill health is influenced by people's choices, jobs, air quality and neighbourhoods.
Implications for the LPR	Understanding the local health landscape and how policy can influence health and well being.

Working together to improve health and social care for all, 2021	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	Working together to integrate care, reducing bureaucracy, improving accountability and enhancing public confidence.
Key messages/ objectives	People are living longer; over the next 20 years the population in England is expected to grow by almost 10%, with the number of people aged 75+ expected to grow by almost 60% – an additional 2.7 million people. The introduction of Integrated care systems in law to improve collaboration and decision making between CCGs, NHS trusts and foundation trust.
Implications for the LPR	Through policy, support the integrated care system that covers the NP area in their work to meet the health needs of the population, support NHS providers and support the provision of health services to meet the needs of the population.

The NHS Long Term Plan, 2019	
Type of document	Action Plan
Timescale	-
Overview	Working together to integrate care, reducing bureaucracy, improving accountability and enhancing public confidence.
Key messages/ objectives	People are living longer; over the next 20 years the population in England is expected to grow by almost 10%, with the number of people aged 75+ expected to grow by almost 60% – an additional 2.7 million people. More of us are living with long-term conditions such as diabetes or asthma. The proportion of people aged 65+ with four or more diseases is set to almost double by 2035, with around a third of these people having a mental health problem.
Implications for the LPR	Support the strategies of the local Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships (STPs) and Integrated Care Systems (ICSs) to prevent illness, tackle health inequalities, support the provision of choice that is available to people for make regarding their own health.

Housing our Ageing Population Panel for Integration (HAPPI), 2009	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	A focus on the design needs of older person's housing
Key messages/ objectives	Ten key design criteria: Space and flexibility Daylight in the home and in shared spaces Balconies and outdoor space Adaptability and 'care ready' design Positive use of circulation space Shared facilities and 'hubs' Plants, trees, and the natural environment Energy efficiency and sustainable design Storage for belongings and bicycles

	External shared surfaces and 'home zones'
Implications for the LPR	Policy to ensure that design is inclusive and meets the needs of an ageing population.

Self and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	Ongoing
Overview	To support the right to build by people wanting to build their own property. In doing so Local Planning Authorities are required to have an up-to-date self and custom build register.
Key messages/ objectives	The National Park has a duty to have regard for the self and custom build register in its plan making and decision making.
Implications for the LPR	Policy to have regard for the register within the context of its approach to housing need and local connection.

Improving access to greenspace A new review for 2020, Public Health England, 2020.	
Type of document	Policy Paper
Timescale	-
Overview	Green spaces and living within a greener environment can support health and wellbeing. The demand for development is putting existing green space at risk.
Key messages/ objectives	We need to value greenspace and green infrastructure. Local authorities play a vital role in: providing new, good quality greenspace that is inclusive and equitable improving, maintaining and protecting existing greenspace increasing green infrastructure within public spaces and promoting healthy streets improving transport links, pathways and other means of access to greenspace, and providing imaginative routes linking areas of greenspace for active travel
Implications for the LPR	Local policies and strategies for green space will help towards thriving and sustainable communities that are healthy and will contribute towards tackling climate change, reducing social isolation and improving the local economy.

Material assets

Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011	
Type of document	Regulations
Timescale	-
Overview	Waste management hierarchy ranks waste according to what is best for the environment.
Key messages/ objectives	Prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery, disposal.
Implications for the LPR	Through development how do policies help to increase recycling and divert waste from landfill?

Aggregates demand and supply in Great Britain: scenarios for 2035, 2019	
Type of document	Guidance

Timescale	-
Overview	Understanding the demand and supply projections for aggregates up to 2035 to help national and local government plan accordingly.
Key messages/ objectives	Based on existing construction forecasts (2022-24) sales volumes of aggregates and other mineral products are expected to grow over the same period: total aggregates sales tonnages are expected to grow 2.9% in 2022, 2.5% in 2023, and 2.2% in 2024. Reserves in the traditional major supply areas, such as the East & West Midlands, North West, South West and South East, are increasingly being depleted as the quantity of new reserves permitted remains below sales. Recycled and secondary aggregates contribute to supply but primary aggregates are necessary to meet overall demand. If there is a focus on reusing buildings then the supply of recycled aggregates will not significantly increase. English national planning policy and guidance require that, in preparing LAAs, mineral planning authorities consider forecasts of future demand, based on the average of 10 years past sales and other relevant local information. There is no strategic or consistent approach to forecasting future demand and supply needs. February 2042 is the end-date on all planning permissions for mineral working which did not have a specified end-date across Great Britain and were granted permission before 22nd February 1982 (The Town & Country Planning (Minerals) Act 1981). A significant number of mineral planning permissions are set to expire on the same day in 2042. Some sites may have exhausted their reserves by then, particularly for sand & gravel sites, many sites supporting major crushed rock and industrial mineral operations are likely to still contain commercially viable reserves. The implications of the 2042 deadline start to become significant in around 5 years' time.
Implications for the LPR	The implications of a reduction approach to mineral reserves on the provision of locally sourced building materials to meet development needs in the National Park.

Resources and Waste Strategy, 2018	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	Move towards a circular economy; keep resources in use for longer maximising their value and minimising waste.
Key messages/ objectives	To preserve material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy in England.

	To minimise damage caused to the natural environment by reducing and managing waste safely and carefully, and by tackling waste crime.
Implications for the LPR	Does the plan positively plan to move towards a circular economy?

Waste Management Plan for England, 2021 DEFRA	
Type of document	Action Plan
Timescale	-
Overview	To fulfil the requirements of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 by focusing on waste arising and its management.
Key messages/ objectives	Follow the waste hierarchy and the need to manage waste sustainably. A commitment to minimise waste, reuse materials as much as possible, and manage materials at the end of their life to minimise their impact on the environment.
Implications for the LPR	Does the plan positively plan for waste management?

Waste Prevention programme for England, 2021 DEFRA	
Type of document	Action Plan
Timescale	-
Overview	Provides an overview of waste management required to fulfil the requirements of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011
Key messages/ objectives	Focuses on waste prevention through increased reuse, repair and re-manufacture. To substantially reduce products becoming waste and to embed a circular economy approach.
Implications for the LPR	Does the plan positively plan for waste prevention?

National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	-
Overview	A sustainable and efficient use of resources and their management through positive planning.
Key messages/ objectives	Deliver sustainable development, modern infrastructure, local employment. Ensure that waste management is delivered positively; that businesses take responsibility for their waste management and seek to reduce, reuse and recycle. And that new developments have a positive strategy for waste management and disposal.
Implications for the LPR	Ensure the waster hierarchy is integral to policy and decision making.

National Parks England and Mobile UK Joint Accord, 2018	
Type of document	Memorandum of understanding
Timescale	-
Overview	The accord is between National Parks England and Mobile UK. It has been jointly developed to complement the Code of Best Practice on Mobile Phone Network Development (2016), recognising the special nature of the National Parks as sensitive environments that seek to support thriving communities, and the public benefit of current and future mobile telecommunications to national park areas in providing connectivity to residents and to help boost tourism, farming, and local businesses.
Key messages/ objectives	To endeavour to deliver high quality mobile coverage and customer experience to communities living in, working at and visiting our National Parks in recognition of the essential nature of mobile connectivity in line with UK Government ambitions to ensure comprehensive mobile coverage; Protect the special qualities of the National Parks by minimising any adverse environmental impacts in providing mobile coverage in recognition of their national importance, while recognising the practical difficulties of providing coverage in areas of high landscape value; and Work together proactively and pragmatically to achieve these aims, recognising that telecommunications infrastructure has siting and design requirements driven by the technology and that National Parks are an important national designation.
Implications for LPR	To support to socioeconomic wellbeing of rural communities in having access to high quality broadband and mobile coverage within the context of a high value landscape.

Soil, water, air

Groundwater Protection, Environment Agency	
Type of document	Guidance for development that may require permits and/or licenses for activities that could affect groundwater.
Timescale	-
Overview	Guidance on the requirements, permissions, risk assessments and controls in relation to activity which may impact the quality or quantity of groundwater
Key messages/ objectives	In proposing a development that may affect the quality or quantity of groundwater, an applicant will need to understand: - what type of input can be made - how to assess the discernibility of hazardous substances - when geological formations can be determined as permanently unsuitable for other purposes An applicant should consider their location when planning activities that could result in: Groundwater discharge Hazardous substance Discharge into Geological formations.
Implications for the LPR	For policies to protect water quality and quantity.

Land Contamination Risk Management Guidance (EA, 2020, updated 2023)	
Type of document	Guidance for development that is on contaminated land.
Timescale	-
Overview	The guidance is for use by developers, planners and appropriately qualified people dealing with contaminated land. It has a staged risk based approach to assessing land contamination and supports a sustainable approach to dealing with contaminated land. Land contamination can be caused for example, by: • historical pollution incidents such as accidents, spills, deposits from the air • contamination from historical industrial land use • historical mine workings • contaminant migration overland or by infiltration into the ground • high levels of naturally occurring substances • historical waste deposits such as former landfills
Key messages/ objectives	Land contamination can harm: human health • drinking water supplies, groundwater and surface water • soils • ecosystems including wildlife, animals and wetlands • property It can also affect the current and future land use. Dealing with land contamination helps make the environment clean and safe. Through regeneration it can: • enhance the health and wellbeing of all • add to the economic, ecological and amenity value of the area Use land contamination risk management (LCRM) to: • identify and assess if there is an unacceptable risk • assess what remediation options are suitable to manage the risk • plan and carry out remediation • verify that remediation has worked
Implications for the LPR	For policies to ensure land is remediated safely and appropriately and in a sustainable manner.

Flood and Water Management Act, 2010	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	The Act aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather, compounded by climate change
Key messages/ objectives	Places a statutory duty on the Environment Agency to develop a national flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy (FCERM) for England. It has 3 long term ambitions: • Climate resilient places • Today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate • A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change

Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to deliver climate resilient places. To direct development away from areas at risk of flooding. To work with the Lead Local Flood Authority responsible for managing flood risk in the National Park.

National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England; DEFRA, EA 2011	
Type of document	Strategy
Timescale	10-30 years
Overview	To better manage the risk and consequences of flooding in partnership with stakeholders.
Key messages/ objectives	A strategy for flooding and coastal change. Whilst the risk of flooding cannot be completely eliminated there are actions to take to reduce the risk and be more resilient. The 2020 Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy has 3 long-term ambitions, underpinned by evidence about future risk and investment needs. They are: - climate resilient places: working with partners to bolster resilience to flooding and coastal change across the nation, both now and in the face of climate change - today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate: making the right investment and planning decisions to secure sustainable growth and environmental improvements, as well as infrastructure resilient to flooding and coastal change - a nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change: ensuring local people understand their risk to flooding and coastal change, and know their responsibilities and how to take action.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to deliver climate resilient places. To direct development away from areas at risk of flooding. To work with the Lead Local Flood Authority responsible for managing flood risk in the National Park.

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017	
Type of document	Framework
Timescale	-
Overview	A river basin management plan must be prepared for each river basin district.
Key messages/ objectives	The framework focuses on the statutory and non-statutory mechanisms used to deliver actions and translate measures into outcomes. Mechanisms describe the policy, legal or financial tools needed to implement a particular measure. It ensures that the appropriate permits or tools are in place in accordance with legislation. It is the legislation, or regulatory interventions (permitting and enforcement, advice and guidance) that are the 'mechanism' to ensure the environment is protected.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support the local river basin management plan.

Meeting our Future Water Needs: A National framework for Water Resources, Environment Agency, 2020	
Type of document	Strategy
Timescale	2021-2025
Overview	The government's vision for the water sector over the period 2021-2025. 1) Establishing a Functional Water Sector Governance Framework, 2) Operationalising Integrated Water Resources Management, and 3) Improving the Provision of Priority Water Services.
Key messages/ objectives	Explores England's long term water needs, setting out the scale of action needed to ensure resilient supplies and an improved water environment.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to protect water resources and plan for water resilience.

Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England, 2008	
Type of document	Policy Paper
Timescale	To 2030.
Overview	The government's vision for water in 2030: that values and protects water resources, provides water fairly, addresses flood risk through good surface water management, cuts greenhouse gas emissions.
Key messages/ objectives	To deliver the vision through the following objectives: ▪ The sustainable delivery of stable water supplies ▪ Clean water available for nature, people and business ▪ An improved and protected water environment ▪ An improvement in canals, lakes, rivers and seas for people and wildlife which benefits angling, sailing and other recreational past times ▪ Appropriate water charging ▪ Action for flood risk through the appropriate use of good surface water management ▪ A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the water sector. ▪ An understanding of and resilience to climate change.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan promote the sustainable use and protection of water.

Air Quality Strategy: framework for local authority delivery, 2023, DEFRA	
Type of document	Policy Paper
Timescale	-
Overview	It sets out Local Authority powers, responsibilities, and further actions expected of them.
Key messages/ objectives	The priorities are: 1. Planning reforms helping to deliver on air quality.

	2. Building capacity in local councils through training, guidance and knowledge sharing. 3. Reducing emissions from industrial sources through improved enforcement of environmental permits. 4. Reducing pollution from domestic burning through smoke control areas and cleaner fuels. 5. Raising awareness within local communities of air quality impacts and how to reduce them. 6. Boosting active travel and public transport to improve air quality. The strategy includes guidance on Local Air Strategies, having a preventative approach rather than a reactionary approach. It also sets out guidance on air quality management areas and air quality action plans.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to promote clean air by reducing emissions and pollution, increase awareness and promote active travel and public transport.

The State of the Environment: Soil, Environment Agency, 2019	
Type of document	Policy Paper
Timescale	-
Overview	The importance of soil; its ability to store carbon, its fertility, its biodiversity and reversing soil degradation.
Key messages/ objectives	Maintain healthy soil for food security. Protect and improve soil so that it continues to: absorbs flood waters, acts as a filter, be an environment for soil dwelling organisms, acts as a carbon store.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan support soil health.

Light pollution, DHUHC and MHCLG, 2014	
Type of document	Government guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	Advises on how to consider light in the planning system.
Key messages/ objectives	Focus on artificial light and locating it in the right place and using at the right time. Artificial light can cause light pollution or obtrusive light which in turn can have adverse effects on wildlife, areas designated for their dark skies, the enjoyment of the countryside and general amenity issues.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to maximise opportunities for dark skies, the protection of wildlife and the enjoyment of the countryside by minimising levels of artificial light.

Construction code of practise for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites, DEFRA	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The guidance is for developers to understand that soil fulfils a number of functions and services for society, central to sustainability, and therefore developers need to protect the soil resources with which they work.

Key messages/ objectives	Promotes use of sustainable use of drainage systems. Advices on soil management during, pre and post construction phases of development.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to put measures in place to promote this good practice, which contributes to sustainable development and climate resilience.

The Clean Air Strategy, 2019	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	How the government will put strategies in place to tackle all sources of air pollution, to make air healthier to breathe, protect nature and boost the economy.
Key messages/ objectives	Covers the following topic areas: Protecting human health and the environment, securing clean growth and innovation, reducing emissions from transport, home, farming and industry.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to contribute towards reducing air pollution.

Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land, updated 2021	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The Agricultural Land Classification provides a framework for classifying land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long- term limitations on agricultural use. The classification can be used at national, regional and local levels.
Key messages/ objectives	Land is categorised in Grades 1-5, 1 being the excellent quality agricultural land. Development should be steered away from grades 1-3 to protect land available for agricultural purposes.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to protect the most best and most versatile land from development.

GPLC2 – FAQs, technical information, detailed advice and references, 2010 updated 2016	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The guidance advises on how to take measures to prevent contamination and pollution.
Key messages/ objectives	The guidance promotes a 3-step approach to land contamination: Risk assessment, options appraisal, and implementation of remediation. If cases when contamination does occur, a site should be to be thoroughly assessed and cleaned up, in most cases to the condition it was in before the incident occurred. Encourages voluntary remediation.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support a preventative approach to land contamination and a proactive approach to remediation.

Preserving Archaeological Remains, Historic England, 2016	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	Advice for developers, owners, archaeologists and planners working on projects where the intention is to retain and protect archaeological sites beneath or within the development. It can also be read in relation to other land-use or site management work. It has a particular focus on decision-taking on waterlogged archaeological sites.
Key messages/ objectives	Focuses on benefits gained, both to sustainable development and the archaeological resource from understanding: • the significance and current state of preservation of the archaeological material • the potential development impacts of the proposed scheme • (in relation to sites containing waterlogged archaeological remains) the availability and quality of water necessary to sustain the long-term future of those sites. • It highlights the likely range of information needed to fully assess these issues and the benefits of pre-application discussion and assessment to promote a viable way forward for sustainable development. Particular sections focus on waterlogged archaeological sites however, the core themes within the advice note, of prior preservation and impact assessment are relevant to all sites.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to protect importance archaeological remains in situ and within the environment they are found within, to prevent degradation and loss.

Climatic factors

Climate Change Act, 2008	
Type of document	Law
Timescale	-
Overview	The Act sets up a framework for the UK to achieve its long-term goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and to ensure steps are taken towards adapting to the impact of climate change.
Key messages/ objectives	The main elements of the Act to transition to a low carbon economy and invest in low carbon technologies are: • Setting emissions reduction targets in statue and carbon budgeting (emissions reduction pathway to 205 and beyond). • Independent expert body: the Committee on Climate Change to advise the government on emissions reduction. • Annual reporting to show progress. • An adaption programme. Contribute to sustainable development. • Specific policy measures that reduce emissions.

Implications for the LPR	Plan positively to adapt to and mitigate against climate change.

Energy White Paper: Powering our net zero future, 2020	
Type of document	White Paper
Timescale	To 2050
Overview	Energy white paper setting out how the UK will clean up its energy system and reach net zero emissions by 2050.
Key messages/ objectives	The white paper addresses the transformation of our energy system, promoting high-skilled jobs and clean, resilient economic growth as we deliver net-zero emissions by 2050.
Implications for the LPR	Plan positively to adapt to and mitigate against climate change.

Powering up Britain, 2023	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	How Britain will invest in green energy in particular renewables and nuclear, to power Britain and diversify, decarbonise and domesticate energy production to help meet net zero. To become energy independent.
Key messages/ objectives	Support the move towards renewables including wind and solar, hydrogen, power with carbon capture, usage and storage (CCUS) and new nuclear plants - while recognising the vital role that UK oil and gas will play in the transition.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to plan positively for a transition to net zero. Support provision of renewable energy.

Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener, 2021	
Type of document	Policy Paper
Timescale	-
Overview	Responds to Sec.14 of the Climate Change Act 2008. A focus on reducing emissions across the economy to meet net zero by 2050.
Key messages/ objectives	Promote made in Britain low carbon technology and energy security through the 'Green Industrial Revolution. 4 key principles: People won't be forced into changing what they already have, fair carbon pricing, support the vulnerable through the transition to greener energy, work with businesses to reduce costs in low carbon technology.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to plan positively for a transition to net zero. Support provision of renewable energy.

UK Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act, 2006	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	To make provision for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Key messages/ objectives	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting microgeneration and using electricity sourced from renewable sources. To reduce fuel poverty. To building regulations relating to greenhouse gas emissions and the provision of renewable energy as part of a development.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan promote the use of renewable energy in all development and seek to reduce fuel poverty.

UK Climate Projections: Headline Findings, 2022.	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	By the end of the 21st century, all areas of the UK are projected to be warmer, more so in summer than in winter. This projected temperature rise in the UK is consistent with future warming globally. Rainfall patterns across the UK are not uniform and vary on seasonal and regional scales and will continue to vary in the future
Key messages/ objectives	2.1The average temperature over the most recent decade (2009-2018) has been on average 0.3 °C warmer than the 1981-2010 average and 0.9 °C warmer than the 1961-1990 average. All the top ten warmest years for the UK, in the series from 1884, have occurred since 2002. 2.3 The temperature rise in the UK is consistent with warming that has been observed at a global scale, of around 1 °C since pre-industrial. The 21st century so far, has been warmer than the previous three centuries. 2.5 The most recent decade (2009-2018) has been on average 1% wetter than 1981-2010 and 5% wetter than 1961-1990 for the UK overall Total rainfall from extremely wet days has increased. Hot summers are expected to become more frequent.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan promote the use of renewable energy in all development and seek to reduce fuel poverty.

Landscape

National Character Area Profiles, Natural England, 2014	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	National Character Area profiles are guidance documents that describe the characteristics of the landscape.
Key messages/ objectives	They help inform decision-making about development in the landscape. They also support conservation initiatives at a landscape scale, inform the delivery of Nature Improvement Areas and encourage broader partnership working through Local Nature Partnerships.
Implications for the LPR	The National Park is covered by NCA profiles 50 Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent, 51 Dark Peak, 52 White Peak, 53 South West Peak, 54 Manchester Pennine Fringe.

	For the Local Plan to seek to protect the landscape characteristics of the NCAs of the National Park.

Landscapes Review (National Parks and AONBs), 2022	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	The need to bring people and nature closer together through a coherent national network of landscapes that all people can access and enjoy. Protected landscapes are central to nature recovery and climate policies and can be leaders in reaching net zero.
Key messages/ objectives	Protected Landscapes will 'support thriving local communities and economies, improve our public health and wellbeing, drive forward nature recovery, and build our resilience to climate change'. Protected landscapes can help realise environmental ambitions, including those set out in the 25 Year Environment Plan, the Environment Act 2021 and net zero.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to be a leader in nature recovery and climate policies.

The State of Nature Report (England), RSPB 2023	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The abundance and distribution of nature has declined and is continuing to decline. The UK is one of the most nature-depleted countries on earth.
Key messages/ objectives	Across the UK 19% of species have declined. Nearly 1 in 6 species are at risk of extinction in the UK. There has been a large decline in insects and in particular insects that play an important role in pollination and pest control. Since 1970 more than half of all flowering plants and mosses have been lost from areas where they thrived. Changes in the way we manage land and climate change are the biggest causes of the decline in nature. Nature conservation in action works.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support wildlife friendly land management schemes to improve biodiversity and support the National Park as a forerunner in biodiversity improvements.

Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended), 1981	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	The primary legislation for the protection of wildlife.
Key messages/ objectives	There is particular focus on native species and those under threat, wild birds, their eggs and nests. It also controls the release on non native species. It also improves protection of SSSIs and rights of way legislation.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to protect wildlife from any adverse impact of development and where appropriate seek to provide improvements as part of the development for wildlife to flourish.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (also known as the Habitat Regs)	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	Protect and conserve natural habitats and species of European importance.
Key messages/ objectives	A duty of nations to designate areas of European importance as Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas which together forma network of sites called Natura 2000.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to protect wildlife from any adverse impact of development and where appropriate seek to provide improvements as part of the development for wildlife to flourish.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC), 2006	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	Established Natural England and Commission for Rural Communities as statutory bodies for consultation by
Key messages/ objectives	A duty to conserve and enhance biodiversity. A duty to protect wildlife. Includes legislation on SSSIs, National Park designations, Rights of Way and Inland Waterways.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local plan to seek opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity.

Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture) Regulations, 2006	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	The regulations protect rural land that is uncultivated or semi-natural from changes in agricultural activity.
Key messages/ objectives	Damage to rural land may occur from increased productivity and physical changes to field boundaries. Rural land is defined as being land that has not been cultivated in the last 15 years by physical means, such as ploughing and methods of breaking up the soil surface, or by chemical means such as adding fertiliser or soil improvers. Semi-natural land includes priority habitats, heritage or archaeological features, or protected landscapes. It's usually land that has not been intensively farmed, such as unimproved grassland or lowland heath. Planning applications are 'screened' to determine whether an EIA is required and Natural England consulted.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to ensure the protection of rural land from changes to agricultural activity.

Introduction to the Green Infrastructure Framework - Principles and Standards for England, Natural England (2023)	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-

Overview	
	The Green Infrastructure Framework (GIF) provides a structure to analyse where greenspace in urban environments is needed most. It aims to support equitable access to greenspace across the country, with an overarching target for everyone being able to reach good quality greenspace in their local area. From parks to green roofs, and increased tree cover, the Green Infrastructure Framework will make a significant contribution to nature recovery by embedding nature into new developments. Increasing the extent and connectivity of nature-rich habitats will also help increase wildlife populations, build resilience to the impacts of climate change, and ensure our cities are habitable for the future.
Key messages/ objectives	As a key resource for developers and local planning authorities, the framework integrates green infrastructure tools, principles, standards and design guidance. It is structured by five key standards: • Urban Nature Recovery Standard – aims to boost nature recovery, create and restore rich wildlife habitats and build resilience to climate change. Incorporating nature-based solutions, including trees and wildflowers, into the design of towns and cities will increase carbon capture, prevent flooding and reduce temperatures during heatwaves. • Urban Greening Factor (UGF) for England – This planning tool improves the provision of green infrastructure and increases the level of greening in urban environments. The standard is set at 0.4 for residential development, which means there is a target in place for approximately 40% of residential developments to have green and blue spaces, green roofs or green walls. When adopted by a local planning authority it provides clarity about the quantity and quality of green infrastructure required to secure planning approval in a major new development. The Greater London Authority is already applying this principle. • Urban Tree Canopy Cover Standard – promotes an increase in tree canopy cover in urban environments. Trees are vital for capturing carbon and can mitigate flood risk as they absorb excess water during flooding incidents. The standard sets out that major residential and commercial development should be designed to meet locally agreed targets. • Accessible Greenspace Standards – promote access to good quality green and blue space within 15 minutes' walk from home. The People and Nature Survey published by Natural England found that 82% of adults agree that being in nature makes them very happy over but one third of people in England do not have access to green space within this distance. The Framework includes an award-winning mapping tool that can help to identify places where green space is needed most. The government has already used the tool to ensure the £9 million Levelling Up Parks fund

	reaches low-income areas with limited access to green space.
	• Green Infrastructure Strategy – This standard supports the National Planning Policy Framework's policy that local authorities should develop strategic policies for green infrastructure. At an area wide scale, the Green Infrastructure Standard will see Local Authorities develop Delivery Plans to support the creation and enhancement of new and existing greenspaces.
Implications for the LPR	For the greening and green space standards to be integral part of the Local Plan.

Cultural

Heritage 2020: strategic priorities for England's historic environment 2015-2020, Heritage Alliance (2015).	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	Understanding the value of the historic environment and how it can be utilised for benefit of future generations.
Key messages/ objectives	The heritage sector can support a green recovery. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and sustaining heritage values are compatible goals. Heritage is an integral part of the environment. The historic environment is a home for biodiversity. Use heritage buildings as part of the solution, not as a problem. Use heritage buildings as a guide for sustainability – traditional buildings tend not to overheat.
Implications for the LPR	For the historic environment to be integral to sustainable values in the Local Plan.

Historic England Good practice advice notes (GPA) and Historic England Advice Notes, various dates	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	Good Practice Advice notes (GPAs) - provide supporting information on good practice, particularly looking at the principles of how national policy and guidance can be applied. Historic England Advice Notes (HEANs) - include detailed, practical advice on how to implement national planning policy and guidance.
Key messages/ objectives	The GPAs address plan-making and decision-taking, and other issues, which are important in good decision-making affecting heritage assets. These are advice notes covering various planning topics in more detail and at a more practical level.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to respond positively towards the historic environment and for cultural heritage to be integral to sustainable values in the Local Plan.

Historic England Heritage at Risk Register (National), Historic England (ongoing)	
Type of document	Register
Timescale	-
Overview	A register updated yearly to identify heritage assets that are at risk of being lost forever.
Key messages/ objectives	Each entry is given a priority A - Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed B - Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; solution agreed but not yet implemented C - Slow decay; no solution agreed D - Slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented E - Under repair or in fair to good repair, but no user identified; or under threat of vacancy with no obvious new user (applicable only to buildings capable of beneficial use) F - Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; or functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented Risk assessment types: • Building or structure (grade I and II* listed buildings nationally, grade II listed buildings in London, and structural scheduled monuments) • Place of worship (grade I, II* and II listed buildings) • Archaeology (scheduled monuments - earthworks and buried archaeology) • Park and garden (registered parks and gardens) • Battlefield (registered battlefields) • Wreck site (protected wreck sites) • Conservation area (conservation areas)
Implications for the LPR	For planning policies to seek appropriate conservation and enhancement for heritage at risk.

Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	Sets out the requirements for works to listed buildings and in Conservation Areas including: Listed Building Consent, conditions, appeals, certificate of lawfulness. Designation of Conservation Areas. Control of demolition, enforcement, urgent works, grants.
Key messages/ objectives	Provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. Conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings in every day use and as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest.
Implications for the LPR	To ensure that the legislation that protects listed buildings and conservation areas is followed and properly considered in planning decision making.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979	
Type of document	Legislation
Timescale	-
Overview	To protect archaeological heritage.
Key messages/ objectives	Defines monuments and archaeological areas. Includes the process for works affecting a monument or archaeological area. Includes the procedures for enforcement and temporary stop notices.
Implications for the LPR	To ensure that the legislation that protects archaeological heritage is followed and properly considered in planning decision making.

Heritage Statement, DCMS, 2017	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	The Government's vision and strategy for Heritage and the historic environment.
Key messages/ objectives	To maximise the contribution heritage can make to the economy and socially. Heritage is internationally recognised and valued. To help the heritage sector to become resilient and sustainable.
Implications for the LPR	For Local Plan policies to support heritage assets to be resilient and sustainable.

The Historic Environment in Local Plans, Historic England, 2015	
Type of document	Advice note
Timescale	-
Overview	Advice on how to implement historic environment policy in the NPPF and guidance set out in the PPG.
Key messages/ objectives	The positive role heritage has in contributing to the landscape, economy, creating a sense of place, local identity and society.
Implications for the LPR	Does the Local Plan have a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment?

Managing significance in decision-taking in the historic environment, Historic England, 2015	
Type of document	Advice note
Timescale	-
Overview	Advice on how to implement historic environment policy in the NPPF and guidance set out in the PPG.
Key messages/ objectives	How to assess the significance of a heritage asset as part of a planning application including; conservation principles and assessment, using HERs, assessing curtilage buildings, cumulative impact, opportunities for enhancement and more.
Implications for the LPR	For significance to be addressed positively in the Local Plan and in accordance with the NPPF and guidance in the PPG.

The setting of heritage assets, Historic England, 2017	
Type of document	Advice note
Timescale	-

Overview	Advice on the role that the setting of a heritage asset has, including views of and the surroundings to an asset and how these contribute to the significance of a heritage asset.
Key messages/ objectives	The advice covers understanding settings and views, taking a proportionate approach to decision making, assessing the level of contribution the setting make to the significance of heritage assets and whether this is beneficial or harmful. Consider ways in which to enhance the asset through its setting or minimise harm.
Implications for the LPR	For the setting of a heritage asset to be addressed positively in the Local Plan and in accordance with the NPPF and guidance in the PPG.

Enabling development and heritage assets, Historic England, 2020	
Type of document	Advice note
Timescale	-
Overview	How to assess enabling development within the context of the NPPF para 202 and the NPPG.
Key messages/ objectives	Sets out when is enabling development an option and can be considered justified. Benefits must outweigh dis-benefits and be secured for the purposes of conserving the heritage asset.
Implications for the LPR	To set out when it is appropriate for enabling development to occur within the context of the National Park and its purposes and duty.

Listed buildings and curtilage, Historic England, 2018	
Type of document	Advice note
Timescale	-
Overview	Provides guidance to support the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Key messages/ objectives	Guidance and case study examples on how to determine whether a building is a curtilage building to a listed building. A building or structure that pre-dates July 1948 and is within the curtilage of a listed building are considered part of the listed building.
Implications for the LPR	To set out the importance the contribution the curtilage of a listed building has and the importance of conserving it.

National Farmstead Assessment Framework, Historic England, 2015	
Type of document	Advice note
Timescale	-
Overview	To help secure sustainable development and the conservation of traditional farmsteads and their buildings through the planning system.
Key messages/ objectives	To inform good quality conversions and innovative design that accords with the NPPF and Local Plans
Implications for the LPR	To secure a sustainable outcome for traditional farmsteads when appropriate within the National Park landscape.

Statements of heritage significance, Historic England, 2019	
Type of document	Advice note
Timescale	-
Overview	Advises on what is required to be submitted to support a planning application in accordance with the NPPF.
Key messages/ objectives	Sets out a staged approach to writing a statement of significance and what is expected of the LPA in assessing it. A statement of significance must describe the significance in a manner proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset and be sufficient for the LPA to come to a judgment about the level of impact on that significance and therefore on the merits of the proposal. Look for opportunities for enhancement and to minimise harm.
Implications for the LPR	For significance to be addressed positively in the Local Plan and in accordance with the NPPF and guidance in the PPG.

Joint Statement on the Historic Environment in the National Parks of England Scotland and Wales, 2015	
Type of document	Informal agreement
Timescale	-
Overview	A shared commitment to further the sustainable management, public understanding, access to, and enjoyment of the cultural heritage of National Parks, by all appropriate means.
Key messages/ objectives	To explore ways to enhance the capacity of the National Park Authorities to secure better understanding, conservation, management and interpretation of the historic environment.
Implications for the LPR	To secure better understanding, conservation, management and interpretation of the historic environment.

Mineral Extraction and the Historic Environment, Historic England, 2008.	
Type of document	Advice note
Timescale	-
Overview	Guidance on making decisions about archaeology as part of mineral development.
Key messages/ objectives	Advice on understanding archaeological significance and gives key considerations to be taken before and after a planning application is determined.
Implications for the LPR	For archaeological significance to be addressed positively in the Local Plan and in accordance with the NPPF and guidance in the PPG.

Transport and accessibility

Rail Freight Strategy – Department of Transport (DfT), 2016	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	Outlines the government's strategy to promote freight transport by rail to limit road congestion and reduce transport carbon emissions.
Key messages/ objectives	Supporting transporting freight by rail to grow and reach its potential as it benefits to the UK economy by reducing road congestion, improving industry productivity and cutting carbon emissions and air pollution.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support the freight by rail to contribute to purposes and duty and climate change.

Transport Investment Strategy – DfT, 2017	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	To invest to maintain, enhance, and expand the transport network.
Key messages/ objectives	Support for e Sub-national Transport Bodies (STBs), like Transport for the North. Continue investing in the road network as it plays an important role in our daily lives and the economy. It needs to work for people living everywhere.
Implications for the LPR	To support connectivity and a good quality transport service within the context of the National Park's purposes and duty.

Connecting people: a strategic vision for rail – DfT, 2017	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	The Government is investing to increase capacity, boost reliability, modernise infrastructure and improve journeys to make sure passengers, freight customers and communities get the most out of the existing network.
Key messages/ objectives	Investing in capacity: a more integrated railway, expanding commuter routes, a more sustainable railway.
Implications for the LPR	To support sustainable modes of transport that are compatible with the purposes and duty of the National Park.

The Inclusive Transport Strategy: Achieving Equal Access for Disabled People – DfT, 2020	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	2020-2030.
Overview	Achieving equal access for all by 2030.
Key messages/ objectives	Training staff, making sure information is accessible, ensuring existing legislation is properly enforced. The interests of disabled people are central to policy making.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to promote equal access for all.

Road Investment Strategy 2: 2020–2025 – DfT, 2020	
Type of document	Strategy in pursuant to section 3 of the Infrastructure Act 2015
Timescale	2020-2025
Overview	To enable safe, reliable, predictable, rapid, often long distance, journeys of both people (whether as drivers or passengers) and goods in England.
Key messages/ objectives	Identifies committed projects to be delivered in the RIS to fulfil the vision of an improved road infrastructure between: main centres of population; major ports, airports and rail terminals; geographically peripheral regions of England; and chief cross-border routes to Scotland and Wales. In doing this, it will facilitate national economic growth; enable people to choose where they want to live; strengthen links between the UK nations. The committed list of projects includes the Mottram Moor Link Road & A57 Link Road – providing a dual carriageway bypass around the town of Mottram near Manchester. This will also serve as an alternative route for traffic heading north-south on the A57.
Implications for the LPR	Balancing the ambitions of the strategy for the Motram Moor Link Road and A57 Link Road (a committed investment) with the purposes and duty of the National Park.

Manual for Streets, DfT, 2007	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	Streets are the arteries of our communities….streets have many other functions. They form vital components of residential areas and greatly affect the overall quality of life for local people. We need to tackle climate change, and helping and encouraging people to choose more sustainable ways of getting around will be key.
Key messages/ objectives	We have learned to appreciate the value of a clear and well-connected street network, well defined public and private spaces, and streets that can be used in safety by a wide range of people. We also understand the benefits of ensuring that the different functions of streets are integral to their design from the outset. The manual shows how the design of residential streets can be enhanced. It also advises on how street design can help create better places – places with local distinctiveness and identity.
Implications for the LPR	For the local plan to support good street design including opportunities for cycling and walking though development, and how good street design contributes to placemaking.

Gear change: A bold vision for cycling and walking – DfT, 2020	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	England will be a great cycling and walking nation.
Key messages/ objectives	• Better streets for cycling and people • Cycling at the heart of decision-making

	• Empowering and encouraging Local Authorities • Enabling people to cycle and protecting them when they do.
Implications for the LPR	For the local plan to support improvements to cycling and walking though development.

Bus Back Better – DfT, 2021	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	To recognise the important role buses have in the transport system and for them to receive the same attention and levels of investment as other methods of transport do.
Key messages/ objectives	For buses to be: more frequent, more reliable, easier to understand and use, better co-ordinated and cheaper. For the success of London's bus network to be replicated across England and to result in: increased passenger numbers; reduced congestion, carbon and pollution; better help for the disadvantaged ; a fully integrated service; simple, multi-modal tickets; an increase in bus priority measures, high-quality information for passengers; services that run in the evening and at the weekend.
Implications for the LPR	For the local plan to support people to use the bus network.

Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain – DfT, 2021	
Type of document	Policy Paper
Timescale	-
Overview	To help deliver net zero carbon emissions by 2050.
Key messages/ objectives	The need for a 25% reduction in total travel demand by 2030. The number of car miles to reduce by 25% by 2040. All vehicles using our roads will need to be 100% zero emissions by 2035. Full railway (including freight) decarbonisation by 2040. The number of freight miles is reduced by 30% by 2040.
Implications for the LPR	For the local plan to support decarbonisation of transport and a reduction in car travel.

Economy

Build back better – our plan for growth, 2021	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	The government's plans to support growth through investment in infrastructure, skills and innovation. To level up across the UK. To support a move towards net zero.
Key messages/ objectives	Three core pillars of growth: Infrastructure: invest in Broadband and transport infrastructure to promote short term economic activity and long term productivity. Help to achieve net zero by funding projects through the Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution. Skills: Support high quality skills and training.

	Innovation: Support creativity for a sustainable and secure economy. Support access to finance, Support small and medium sized businesses to grow.
Implications for the LPR	For the local plan to support local employment opportunities. For the Local Plan to support small and medium size businesses to grow within the context of their location in a National Park.

The Tourism Recovery Plan, 2021- Dept for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	
Type of document	Policy Paper
Timescale	-
Overview	The UK government wants to build on the UK's position as one of the most desirable tourist destinations in the world and enhance the UK's offer even further
Key messages/ objectives	A swift recovery back to 2019 levels of tourism volume and visitor expenditure and for the benefits to be shared across the nation. To have a more productive, innovative and resilient tourism economy. To have a tourist industry that supports the natural and cultural environment and minimises harm. An inclusive and accessible tourist industry. To be a leading international business location for events.
Implications for the LPR	To support the tourism industry in line with the second purpose but without harming the socioeconomic wellbeing of communities living within the National Park.

Unleashing rural opportunity, DEFRA, 2023	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	To keep improving the quality of life for people living and working in the countryside To be committed to putting the needs of people and businesses in rural areas at the heart of policymaking and understand the differences rural communities face to their urban counterparts. Support people in rural areas to build a prosperous, sustainable future as we transition to net zero.
Key messages/ objectives	Four broad priorities that are key for rural areas to thrive: Growing the rural economy: Boosting opportunity through jobs and skills. Connectivity: Deliver gigabit broadband and mobile coverage in rural areas and increase access to public transport. Homes and energy: Support building of more homes for local people to buy where local communities want them, powered by secure and resilient energy supplies. Communities: Improve access to high quality health and social care and take further action to tackle rural crime.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support the rural economy and thriving and sustainable communities.

Ten point plan for a Green Industrial Revolution, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2020	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	Building back better, supporting green jobs, and accelerating our path to net zero.
Key messages/ objectives	Advancing offshore wind; Driving the growth of low carbon hydrogen; Delivering new and advanced nuclear power; Accelerating the shift to zero emission vehicles; Green public transport, cycling and walking; Jet zero and green ships; Greener buildings; Investing in carbon capture, usage and storage; Protecting our natural environment, Green finance and innovation.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support a move to greener technologies and contribute to meeting net zero by 2050.

Rural Services Network Economic Toolkit, 2020	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	To support policy and decision makers to shape and support a prosperous rural economy and identify new opportunities to drive forward rural initiatives.
Key messages/ objectives	Sets out the issues that are preventing rural economies from gaining full recognition. Reviews some of the policy drivers that are affecting rural economies. Net zero and rural economic opportunities Identifies how to keep rural economies relevant.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support the rural economy and thriving and sustainable communities.

LOCAL POLICY CONTEXT

Local Policy Context
Peak District National Park Management Plan, 2023-2028, Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA), 2022 State of the Park Report, PDNPA (ongoing, last updated 2023)
Biodiversity, flora and fauna
Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan, PDNPA, **DATE** (to be replaced by Peak District Nature Recovery Plan in 2023)
Population and human health
Parish Statements, PDNPA, 2019 Definition of 'Thriving and Sustainable Communities' in the context of the Peak District National park Management Plan, PDNPA, 2021 Derbyshire Gypsy and travelling community report, Derbyshire County Council (DCC), 2022 Derbyshire Working Age Adults Housing, Accommodation and Support Strategy 2020-2035, DCC, 2020 Derbyshire Older People's Housing, Accommodation and Support Strategy 2019-2035, DCC, 2020
Material assets
Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council and Peak District National Park Local Aggregate Assessment, 2018
Soil, water, air
Derbyshire's Flood Risk Local Management Strategy, 2015 Derbyshire Derwent Catchment Management Plan, 2023
Climatic factors
Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, PDNPA, 2021
Landscape
Peak District National Park Landscape Strategy, PDNPA, 2022 The Wooded Landscapes Plan: increasing tree and scrub cover in the Peak District National Park landscapes (2022-2032), PDNPA, 2021
Cultural
A Landscape Through Time. The Historic Character of the Peak District National Park Landscape, PDNPA, 2003 Conservation Area Appraisals, various dates, PDNPA Farmsteads Assessment Framework, PDNPA, 2017 Farmsteads Character Statement, PDNPA, 2017
Transport and Accessibility
Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026, DCC, 2011 Bus Improvement Plan, DCC, 2021 Staffordshire Local Transport Plan, Staffordshire County Council, 2011 Peak District Cycle Strategy, PDNPA, 2015 Transport Strategy 2040, West Yorkshire Combined Authority DATE Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2018-2040, Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority, 2019 Cheshire East Local Transport Plan 2019-2024, Cheshire East Council, 2019 Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040, Transport for Greater Manchester, 2020 Strategic Transport Plan, Transport for the North, 2019 Transport Decarbonisation Strategy, Transport for the North, 2021 The future of rural mobility, Midlands Connect, 2022 Fairer, greener, stronger: A strategic transport plan for the Midlands, Midlands Connect, 2022

Economy
D2N2: Recovery and Growth Strategy, 2020
Strategic economic plan 2020-2040, Sheffield City Region, Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority, 2020
Growth Strategy for High Peak, High Peak Borough Council, 2017
Growth strategy for Staffordshire Moorlands, Staffordshire Moorlands District Council, 2018
Bakewell Employment Land and Retail Review, GL Hearn, 2016

Policy

Peak District National Park Management Plan, 2023	
Type of document	Management Plan
Timescale	2023-2028
Overview	The Peak District National Park is more resilient and net-zero by 2040 through its exemplary response to climate change. The Peak District National Park is a resilient landscape in which nature, beauty, and cultural heritage are significantly enhanced. The Peak District is a welcoming place where all are inspired to enjoy, care for and connect to its special qualities. Peak District National Park communities are thriving and sustainable places where all generations can live healthy and fulfilled lives.
Key messages/ objectives	To lower greenhouse gas emissions significantly, focusing on the largest emitters within our influence. To sequester and store substantially more carbon while contributing to nature recovery. To proactively reverse damage to nature, biodiversity, cultural heritage and the built environment caused by a changing climate. To be a place where nature recovers and biodiversity flourishes. To understand, appreciate and enhance the cultural heritage and built environment of the National Park as part of an ever-changing landscape. To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever evolving landscapes. To encourage a sustainable visitor economy that supports local businesses, cares for the National Park's special qualities and respects the well-being of local communities. To create opportunities for young people and those from underserved communities to connect with and enjoy the National Park. To promote the National Park as a place where there are opportunities for the improvement of physical and mental health and well-being. To support sustainable communities by improving opportunities for affordable housing and connection to services. To promote a flourishing economy that is in accord with nature recovery and climate change mitigation.
Implications for LPR	For the Local Plan to deliver the aims and objectives of the Management Plan.

State of the Park (ongoing, last updated 2023)	
Type of document	Report that assesses the state of the special qualities of the National Park using a variety of data sets available.
Timescale	-

Overview	The report considers the issues affecting the health of the natural resources of air, biodiversity, soil and water; how these special qualities are enjoyed and by whom; the economic and social well-being of Park communities insofar as this is connected to the Authority pursuing Park purposes.
Key messages/ objectives	Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions of people. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions An inspiring space for escape, adventure, discovery and quiet reflection Vital benefits for millions of people that flow beyond the landscape boundary
Implications for LPR	For the key messages/overview to be transposed into planning policy to ensure the plan seek to deliver the aims and objectives of the Management Plan.

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan, 2011 (to be replaced by Peak District Nature Recovery Plan in 2023)	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	A rich variety of wildlife is both a joy and a sign of a healthy natural environment. Biodiversity needs to be at the heart of everything we do - it is integral to tackling and adapting to climate change, as well as safeguarding our vital life-giving ecosystem services, from water and soil protection, to food and energy security.
Key messages/ objectives	Enhance our landscapes with mosaics good quality, diverse habitats which are suitable to support a range of species; Concentrate our efforts not just on high quality sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest and nature reserves, but also on the land surrounding them; Buffer important sites, creating larger areas of semi-natural habitats and linking habitats together, which should also to enhance the visual characteristics of the landscape; Enable species to move and adapt in the face of climate change, and increase biodiversity; Restore habitats such as peat bogs, moorlands and woodland, which help to absorb carbon, purify our water supplies, and reduce run-off, thereby helping to mitigate the effects of climate change.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to improve biodiversity in line with the aims and objectives of the Biodiversity Action Plan.

Population and human health

Parish Statements, PDNPA, 2019	
Type of document	Report
Timescale	-
Overview	Using Census data and other data and information available to set out some of the key characteristics of each parish (or group of Parishes) within the National Park.
Key messages/ objectives	To understand parish dynamics To inform the Local Plan review and planning matters in general For parishes to use as a platform for their vision/aspirations For parishes to use as a planning tool for the future and to guide planning related matters To help access funding for community projects Additionally a parish statement could be the starting point to preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.
Implications for the LPR	To take into account the aspirations and concerns Parishes have and their localised issues.

Definition of 'Thriving and Sustainable Communities' in the context of the Peak District National Park Management Plan, 2021	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	A definition of what 'thriving and sustainable communities' are to ensure that the vision, aims and objectives of the Local Plan and the Management Plan are aligned with to definition.
Key messages/ objectives	A thriving community is one where people of all generations can live healthy and fulfilled lives and can grow, flourish and prosper, now and in the future. Sustainable development can help communities to thrive by meeting today's needs in a way that harmonises economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection, ensuring that the needs of future generations are not compromised. The definition sets out key characteristics of a thriving and sustainable community.
Implications for the LPR	To use the definition to help shape planning policy to support thriving and sustainable communities.

Derbyshire Dales District Council Local Plan, 2017	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	2013-2033
Overview	Derbyshire Dales has an ageing population. Health and wellbeing is generally good, life expectancy is higher than the national average. Good railway linkages but issues over traffic congestion. There is a lack of services and facilities in many villages and very limited availability of public transport increases the dependency of residents on car borne journeys. Improved accessibility to community services and facilities by sustainable means such as walking and cycling or via public transport, is important to the continued sustainability of communities, particularly in those more isolated rural parts of the Derbyshire Dales.

Key messages/ objectives	Key Issues are:
	Protecting Derbyshire Dales' Character
	• SO1: To protect and enhance the Green Infrastructure Network. • SO2: To maintain, enhance and conserve the area's distinct landscape characteristics, biodiversity and cultural and historic environment. • SO3: To ensure that design of new development is of high quality, promotes local distinctiveness and integrates effectively with its setting. • SO4: To protect and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the District's towns and villages. • SO5: To address, mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change on people, wildlife and places. • SO6: To protect the setting of the Peak District National Park. Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities
	• SO7: To meet the objectively assessed housing needs of the District. • SO8: To ensure that there is an adequate mix of housing types, sizes and tenures to meet the needs of all sectors of the community. • SO9: To protect and facilitate the necessary infrastructure, connectivity, services and facilities to support the development of the District and connectivity. • SO10: To support development that minimises risks to safety and health as a result of crime (or fear of crime), flooding, pollution and climate change. • SO11: To encourage development that increases opportunities for healthy lifestyles. • SO12: To promote the efficient use of suitably located previously developed land and buildings whilst minimising the use of greenfield land. • SO13: To facilitate low carbon development and energy generation from renewable sources of a type and scale appropriate to its location. • SO14: To increase the opportunities for travel using sustainable forms of transport by securing improvements to public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure. Supporting the Rural Economy and Enhancing Prosperity
	• SO15: To facilitate development that will support the growth of the District's economy, particularly through improving the quality of local employment. • SO16: To support employment development in locations and of a scale appropriate to the Plan area. • SO17: To support and develop the District's tourism and cultural offer. • SO18: To strengthen the vitality and viability of the District's market towns as places for employment, shopping, services, leisure and tourism.
Implications for the LPR	The Local Plan sets the policy objective for the Derbyshire Dales area adjacent to the national park. It is important that the policy direction for the area adjacent to the national park consider the setting of the national park as per Section 62 of the Environment Act, 1995 and that through the duty to cooperate there is a general alignment in approach.

High Peak Borough Council Local Plan, 2014	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	2011 to 2031
Overview	High Peak will be widely recognised as a distinctive and successful rural area with vibrant market towns and villages, which reflect the special character and quality of the Peak District landscape. . New development will mitigate against and respond

	to the changing climate. Similarly, energy efficiency will increase, with much more energy coming from zero or low carbon sources. Prosperity will be enhanced through the growth of job opportunities across the borough. New higher-skill jobs will be created to complement the existing mix of job opportunities, securing a stronger economic base for the future. Residents will be happier, healthier and more active and will enjoy an improved quality of life.
Key messages/ objectives	Protecting Peak District Character SO1: To protect create and enhance the Green Infrastructure Network SO2: To maintain, enhance and conserve the Borough's distinct landscape characteristics, biodiversity, and cultural and historic environment. SO3: To ensure new development is well designed, promotes local distinctiveness and integrates effectively with its setting. SO4: To protect and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the towns and villages SO5: To address, mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change on people, wildlife and places; promoting the safeguarding and prudent sustainable use of natural resources. Enhancing Prosperity SO6: To welcome development that supports the sustainable growth and diversification of the local economy, including the mixed-use development of industrial legacy sites. SO7: To further develop the Borough's tourism and cultural offer as part of a wider Peak District destination. SO8: To strengthen the vitality and viability of town centres by adapting to changing consumer habits in shopping and leisure. Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities SO9: To provide an appropriate mix of housing types, sizes and tenures in sustainable and accessible locations that meets the needs of all residents in the Borough. SO10: To protect existing, and support the delivery of new services, facilities and infrastructure that improve accessibility and connectivity. SO11: To promote opportunities for healthy lifestyles and support developments that minimise risks to health. SO12: To encourage the efficient use of previously developed land and buildings whilst minimising the use of greenfield land.
Implications for the LPR	The Local Plan sets the policy objective for the High Peak Borough Council area adjacent to the national park. It is important that the policy direction for the area adjacent to the national park consider the setting of the national park as per Section 62 of the Environment Act, 1995 and that through the duty to cooperate there is a general alignment in approach.

Staffordshire Moorlands District Council Local Plan	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	2014-2033
Overview	The central theme of the vision will be to see Staffordshire Moorlands become an exceptional place to live, work and visit. This means balancing the need to foster sustainable growth where it is needed and beneficial, with the need to protect and enhance the District's heritage and its significant built and natural assets.
Key messages/ objectives	SO1. To make provision for the overall land-use requirements for the District, consistent with national policy and evidence.

	SO2. To create a District where development minimises its impact on the environment, helps to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and makes efficient use of resources. SO3. To develop and diversify in a sustainable manner the District's economy and meet local employment needs in the towns and villages. SO4. To provide new housing that is affordable, desirable, well-designed and meets the needs of residents of the Moorlands. SO5. To ensure the long-term vitality and viability of the three market towns of Leek, Biddulph and Cheadle. SO6. To maintain and promote sustainable regenerated rural areas and communities with access to employment opportunities, housing and services for all. SO7. To protect, provide and enhance the tourism, cultural, sport and recreation and leisure opportunities for the District's residents and visitors. SO8. To promote local distinctiveness by means of good design and the conservation, protection and enhancement of historic, environmental and cultural assets throughout the District. SO9. To conserve and improve the character and distinctiveness of the countryside and its landscape, heritage, biodiversity and geological resources. SO10. To deliver sustainable, inclusive, healthy and safe communities. SO11. To reduce the need to travel or make it safer and easier to travel by more sustainable forms of transport.
Implications for the LPR	The Local Plan sets the policy objective for the Staffordshire Moorlands District area adjacent to the national park. It is important that the policy direction for the area adjacent to the national park consider the setting of the national park as per Section 62 of the Environment Act, 1995 and that through the duty to cooperate there is a general alignment in approach.

Sheffield City Council Local Plan	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	To 2026
Overview	Sheffield will be a city that is both transformed and sustainable, and will: 1. be economically prosperous and attractive to business and new investment and will sustain employment for all who seek it 2. enrich the Sheffield city region, as the most attractive and sustainable location for regional services, jobs and facilities 3. have attractive, sustainable neighbourhoods where people are happy to live, offering everyone a range of facilities and services 4. provide for opportunities, well-being and quality of life for everyone 5. enable people and goods to move conveniently and by sustainable forms of transport 6. respect the global environment, by reducing the city's impact on climate change and by using resources and designing sustainably

	7. prize, protect and enhance its natural environment and distinctive heritage and promote high-quality buildings and spaces.
Key messages/ objectives	Challenge 1: Economic transformation Challenge 2: Serving the city region Challenge 3: Transforming housing markets Challenge 4: Successful, attractive neighbourhoods Challenge 5: Opportunities for all Challenge 6: Promoting health and well-being for all Challenge 7: Connecting up the city Challenge 8: Efficient use of the transport network Challenge 9: Reducing the need to travel Challenge 10: Supporting sustainable transport Challenge 11: Sustainable design and development Challenge 12: Sustainable use of natural resources Challenge 13: A city that prizes its green environment Challenge 14: A city with character Challenge 15: Urban areas that look good and work well
Implications for the LPR	The Local Plan sets the policy objective for Sheffield City Council adjacent to the national park. It is important that the policy direction for the area adjacent to the national park consider the setting of the national park as per Section 62 of the Environment Act, 1995 and that through the duty to cooperate there is a general alignment in approach.

North East Derbyshire Local Plan	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	2014-2034
Overview	By 2034, everyone in North East Derbyshire will enjoy a high quality of life, with residents, businesses and visitors all benefitting from what the District has to offer.
Key messages/ objectives	In the West, opportunities for tourism and farm diversification will have brought economic benefits to the District, strengthening its role as the 'Gateway to the Peak District', helping to secure the area's economic viability, whilst continuing to protect the high quality and open nature of the countryside. Some limited housing and employment development will have continued to support the vitality of rural villages and services, and provided affordable housing. District wide objective: D3 Tourism: To support the District's tourism economy by developing assets, such as the Chesterfield Canal, and by strengthening the District's role as the gateway to the Peak District National Park. W2 Countryside Character: To conserve the character of the countryside, having regard to its proximity to the Peak District National Park. W3 Diversifying the Rural Economy: To encourage opportunities for farm diversification and tourist related activities, particularly where this will help secure the future economic vitality and viability of the area.
Implications for the LPR	The Local Plan sets the policy objective for North East Derbyshire, adjacent to the national park. It is important that the policy direction for the area adjacent to the national park consider the setting of the national park as per Section 62 of the

Environment Act, 1995 and that through the duty to cooperate there is a general alignment in approach.

Kirklees Council Local Plan	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	To 2031
Overview	In 2031, Kirklees will be a great place to live, work and invest in, delivered through an integrated approach to housing and employment. Development will have taken place in a sustainable way (balancing economic, social and environmental priorities) and by making efficient and effective use of land and buildings supported by necessary infrastructure and with minimal effect on the environment. Health inequalities will have been reduced, enabling higher standards of health and well-being resulting from improved access to training and job opportunities, a decent and affordable home, access to services and green spaces and opportunities for physical activity and a healthy lifestyle.
Key messages/ objectives	1. Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure. 2. Strengthen the role of town centres, particularly Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Batley, to support their vitality and viability. 3. Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy. 4. Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services. 5. Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education. 6. Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish. 7. Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy. 8. Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage. 9. Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas. 10. Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.
Implications for the LPR	The Local Plan sets the policy objective for Kirklees, adjacent to the national park. It is important that the policy direction for the area adjacent to the national park consider the setting of the national park as per Section 62 of the Environment Act, 1995 and

	that through the duty to cooperate there is a general alignment in approach.

Cheshire East Local Plan	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	2010-2030
Overview	In 2030 and beyond, Cheshire East will be an economically prosperous area, with a well educated and skilled labour force benefiting from a strong and diverse employment base and high employment levels. It will continue to benefit from its strategic location close to the Greater Manchester and Potteries conurbations and adjoining the Peak District National Park, with excellent road and rail links to the rest of the country. Based on its landscape and heritage assets and historic market towns, the importance of the area as a visitor and tourism destination will have increased……. Our many areas of landscape value, sites of nature conservation importance, characteristic waterways and heritage assets will have been conserved, and enhanced through appropriate development that recognises the importance of both designated and non-designated assets within their setting and safeguarding them for future generations.
Key messages/ objectives	Promoting economic prosperity by creating conditions for business growth. Creating sustainable communities, where all members are able to contribute and where all the infrastructure required to support the community is provided. Protecting and enhancing environmental quality of the built and natural environment. Reducing the need to travel, managing car use and promoting more sustainable modes of transport and improving the road network.
Implications for the LPR	The Local Plan sets the policy objective for Cheshire East, adjacent to the national park. It is important that the policy direction for the area adjacent to the national park consider the setting of the national park as per Section 62 of the Environment Act, 1995 and that through the duty to cooperate there is a general alignment in approach.

Oldham Borough Council Local Plan	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	To 2026
Overview	Oldham will be a borough transformed by economic diversification, growth and prosperity, regeneration, sustainable development and community cohesion that respects our local natural, built and historic environments. It will have safer and stronger sustainable urban and rural communities….Oldham will be a confident place with safe neighbourhoods and clean, green spaces for all to enjoy. A university town with good education, learning and training to improve the skills and choices of our citizens. An address of choice - a healthy and active place with suitable housing for all - with services of choice.
Key messages/ objectives	SO1 To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough.

	SO2 To ensure the borough's housing market, as part of Greater Manchester's north east housing market area ... is balanced and sustainable with a mix of house sizes, types and tenures, providing quality housing, choice and diversity, which will encourage people to remain living within the borough and attract people from outside the borough to locate to the area. SO3 To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough. SO4 To improve and value the borough's environment. SO5 To create safer and stronger inclusive communities.
Implications for the LPR	The Local Plan sets the policy objective for Oldham Borough Council, adjacent to the national park. It is important that the policy direction for the area adjacent to the national park consider the setting of the national park as per Section 62 of the Environment Act, 1995 and that through the duty to cooperate there is a general alignment in approach.

Barnsley Local Plan	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	To 2033
Overview	Working together for a brighter future, a better Barnsley.
Key messages/ objectives	Provide opportunities for the creation of new jobs and protection of existing jobs Improve the conditions in which people live, work, travel and take leisure Widen the choice of high quality homes Improve the design of development Protect and enhance Barnsley's natural assets and achieve net gains in biodiversity.
Implications for the LPR	The Local Plan sets the policy objective for Barnsley Council, adjacent to the national park. It is important that the policy direction for the area adjacent to the national park consider the setting of the national park as per Section 62 of the Environment Act, 1995 and that through the duty to cooperate there is a general alignment in approach.

Derbyshire Gypsy and travelling community report, Derbyshire County Council and RRR Consultancy, 2022	
Type of document	Evidence
Timescale	-
Overview	A joint report commissioned by the Derbyshire County Council, its constituent authorities and the Peak District National Park Authority. The report assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople is established through national guidance contained in Planning Policy for Travellers (DCLG, 2015).
Key messages/ objectives	Across Derbyshire there are 128 households with accommodation needs travel, whilst an additional 20 pitches are required by households who have ceased to travel. There is also a need for 27 additional Travelling Showpeople plots during the same period, and 53 permanent moorings. The evidence states there is no need for pitches, plots or moorings within the Peak District National Park.
Implications for the LPR	Whilst there is no current need for pitches, plots or moorings within the PNDPA area, policy should take a positive approach to

	new need that may be identified during the lifetime of the Local Plan.

Derbyshire Working Age Adults Housing, Accommodation and Support Strategy, 2020	
Type of document	Policy
Timescale	2020-2035
Overview	The strategy aims to reduce the number of people with complex needs living in residential care and increase the number of people living independently in the community.
Key messages/ objectives	The key priorities include: Increased provision of suitable, well located and affordable housing across the county for all client groups with complex needs; Development of step down/step up/move on facilities for all client groups across Derbyshire; An expansion in the supply of suitable and well located supported accommodation, most notably South Derbyshire, the High Peak, Ashbourne and Dronfield; Accommodation design that can meet the needs of these client groups. With the aim to enable people to: Be supported to live in their own homes in the community with support from local services Be supported to live independently and with the right support to meet their specific needs and preferred outcomes Be offered a choice of housing that is right for them and enable them to maintain contact with family and friends Have a choice about who they live with and the location and community in which they live Be able to remain in their home where possible, even if their care and support needs change - not linked (not dependent).
Implications for the LPR	To support the needs of people with complex needs to stay living within their community where possible.

Derbyshire Older People's Housing, Accommodation and Support Strategy 2019-2035 (August 2020)	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	To support older people to live independently in their own homes and communities for as long as possible
Key messages/ objectives	The document considers all types of housing and accommodation from age designated housing and housing with care through to residential and nursing care provision. The document sets the scene on a district by district basis in relation to the different types of housing, accommodation and support required to manage and address that demand.
Implications for the LPR	To support the needs of people of different ages and needs across our communities.

Material assets

Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council and Peak District National Park Local Aggregate Assessment, 2022	
Type of document	Policy Paper
Timescale	-
Overview	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) requires Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by determining their own levels of aggregate provision through the preparation an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA).
Key messages/ objectives	Landbanks of non-energy minerals should be maintained in locations outside National Parks, therefore future contributions of aggregate from areas the Peak District National Park, will need to be considered in light of this. Limestone from Derbyshire and the Peak District is a resource of national importance, which does not exist to such an extent in most other areas of the country. Due to proposed growth in nearby cities there is likely to be an increase in demand for it over the Plan period. Minerals can only be worked where they are found. In continuing to support the National Park's gradual reduction policy Derbyshire County Council will continue a 10% reduction in the aggregate crushed rock provision figure for the PDNP and a compensatory increase in its provision figure for aggregate crushed rock of 10%.
Implications for LPR	National Park policy only allows for further new quarries or extensions to existing quarries in exceptional circumstances, in order to implement the continued gradual reduction of mineral that is quarried from within the National Park. Need to maintain supply for development within the National Park to ensure new development uses local materials in keeping with the character and appearance of the National Park and sustainable methods of development.

Soil, water, air

Derbyshire's Flood Risk Local Management Strategy, 2015	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The strategy provides information about flooding and flood risk, including how to respond to a flood and how to be more flood resilient. It includes an action plan on how to manage future risks. The aim of the strategy is 'Where possible take proactive steps to reduce social, environmental and economic damages due to flooding'.
Key messages/ objectives	The strategy has 6 local objectives, guidance notes, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and a culvert policy. The document sets out the types of flooding that can occur, who is responsible for managing flood risk, how to be more resilient to flooding and know how to respond if it occurs, the importance

	of partnership working to find solutions to flood risk management. The 6 local objectives for local flood risk management are: • To further develop an understanding of the flood risk to Derbyshire and the impacts of climate change working collaboratively with all other Risk Management Authorities and relevant groups/bodies to ensure a coordinated response to flood risk management for Derbyshire. • To continue to work with all relevant bodies to ensure appropriate and sustainable development in Derbyshire. • To aim to reduce the level of flood risk to the residents of Derbyshire • To continue to prioritise limited resources effectively to support communities most at risk in Derbyshire. • To continue to help and support the local communities of Derbyshire to manage their own risk. • To continue to help protect and enhance the natural and historic environment of Derbyshire.
Implications for the LPR	Fort the Local Plan to take support reduced flooding and be resilient to flooding.

Derbyshire Derwent Catchment Management Plan, 2023	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The catchment of the River Derwent covers an area of 1,197km2, covering much of the county of Derbyshire and much of the Peak District National Park. High level issues include: Habitat creation & restoration Improved fish and eel passage Rural land management Urban land management Bathing waters Water resources Flood risk and natural flood management Protecting against Invasive non-native species.
Key messages/ objectives	A partnership agreement to: Improved Water Quality Facilitating Nature Recovery Increase Habitat Connectivity Mitigate Climate Change Engage Communities Control Invasive Non-Native Species
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support improvement in the biodiversity and flora and fauna habitats of the River Derwent catchment. For the Local Plan to support reduced flooding and for development to be resilient to flooding.

North West flood risk management plan 2021-2027 (Environment Agency, Dec 2022)	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-

Overview	A plan to manage significant flood risks within the North West River Basin District (RBD). The plan focuses in particular on areas that have been designated as being at particular risk of flooding from either rivers and sea or surface water.
	The FRMP is also aligned with the River Basin Management Plan for the North West RBD. Together, these plans set the strategic goals and approaches to managing water and flood risk within the RBD.
Key messages/ objectives	In addition to the visible open watercourses there are many channels and culverts running underground through the area. Due to the age of many of these assets and the extent of development they may be significantly under capacity. Culverts are enclosed watercourses located underground that are used to divert or drain water from land above it – they are sometimes very large. Many historical culverts in Macclesfield are largely not mapped making them hard to monitor. This also creates the main flood risk in the area since they are susceptible to collapsing. Deculverting or daylighting culverts is promoted by Cheshire East Council and the other multi-agency partners as part of any planning or development proposal within Macclesfield as it is across Cheshire East. In addition to surface water flooding, Macclesfield also has the potential to flood from the River Bollin, Main River and the sewer network. The River Bollin conveys water from the Bollin Dean Mersey Upper operational catchment through the Macclesfield FRA. This operational catchment runs from the edge of the Peak District National Park to the Manchester Ship Canal. Other watercourses including the Shoresclough Brook drain smaller more local areas throughout the Macclesfield FRA. Whilst pluvial flooding from heavy rainfall can occur anywhere across Cheshire East, there are certain locations where these mechanisms are more prominent. This is due to the urban nature of the catchment, complex hydraulic interactions between watercourses and surface water and combined sewer systems.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support reduced flooding and for development to be resilient to flooding.

Humber River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan (Environment Agency, December 2022)	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	2021-2027
Overview	The FRMP is aligned with the River Basin Management Plan for the Humber RBD updated 2022 (RBMP 2022). Together, these plans set the strategic goals and approaches to managing water and flood risk within the RBD.
Key messages/ objectives	Our ambition for the period 2021-2027 is to continue to drive catchment-based delivery in the Humber RBD that offers multiple benefits to communities and the environment. This catchment-based approach is a key part of the Environment Agency's ambition to meet net zero carbon, along with low carbon innovation and carbon offsetting. It is also integral to achieving the Environment Agency's biodiversity net gain targets which support the ambitions of the government's '25 Year Environment Plan'.

	There is growing evidence that natural flood management (NFM) helps to slow down or even reduce flood flows. NFM implemented upstream of areas of flood risk, including in the headwaters of catchments, can complement conventional flood or sea defences to enhance flood and coastal resilience by: • reducing flood risk • helping communities to recover faster • building resilience into hard defences • reducing the impacts of climate change Natural flood management and nature based solutions can also have other and multiple benefits. Communities and businesses, including landowners and farmers in the countryside, have an important role to play in managing and reducing flood risk and increasing their resilience to floods. A combination of incentive, advisory and regulatory measures help farmers and other land managers protect the environment. The introduction of the Environmental Land Management Scheme may offer greater opportunities to maximise both environmental benefits and reductions in flood risk. Measures have been included in the Humber RBD Plan which focus on engagement with landowners to support and develop nature-based solutions projects to help manage or reduce flood risk.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support reduced flooding and for development to be resilient to flooding.

Severn Trent Drainage and wastewater management plan, 2023	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	To 2030 and beyond
Overview	By 2050, climate change will increase the risk of flooding: more extreme heavy rainfall events, increasing the risk of rivers breaking their banks or saturated ground flooding, drier summers and more frequent, heavier, torrential downpours that could spark localised flash flooding as drains fill and the excess water has nowhere to go. The number of people using Severn Trent water will grow by 14% by 2050. Most of this growth will be around existing towns and cities, driving up more demand for housing. The increase in paving over grassy areas, known as urban creep – means there will be more rainfall run-off and less absorbed into the ground. If no preventative measures were put in place there would be: 61% more flood water escaping from the sewer network, 44,000 more properties would be affected by internal sewer flooding from a severe 1 in 50-year rainfall event, 14% increase in activations from storm overflows, 20% of our wastewater treatment works would be at risk of not operating effectively.
Key messages/ objectives	Protecting river water quality By 2030 Severn Trent plan to: Put into place engineering projects involving pipes, drainage systems, monitoring, water treatment and nature-based solutions, that will improve 121 river reaches across the area (about 1,928 km in length). Ensure none of the drainage operations cause RNAGs (Reasons for Not Achieving Good Status) for rivers in the area. Maintain full monitoring on every storm overflow in the area. Overhaul and upgrade 361 storm overflows across the sewerage catchment areas. Reduce activations from storm overflows to an average of 10 per year in

	high priority areas and 20 per year elsewhere (currently the average is 25 per year). Have plans in place to double the amount of bathing quality rivers in the Midlands within 10 years. Making our areas more flood-resilient By 2030 they plan to: Undertake upgrades to improve surface water drainage in the highest risk areas to alleviate 1 in 50-year flood risk to around 24,000 properties. Use a variety of engineering methods, including water separation and nature-based solutions to ensure solutions maximise best value. Improving the capacity of wastewater treatment.
	By 2030: Continue to invest in major upgrades to wastewater treatment works to ensure there is the right level of treatment capacity to deal with expected new development.
	By 2030, operations will no longer be causing unhealthy rivers, using Environment Agency measures. Working with other sectors to help deliver the Government's 25-yearEnvironment Programme. Aim to reduce process emissions (CO2e) across our assets by 70%.
	By 2045, in line with the Government's Storm Overflow Discharge Reduction Plan, 100% of Defra outlined priority areas (Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, etc) within the region will be protected from harm by improvements to sewer overflows.
	By 2050, in line with the Government's Storm Overflow Discharge Reduction Plan, no storm overflow will operate more than 10 times per year or cause harm as defined by the Environment Agency storm overflow guidance. Reduced risk of properties flooding up to a 1 in 50-yearstorm event where a solution is cost beneficial. Zero serious pollutions caused by operations
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support improvement in the biodiversity and flora and fauna habitats of the River Derwent catchment. For the Local Plan to support reduced flooding and for development to be resilient to flooding.

Yorkshire Water Drainage and wastewater management plan, 2023	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	To 2048 and beyond.
Overview	The DWMP is a long-term strategic planning framework for the next 25 years and beyond.
	Facing challenges of population growth, climate change, and rising sea levels.
	The drainage and wastewater management plan will help to:
	- keep our wastewater and drainage system strong - cope with population growth - adapt to climate change - reduce sewer flooding - manage our impact on the environment - understand our customers' expectations - meet our customers' needs - create sustainable drainage systems - create nature-based solutions.

Key messages/ objectives	Three National Parks are located within the Level 1 Region. National parks are areas of relatively undeveloped and scenic landscapes designated by national government. Water companies have a statutory duty to have regard to the protection of national parks in carrying out their functions as water undertaker. The Peak District National Park intersects four Level 2 SPAs; namely, Colne & Holme Valleys, Dearne, Rother & Doe Lea, and Sheffield.
	Reduce + Enhance - Adopt blue-green solutions to manage and reduce the amount of rainfall entering the network to reduce levels of risk (e.g. through the use of blue-green infrastructure and nature-based solutions or Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) which look to manage flow in a cost-effective way whilst benefitting the environment and surrounding communities), then utilise traditional grey infrastructure solutions to meet the target if still necessary.. Enhance - Increase the capacity of our network through traditional 'grey' solutions, i.e. building bigger pipes, storage tanks and upgrading our existing assets.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support reduced flooding and for development to be resilient to flooding.

United Utilities Drainage and wastewater management plan, 2023	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	25 years and beyond.
Overview	Due to climate change, the amount of rainfall is due to increase over the next 25 years. There is also an increasing trend of garden areas being changed to hard surfaces like driveways and patios, which increases the volume of rainwater that enters the sewer system rather than soaking into the ground. This reduces the space in the sewers for transporting wastewater, and they instead fill with rainwater, which causes a flood risk. Assessments show that if action isn't taken over the next 25 years, instances of flooding inside properties will increase, as will the number of properties at risk of flooding in a severe storm. Assessments show that due to climate change and an increasing population, the volume of wastewater that may spill into the environment, and the frequency of this, will increase unless action is taken to prevent it. Customers are concerned about the quality of our environment, wanting it to be sustainable and to protect it for future generations.
Key messages/ objectives	Storm overflows are critical flood-management features for wastewater companies. They come into use only when sewers are full and need some release to minimise the risk of flooding to properties. Modelling has shown that over the next 25 years, rising river levels will submerge these storm overflows more frequently, reducing their ability to minimise sewer flood risks to properties in the North West. Slowly draining rainwater. Most of the sewers in the North West are combined, which means we collect both the dirty water from homes and the rainfall from gutters and roads. Reducing the amount of rainfall which enters the sewer system can improve how the system copes during periods of extreme weather. Use solutions that will mimic natural drainage to prevent surface water

	from going into the sewers. This will reduce the likelihood of sewage flooding homes and streets, as well as reducing the environmental effect of storm overflows releasing sewage to rivers.
	Monitoring the network. Reports about wastewater issues, such as flooding or pollution, either during or after the event. Across the whole wastewater system there are many pipes, tanks and pumps involved in transporting, storing and treating the wastewater. Customers would like innovative solutions and use technology to improve the management of the network. There are opportunities to improve the operations of the whole system, using new technology to improve processes and use existing assets to their maximum potential. This involves monitoring changes from normal conditions to detect issues (such as a blockage) early, so action can be taken before they cause a problem (such as flooding).
	Engineering. Due to climate change and a growing population, there will be instances where increase capacity is required and a need to transport and treat wastewater to deliver a resilient service. Solutions could be increasing the size of sewers, creating additional storage or increasing the size of wastewater treatment works, a combination of actions would help minimise costs and disruption to customers.
	Population growth, climate change, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers, an increase in the number of and intensity of extreme weather. Customers and the environment will be affected by events such as flooding and overflow from sewers spills, which occur when drainage systems become overwhelmed with sudden increases in flow during intense storms.
	Examples of risks we are managing through the DWMP are the likelihood of sewer flooding and risks to water quality. Many of our risks are also faced by our partners, so working in partnership with others can bring many benefits. We have developed separate plans for every river basin catchment area, 5 Summary of our Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan 2023 14 in total, across our region. This allows us to work with customers and our partners to better understand our local environment and identify opportunities to improve.
	By 2035, water companies will have improved all overflows discharging into or near every designated bathing water, and improved 75% of overflows discharging to high-priority sites. • By 2050, no storm overflows will be allowed to be used other than as a result of unusually heavy rainfall or to cause any adverse ecological harm.
Implications for the LPR	For the Local Plan to support improvement in the biodiversity and flora and fauna habitats of the River Derwent catchment. For the Local Plan to support reduced flooding and for development to be resilient to flooding.

Climatic factors

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, 2021	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The report assesses how vulnerable the special qualities of the Peak District National Park (PDNP) are to future climate change. The assessment will help to ensure that activities undertaken to reduce the harmful effects of climate change are effectively and efficiently targeted. The report and its recommendations will be useful to everyone interested in caring for and protecting the National Park.
Key messages/ objectives	This report assesses a broad selection of the measurable individual 'features' that underpin the PDNP's special qualities. Features are components that make up the special quality, for example, a specific habitat, species or heritage feature such as dry stone walls. The current poor condition of many features has contributed to them being rated as 'very high' or 'high' in terms of overall vulnerability to climate change. The assessment makes recommendations to increase their resilience and ability to adapt to climate change.
Implications for the LPR	Fort the Local Plan to support opportunities to increase improvements to the seven special qualities and their resilience to climate change.

Landscape

Peak District National Park Landscape Strategy, 2022	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The Strategy will provide a framework to influence and inform farmers, land managers and landowners and partner organisations, both at a strategic and individual case level, to ensure the Authority's landscape objectives are met. It will also inform the Authority's approach to managing landscape change across all work areas including planning, input into other regulatory mechanisms, direct delivery, programmes, project work and provision of land management advice and support.
Key messages/ objectives	9 key objectives: Enhanced moorland landscapes which deliver greater public goods (including enhanced biodiversity, carbon storage, flood alleviation and water quality/provision). Working with / supporting farmers and land managers to deliver a wide range of 'public goods' by encouraging the take-up and best use of future Environmental Land Management schemes and other funding opportunities. A more wooded landscape, where trees and woodlands form part of a wider landscape mosaic. The historic built environment and characteristic historic pattern of settlement and enclosure is protected, maintained and enhanced. A more biodiverse landscape, where Nature Recovery is promoted.

	A landscape where new development is necessary, well located, well designed and responds appropriately to the special 'sense of place' and sensitivities of the Park.
	Improve the connectivity of open access land and the rights of way network to allow for enjoyment of the landscape by a greater range of users while maintaining character, tranquillity, remoteness and wildness.
	Use our understanding of past human land use and activity to inform our future decision making, find creative ways to use heritage to help the widest range of people engage with National Park landscapes, and ensure heritage is conserved and enhanced.
	Ensuring the landscape qualities (which deliver a diverse range of experiences) are balanced with the sustainable use of the landscape.
Implications for the LPR	The Landscape Strategy describes the landscape character of the National Park, identifies key characteristics and areas where enhancements could be made.
	For the Local Plan to ensure development reflects the landscape character of the National Park in line with purposes.

The Wooded Landscapes Plan: increasing tree and scrub cover in the Peak District National Park landscapes (2022-2032), PDNPA, 2021	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The Wooded Landscapes Plan forms part of the Peak District Landscape Strategy and Action Plan and provides strategic direction on future wooded landscape creation in the Peak District National Park over the next 10 years. Wooded landscapes can support increased biodiversity, help to mitigate the effects of climate change, store flood water, enhance landscape character, and provide places where people can increase their physical and mental wellbeing through the enjoyment of nature and their relationship with the natural environment. Woodlands, trees and scrub are an important component of landscape and scenic diversity and as features of local distinctiveness. Elements of wooded landscapes can also enhance the composition of other landscape features and add visual definition to geological features.
	Woodland, scrub and tree cover should be seen as part of a landscape 'mosaic' of different habitats and land covers. Increasing tree / scrub cover should not be seen as mutually exclusive with other habitats; for example, it is not a case of pastureland or trees, but pastureland with additional tree cover.
	The Plan aims to demonstrate where the different elements of wooded landscape creation can be realistically achieved while complementing other land uses within the park and not conflicting with landscape character.
Key messages/ objectives	The Plan is based on the core principle of 'right place with the right outcome': the outcome could be woodland but may equally be field corner planting, scrub, wood pasture, shelter belts, an increase in the network of hedgerows or riparian buffer planting depending on the landscape character of the place.

Implications for the LPR	Support sustainable tree planting in the right place with the right outcome.

Cultural

A Landscape Through Time. The Historic Character of the Peak District National Park Landscape, PDNPA, 2003	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The historic landscape characterisation of the Peak District National Park explores how the past has shaped the present and how we can use this knowledge to facilitate informed future management of the landscape we have inherited.
Key messages/ objectives	The document is an aid to strategic planning and to foster local 'pride of place'. Distinctive 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas' within the National Park will be defined and described. Historic character is also to be detailed on a parish by parish basis. The aim is to use these descriptions to aid sustainable conservation management of the different elements of the historic character that each part of the Park is imbued with. In this way, the Park will continue to retain the diversity that has developed over many centuries, created by the varied activities of the people who have lived and worked here. Change can then be directed from an informed standpoint, with an awareness of the historic character of the landscape we have inherited.
Implications for the LPR	For landscape character to be protected and celebrated with change only occurring in a manner sensitive to the landscape setting, informed by historic character and governed by the principles of sustainable development.

Conservation Area Appraisals, PDNPA (various dates)	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The Peak District National Park has 109 Conservation Areas. Each Conservation Area has a unique character shaped by a combination of elements including buildings, materials, spaces, trees, street plan, history and economic background. The Authority is under a duty to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of Conservation Areas within the Peak District National Park. Special planning rules apply to conservation areas and an area's special character should be taken into account when considering new development.
Key messages/ objectives	Appraisals identify the special qualities that make a place worthy of designation as a Conservation Area. They look at ways in which the character of a place can be preserved or enhanced and are intended to inform future changes, not to prevent them altogether.
Implications for the LPR	Policies take into account the special historic qualities that exist within Conservation Areas and the setting of a Conservation Area.

Farmsteads Assessment Framework, PDNPA, 2017	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	To help secure sustainable development and the conservation of traditional farmsteads and their buildings in the Peak District National Park through the planning system.
Key messages/ objectives	To consider the potential for change of traditional farmsteads and their buildings before any application for planning and to inform any scheme as it develops. Traditional farmsteads and their buildings make a significant contribution to the landscape of the Peak District and, through a diversity of uses, to local communities and economies. As agricultural practices and the rural economy change farmsteads and buildings become redundant from their original use, and are difficult to adapt to current farming needs. Without appropriate uses they will not be maintained and may disappear from the landscape.
Implications for the LPR	To support the conservation and enhancement of traditional farmsteads where appropriate within the landscape.

Farmsteads Character Statement, PDNPA, 2017	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	Provides guidance on the character and significance of the Peak District's traditional farmsteads and buildings. It will be of use to all those with a stake in the conservation of the Peak District and its historic buildings, as well as those with an interest in its history and special character.
Key messages/ objectives	A tool for understanding historic farmsteads and how, through sensitive reuse and redevelopment, can continue to contribute to the landscape of the Peak District. The guidance summarizes the historic development of farmsteads and how their form and function relate to the type of farming practiced, the layout (linear, dispersed, loose, and regular), their relationship to the landscape and settlements, materials and detailing, significance.
Implications for the LPR	To support the conservation and enhancement of traditional farmsteads where appropriate within the landscape.

Transport and accessibility

Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026, DCC, 2011	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	2011-2026
Overview	A transport plan that seeks to maintain and improve transport infrastructure and safety. Provide and promote a good quality public transport service and other non-car modes of transport as environmentally friendly alternatives to travelling by car. Transport goals: Supporting a resilient local economy Tackling climate change Contributing to better safety, security and health Promoting equality of opportunity

	Improving quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment.
Key messages/ objectives	Key transport priorities and investment priorities include: Well maintained roads and rights of way Environmental improvements e.g. biodiversity. Improving resilience to and reducing disruption caused by climate change. Carbon reduction. Efficient transport network management On street parking, loading and waiting control. Direction and tourist signing. Environmental improvements. Freight management. Improving local accessibility and achieving healthier travel habits. Community transport services. Rail, including community rail initiatives. Access to work, education and training. Rural accessibility. Travel planning and monitoring (business, schools and new developments). Sustainable tourism and leisure activity. Rights of way improvements. Better safety and security Small-scale community safety improvements. A considered approach to new infrastructure Infrastructure and services linked with new land use developments. Walking and cycling provision. Public transport and freight provision. Environmental assessment, mitigation and enhancement measures. Contribution to a strategic network of high quality green spaces. Packages for improvement where there are air quality issues due to local traffic. Liaison between spatial and transport planning on an ongoing basis.
Implications for the LPR	Support improvements to accessible and sustainable travel provision. Support improvements to the local infrastructure, landscape, the environment, and climate change mitigation.

Derbyshire Bus Improvement Plan, 2021	
Type of document	Improvement Plan (made legally binding with operators)
Timescale	5 year plan.
Overview	A Bus service improvement plan sets out a high level vision for bus services in an area such as Derbyshire, the important actions needed to provide it, and how these will achieve the goal of increasing bus use.
Key messages/ objectives	Proposals for improving bus services in Derbyshire including: • measures to improve bus service reliability and journey times • improvements to bus service information including an increase in the number of roadside electronic Real Time Information signs at bus stops

	• measures to improve integration between different bus services and between bus and rail including the development of transport hubs at important locations to help bring services together • the introduction of new ticketing arrangements to make bus travel more affordable • better roadside shelters and stops • improvements in the frequency and hours of operation of important bus services • an expansion in the number of areas where Demand Responsive Transport services are available • the introduction of more environmentally friendly buses Service enhancements in the national park include Hulleys 170/170A: Extension of service to Chesterfield Rail Station and three additional evening services between Chesterfield Rail Station and Matlock (via Bakewell).
Implications for the LPR	Support improvements to accessible and sustainable travel provision. Support improvements to the local infrastructure, landscape, the environment, and climate change mitigation.

Staffordshire Local Transport Plan, Staffordshire County Council, 2011	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The local transport plan sets out proposals for transport provision in the county, including walking, cycling, public transport, car based travel and freight, together with the management and maintenance of local roads and footways. The Plan seeks to reflects the contribution local transport makes to people's lives, be it access to jobs, services, the community, the environment etc.
Key messages/ objectives	The plan has a number of ambitions including; Supporting Growth and Regeneration Maintaining the Highway Network Making Transport Easier to Use and Places Easier to Get to Improving Safety and Security Reducing Road Transport Emissions and Their Effects on the Highway Network Improving Health and Quality of Life Respecting the Environment
Implications for the LPR	Support improvements to accessible and sustainable travel provision. Support improvements to the local infrastructure, landscape, the environment, and climate change mitigation.

Cycle Strategy, PDNPA, 2015	
Type of document	Corporate Plan
Timescale	-
Overview	Focus on cycling to achieve wider Park benefits for communities, business and place.
Key messages/ objectives	Supports cyclist infrastructure by identifying gaps in cycle provision and funding, steering the development of cycling with the wider Peak District.

Implications for LPR	Seek opportunities to improve cycle provision.

Transport Strategy 2040 – West Yorkshire Combined Authority, 2017	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	-
Overview	The vision is to have a globally recognised economy, with high levels of prosperity, jobs and quality of life. A modern and well connected transport system. Easy and reliable travel around West Yorkshire. 3 Objectives: Economy: Create a more reliable, less congested, better connected transport network Environment: Have a positive impact on our built and natural environment People & Place: Put people first to create a strong sense of place
Key messages/ objectives	Six core themes focused around: Inclusive growth, environment, health and wellbeing, Road network, Places to live and work, One system Public Transport, Smart futures, Assessment management and resilience.
Implications for the LPR	Support improvements to accessible and sustainable travel provision. Support improvements to the local infrastructure, landscape, the environment, and climate change mitigation.

Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2018-2040 – Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority, 2017	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	To 2040.
Overview	To be a forward looking city region with integrated transport connections that support economic growth and improve quality of life for all.
Key messages/ objectives	Goals: To support inclusive economic growth, create healthy streets where people feel safe, improve the quality of our outdoors, promote, enable and adopt different technologies.
Implications for the LPR	Support improvements to accessible and sustainable travel provision. Support improvements to the local infrastructure, landscape, the environment, and climate change mitigation.

Cheshire East Local Transport Plan 2019-2024 – Cheshire East Council, 2019	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	2019-2024
Overview	Vision: Cheshire East's transport network will enable growth through improved connectivity, a better quality of life and enhanced quality of place. An effective transport network supports sustainable communities with access to services, jobs and people. Transport enables new development and urban regeneration. In reducing emissions and creating integrated travel it can help improve public health and the quality of the environment.
Key messages/	The main transport challenges are:

objectives	Supporting growth and economic strength through connectivity, Ensuring accessibility to services, Protecting and improving our environment, Promoting health, wellbeing and physical activity, Maintaining and managing our network assets, Improving organisational efficiency and effectiveness.
Implications for the LPR	Support improvements to accessible and sustainable travel provision. Support improvements to the local infrastructure, landscape, the environment, and climate change mitigation.

Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 – Transport for Greater Manchester, 2020	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	To 2040
Overview	To provide a transport system which: supports sustainable economic growth; uses new technology and innovation; is inclusive; integrated and functions well; is affordable; protects the environment and improves air quality; aims to be net zero carbon by 2038.
Key messages/ objectives	World-class connections that support long-term sustainable economic growth and access to opportunity for all, this will be delivered through 4 key elements: • Supporting sustainable economic growth. • Protecting our environment. • Improving quality of life for all. • Developing an innovative city-region. A comprehensive network of on-and off-road walking and cycling routes to key local destinations and for leisure with the aim to have 50% of all journeys to be by walking, cycling or public transport by 2040. A fully integrated, high capacity public transport system to support a rapidly growing City Region. A reliable and resilient multi-modal highway network that supports efficient movement of people and goods to, from and across Greater Manchester.
Implications for the LPR	Support improvements to accessible and sustainable travel provision. Support improvements to the local infrastructure, landscape, the environment, and climate change mitigation.

Strategic Transport Plan – Transport for the North, 2019	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	To 2050
Overview	TfN's vision is of "a thriving North of England, where world class transport supports sustainable economic growth, excellent quality of life and improved opportunities for all." Four objectives: Transforming economic performance. Increasing efficiency, reliability, integration, and resilience in the transport system. Improving inclusivity, health, and access to opportunities for all.

	Promoting and enhancing the built, historic, and natural environment.
Key messages/ objectives	Three key aims: Connecting people: improving access to leisure and tourism assets and work opportunities, whilst widening the labour market for businesses. Connecting businesses: improving connections to collaborators, client and competitors, including those within the prime and enabling capabilities. Moving goods: supporting businesses to move freight and goods efficiently and across modes. Strategic Development Corridors relevant to the Peak District National Park are: Southern Pennines – Improving the strategic East-West, multimodal connectivity between the important economic centres, assets and ports within Liverpool City Region, Greater Manchester, Cheshire, Sheffield City Region, East Riding and Hull and Humber, as well as cross-border movements to the Midlands. West Coast - Sheffield City Region – Strengthening rail connectivity between the economic centres on the West Coast corridor including the advanced manufacturing clusters and assets in Cheshire East, Warrington, Cumbria, Lancashire, Greater Manchester and Sheffield City Region, with improved connectivity from the North in to Scotland and the Midlands.
Implications for the LPR	At the regional level, support improvements to accessible and sustainable travel provision. Support improvements transport infrastructure, the landscape, the environment, and climate change mitigation.

Transport Decarbonisation Strategy – Transport for the North, 2021	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	To 2050
Overview	A pathway to near zero emissions by 2045. A focus on understanding, measuring and reducing the emissions from surface transport in the North.
Key messages/ objectives	A zero-carbon transport network must be at the heart of public policy making and investment decisions. To significantly reduce road emissions of which around 70% of road transport emissions in the North originating from trips on the Major and Strategic Road Networks. The ambitions of the Plan are: A 56% reduction in emissions from 2018 to 2030 by supporting a change in attitudes – moving towards a greater use of public transport, cycling and walking. A 96% reduction in emissions from 2018 to 2040 – increasing the number of zero-emissions vehicles in the vehicle fleet. A close to zero date of 2045 for carbon emissions from surface transport in the North. A total carbon budget of approximately 290 mega-tonnes of CO_2 from 2018 to 2050.

Implications for the LPR	Support reductions in transport emissions to meet near net zero by 2045 in car bore journeys and a decarbonised rail network. Support greater use of public transport, cycling and walking.

The future of rural mobility – Midlands Connect, 2022	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	To 2050
Overview	To improve rural mobility, Midlands Connect have developed a toolkit and the concept of rural mobility hubs, which bring together a number of services in one place.
Key messages/ objectives	Rural areas suffer from poorer access to services via public transport, a lower concentration of social mobility 'hotspots' compared to the UK average, and worse productivity in terms of economic contributions per job. Midlands Connect are committed to supporting more electric vehicles in rural areas and to help authorities identify where public charging points should be installed. They have also identified potential sites for alternative fuelling stations across the midland, to be used by logistics companies travelling to, through and from rural areas.
Implications for the LPR	Support measures to reduce in transport emissions to meet near net zero by 2045 in car and freight journeys.

Fairer, greener, stronger: A strategic transport plan for the Midlands – Midlands Connect, 2022	
Type of document	Guidance
Timescale	To 2050
Overview	To create a fairer, greener and stronger Midlands. Three main priorities to support road, rail, and technology and innovation.
Key messages/ objectives	Fairer: improving access to jobs, education and opportunities to level up social mobility and quality of life outcomes across the Midlands. Greener: making investments that encourage behaviour change, promote public transport use and encourage the take up on new technologies such as electric vehicles and alternative fuels to reduce emissions. Stronger: increasing productivity and economic output by making it easier for businesses to trade, access suppliers and employees, and empowering local people to access jobs, education and healthcare services.
Implications for the LPR	Support fair access to education, jobs and services. Support measures to promote public transport, walking and cycling. Support an increase in productivity and economic output that is aligns with National Park purposes and duty.

Economy

D2N2 – Recovery and Growth Strategy, 2020	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	-
Overview	Guiding principle 1: Low carbon growth – low carbon leadership, enabling key low carbon sites, decarbonising growth. Guiding principle 2: Productivity – employment and skills, business growth, innovation. Guiding principle 3: Connectivity and inclusion - inclusion, integrated infrastructure, place shaping
Key messages/ objectives	Support a greening of the economy and transport systems. Support training and provision of highly skilled and well paid jobs. Including reskilling and upskilling the workforce. Support low carbon house building and tackling fuel poverty. Support an increase in productivity, growth and wages. Support improvements in digital, technology, and innovation. Attract investment. Support rural communities. Support environmental and health improvements.
Implications for the LPR	Deliver an economy that seeks to decarbonise and move to low carbon operations. Support businesses that provide local jobs and training. Support businesses that are inclusive and in locations that are accessible.

Strategic economic plan 2020-2040, Sheffield City Region, 2020	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	To 2050
Overview	Vision: The Sheffield City Region MCA will grow an economy that works for everyone. We will develop inclusive and sustainable approaches that build on our innovation strengths and embrace the UK's 4th Industrial Revolution to contribute more to UK prosperity and enhance quality of life for all.
Key messages/ objectives	A focus on growth, inclusion and sustainability towards a prosperous, inclusive and zero carbon future. Aims to: • be a net contributor to the national economy, • have a healthier population with better opportunities, • a high-quality natural environment, • a leader in technology, innovation and research, • have vibrant town centres • reach net zero emissions by 2040
Implications for the LPR	Support business and opportunities that contributes to the National Park economy, thriving and sustainable communities, and a high quality landscape.

Growth Strategy for High Peak, 2017	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	To 2032
Overview	Four key ambitions:

	- a vision that respects the high quality and valued natural environment, - a plan that will drive growth in business activities - facilitate housing delivery - enhance the visitor economy to deliver economic, social and environmental benefits Key growth priorities: reinforcing identity, growing enterprise culture, delivering quality housing, enhancing visitor experience.
Key messages/ objectives	Key objectives are: Attract investment Planned and sustained growth that respects the high quality natural environment Targeted accelerated development and growth Work with partners to address challenges in a joined up approach Celebrate High Peak's distinct identity
Implications for the LPR	Support business and opportunities that contribute to the National Park economy, thriving and sustainable communities, and a high quality landscape.

Growth strategy for Staffordshire Moorlands, Staffordshire Moorlands District Council, 2018	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	To 2031
Overview	Vision: Staffordshire Moorlands aims to be an area with a vibrant and distinctive natural and built environment, which welcomes planned growth to create an independent and sustainable economy and offer a high quality of life to the residents, visitors and the business community in North Staffordshire.
Key messages/ objectives	Key priority sectors are: Housing delivery Business, employment growth and skills Visitor economy and town centres Health and well-being Connectivity Recognises and wants to work with the National Park Authority to build on the opportunities to grow the economy in the built and natural environment, including; attract more staying visitors, increase visitor spend and develop green infrastructure opportunities. Undertake an economic impact assessment by visitor activities and have a clear focused strategy on increasing numbers of high spending groups/individuals. Encouragement of physical activity and active travel throughout the District and across all age groups will improve health and well-being
Implications for LPR	Support rural businesses to thrive. Support the tourism industry to attract more staying visitors. Work with partners to develop green infrastructure opportunities.

Bakewell Employment Land and Retail Review, GL Hearn for PDNPA, 2016	
Type of document	Policy paper
Timescale	2014-2034
Overview	A review of the local economy, including the property market and retail provision.
Key messages/ objectives	Need for B use employment focusing on 'moving on' space and small industrial units. Safeguard existing employment land. Small requirement for offices long term.
Implications for the LPR	Support the retention of existing employment land and opportunities for 'moving on space' in sustainable and accessible locations within the National Park landscape.

Appendix 2: Baseline Characteristics, Trends and Key Issues

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Baseline information	**Trends**	**Key Issues (key characteristics significantly affected)**
Environment		
Landscape character	National Park covers 55,555sq miles and is covers 8 regional character areas; Dark Peak, Dark Peak Western Fringe, Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe, South West Peak, White Peak, Derwent Valley, Eastern Moors, Derbyshire Peak Fringes. The three main character areas are Dark Peak, the White Peak and the South West Peak. The Peak District National Park contains a wide variety of landscapes including broad open moorlands, more intimate enclosed farmlands and wooded valleys. These landscapes have been shaped by variations in geology and landform and the long settlement and use of these landscapes by people. Today's landscapes have a rich diversity of natural and cultural heritage and this diversity is enjoyed by local communities and visitors. The majority of the land in the Peak Park is privately owned. Large landowners; National Trust, Chatsworth and other Estates, and the Water Companies lease out farmland. The Natural Zone is an area that defines wilder and more sensitive landscape and habitat identified under Section 3 of the Wildlife and Countryside Amendment Act 1995. It is defined by: • a quality of 'wilderness' • relatively natural vegetation which is largely self-sown	The **Dark Peak** is an upland, gritstone landscape of open moorlands, reservoir valleys and in-bye pasture. Its unenclosed moorlands sit on peat and mineral soils and are consist of blanket bog, heathland, rocky edges and rough grassland. Most of the moorland is of international value for its habitats and species, especially upland birds, with designations covering almost half the Dark Peak. The blanket bog has a history of poor condition, but conservation work in recent years has started to reverse this. Livestock grazing is supported on moorland edges and in-bye on wet rushy or tussocky grassland as well as on more improved grassland lower in the valleys. These fields provide feeding and nesting areas for wading birds like curlew and lapwing. Internationally important populations of grassland fungi are supported on some unimproved pastures. Several major Dark Peak reservoir valleys provide drinking water to the surrounding urban populations, such as Sheffield and Nottingham. These valleys are surrounded by large conifer plantations, but their smaller cloughs and valleys with fast-flowing streams have remnants of ancient oak and other broadleaved woodland. The Dark Peak has been of importance to people for thousands of years and evidence of this exists today. From Stone Age remains beneath blanket bog to Bronze Age stone circles, Medieval settlements and	The estate lands and protected landscape are highly vulnerable to climate change. Heavy rainfall and extreme drought could have a significant impact on managed estate lands and the wider National Park landscape. Low pastoral landscapes are highly vulnerable to climate change due to economic and political pressures. Agricultural intensification has affected the character of many farmsteads with larger buildings erected to facilitate larger farms. Farmland is under pressure to be turned from grazing to arable land and with ploughing comes a loss of flower rich grasslands and meadows and more fodder crops. Slope and valleys with woodlands are highly vulnerable to climate change. They have poor levels of biodiversity and a high number of non-native species. An increase in extreme events, higher rainfall and temperatures could impact the already low biodiversity. Significant intervention for

	• few obvious signs of human influence such as field boundaries • 'open country' which has particular importance for certain types of recreation associated with adventure and contact with nature • high wildlife value • natural beauty.	field enclosures and the industrial remains of coal mining, millstones production and lead smelting. Several large historic houses have associated parkland and wood pasture, which are important for large old specimen and veteran trees. The Dark Peak's location in between several large urban populations means a high number of visitors come to visit iconic stately homes, walk in open access areas and climb the renowned edges. The **White Peak** is a raised, undulating limestone plateau incised by steep sided dales. It has a strong identity, which has been largely created by the effect of the limestone geology on landform, natural and man-made features. The area's dales are of international wildlife value due to their flower-rich grassland, ancient ash woodlands, and clean rivers that supporting various fish, invertebrates and birds. However, only 6% of the White Peak is designated for wildlife, compared to 45% of the Dark Peak. These diverse and special habitats are often small, linear, fragmented and in variable condition. There is a rich human history in the White Peak, with centuries of farming and industry creating a higher density of settlements compared to the rest of the Peak District. Characteristic dry stone walls, farmsteads, scattered field barns, lead rakes, dew ponds and ridge and furrow tell the story of how people have interacted with this limestone landscape for generations. The plateau is rich in archaeology, which ranges from prehistoric sites to mineral workings and the more recent quarries. The pattern of drystone walls	maintenance, restoration and tree planting would be required for this feature to be resilient to climate change. High open moorland and edges are highly vulnerable to climate change. Particularly when in degraded condition as much of it is within the Peak District. The habitats of the National Park vary from moderately vulnerable to highly vulnerable to climate change, with blanket bog being very highly vulnerable to climate change. Particularly when in degraded condition as much of it is within the Peak District.

is unique and reflects different periods of enclosure. In total, the White Peak has an impressive 217 scheduled monuments, 803 listed buildings, 46 conservation areas and over 6,300 non-designated heritage assets.

Around 89% of the White Peak is a farmed landscape and 99% of this is grassland, predominantly used to support livestock, with more intensively managed dairy farms on the plateau. The area is recognised as being of national importance in providing public goods relating to wildlife, geology, cultural heritage and recreation. It is also recognised for its importance in providing clean water and regulating the climate.

The **South West Peak** is a crossroads where upland meets lowland creating spectacular gritstone edges, and where north meets south and east meets west. It is scenically and distinctly diverse. This upland landscape has open moorland at its core that is dominated by blanket bog and heathland, often enclosed into large parcels. At the fringes, the land falls away to gentle slopes, dissected by steep wooded cloughs. At lower elevations, fast-flowing streams open out to form wider river valleys characterised by permanent grassland with rushy pasture, species-rich hay meadows and improved productive farmland. This traditional working landscape has been created by generations of farming and is dominated by livestock farming. The fields are small or medium and mostly bounded by drystone gritstone walls, although there are some hedgerows lower down the slopes. The settlement pattern is dispersed across the landscape with small settlements, traditional farmsteads and isolated field barns predominantly built of local stone

		reflecting the geology, history and local building traditions.	
		There is a strong sense of place due to the area's nationally important historic landscapes and cultural heritage, which ranges from prehistory to the modern day, with features particularly from the medieval period.	
		13% of the South West Peak is designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The area supports internationally important mosaics of habitats, which in turn host species such as merlin, curlew, lapwing and skylark.	
		Where the peaty moorland soils are in good condition, they store significant amounts of carbon and water, with wide-reaching benefits for water quality, climate regulation and wildlife. The area is also important for water supply: eight rivers have their sources in the South West Peak's uplands, with several running into reservoirs that supply water locally and to nearby towns and cities.	
		Though less well visited than some other areas of the Peak District, the South West Peak is important for recreation and tourism due to its open access areas, wide-ranging views and network of footpaths and country lanes. Iconic features such as The Roaches attract visitors from further afield, but visitors and locals alike appreciate the tranquillity gained from quiet enjoyment of this relatively undiscovered area.	
Biodiversity	More than a third of the national park (35%) is designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) where important plants, wildlife and	Species in the PDNP have seen mixed fortunes in recent years. Several species have increased, been found or rediscovered, but a number of species have declined or become locally extinct. This mix of fortunes	Sites managed by conservation partnerships and/or organisations are a key driver to sympathetic

geological formations should be conserved. Most are privately-owned though often publicly-accessible.

The PDNP supports many bird species, many of which are of local, national or international importance. In particular, those included in the designation of the SPA (golden plover, merlin and short-eared owl) are of international importance for their breeding populations. Additionally, 28 PDNP species are classed as a priority under the NERC Act 2006.

Natura 2000 sites account for 33% of the Park covering 47,022 ha.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) cover 35% (50,000 ha).

Dovedale National Nature Reserve accounts for 0.25% (356 ha).

Environmentally Sensitive Areas cover 74,788ha.

See Water and Flood Risk for nutrient neutrality.

is reflected nationally, although the overall picture for the UK is a decline in both abundance and distribution of species. The wide range of habitats in the PDNP support different assemblages of species, which are closely associated with the condition of habitats.

Birds

There is a lack of comprehensive, PDNP-wide data on population trends of woodland birds. However, national populations of woodland specialist birds were 46% lower in 2017 than in 1970, with many of the most severe declines being in migratory species.

Some birds of prey in the PDNP's Dark and South West Peak moorlands are thought to have increased in number since 1990 . Despite this, many bird of prey species still have populations consistently lower than the carrying capacity of the habitats. Bird of prey numbers are less well studied in the PDNP's White Peak.

The PDNP has notable populations of peregrine falcon, goshawk and short-eared owl. The number of breeding pairs of these birds of prey species, plus merlin and hen harrier were being monitored across the Dark Peak and South West Peak as part of the PDNP Bird of Prey Initiative but this has now ended as there was not sufficient meaningful change occurring due to their continued persecution. Local raptor workers do however still monitor these Birds of Prey. The numbers remain below the agreed targets, which are based on the levels present in the late 1990s, when the SPA was designated.

land management and improved habitats.

A reduction in air pollution across the PDNP has had a very positive effect on a variety of mosses, liverworts and lichens and there are 39 lichen species new to Derbyshire have been found within the PDNP.

Wildlife may be disturbed in areas the public have access. Species that nest or roost on the ground are particularly vulnerable to human activity.

Changes to temperatures and rainfall and the increase in the number of extreme weather events predicted from climate change will have a negative impact on wildlife and their habitats across the PDNP.

To create resilience and build on existing resilience to climate change, habitats need to be bigger, of better quality to support fauna and flora, and be more joined up; building on the Lawton principles (Making space for nature, 2010). The PDNPA One Plan for Nature will be a key driver in delivering the Lawton principles in partnership with the constituent

		Large scale surveys of waders, especially in the South West Peak, have been carried out and a number of 'wader hotspots' have been identified across the National Park.	authorities that are leading on Nature Recovery Strategies in their counties.
		In 2016, the PDNPA reported on the presence of five wader species. Golden plover and curlew were noted as 'stable or improving' and lapwing, dunlin and snipe as 'decline probable'. Redshank, are on the verge of or may now have been lost from the Peak District as a breeding species.	
		Curlew and lapwing are both priority species, with snipe being a local priority. Curlew breed in most open habitats in the PDNP, including moorland and upland pasture. Lapwing is associated with upland hill farming, nesting in a variety of open habitats. Snipe are highly dependent on rush pastures and rough ground. Management of habitats in providing the right conditions for waders is key.	
		On the Stanage North Lees estate, breeding birds surveys of the woodlands are carried out annually. Most species show relative stability in populations or are increasing. Through targeted management and installation of nest boxes, pied flycatcher populations have increased each year since 2016, bucking the national trend of 43% decline. In 2019, 120 pied flycatcher chicks fledged from 25 boxes.	
		For moorland birds where targeted conservation and restoration work is occurring, many species can remain stable or increasing. The South Pennine Moors SPA is designated for its nationally important population of golden plover which has increased threefold where blanket bog have been rewetted and dunlin numbers	

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have doubled per square kilometre, but up to threefold in rewetted areas.

The South Pennine Moors SPA holds a significant proportion of the English population of Twite, and is estimated to have declined by 80% between 1990 and 2000. The main cause of decline is likely to be the loss of hay meadows although there are also likely other significant factors affecting Twite, not yet fully understood.

On the Eastern Moors estate, numbers of whinchat have increased from 25 to 60 pairs between 2010 and 2015. Similarly, ring ouzel increased from 4 to 7-8 pairs on the Burbage Moors between 2010 and 2015.. On the Stanage North Lees estate, numbers of ring ouzel appear stable thanks to close working between the PDNP Authority and the British Mountaineering Council to locate territories and nests and put up signs to alert rock climbers to their presence.

Black grouse were lost from the Peak District as a breeding bird in 1998, despite conservation efforts. They were re-introduced in 2003 and some breeding was recorded, but all birds have since dispersed, with the last record being in 2013. The reasons for loss are attributed to habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation of the habitat mosaic, but climate change may also be a factor.

Mammals

		The PDNP lost pine marten, red squirrel and dormouse during the 20th century and we have seen a decline in other mammals such as hedgehogs.	
		Dormice have subsequently been reintroduced in two locations and there have been recent sightings of pine marten, likely to be recolonising from reintroduction programmes such as that by the Vincent Wildlife Trust in Wales.	
		Mountain hares are native to the Highlands of Scotland, but were introduced to the Peak District in the 19th century. This remains the only English population. Mountain hare has been lost from some of the smaller, more isolated areas of moorland, such as those in the South West Peak and Eyam Moor in the Dark Peak, but the species seems to be relatively stable in its stronghold between Derwent Edge and Outer Edge in the Dark Peak.	
		Water voles losses in the PDNP have been in line with the significant national decline and water voles have been lost from many watercourses. However, significant upland populations have been discovered on the Peak District moorlands, which are thought to be thriving due to the lack of mink in these habitats.	
		Otter have been recorded since 1992 in the Dove and Derwent catchments and on the Wye-Derwent since 1998. However, recent sightings and work in the nearby city of Sheffield suggest that they are slowly recolonising the PDNP, particularly in the Derbyshire Derwent catchment.	
		The main deer species in the PDNP is red deer. There is a herd on the Eastern Moors, which is increasing in	

population along with red deer populations in the South West Peak. Fallow deer remain relatively restricted and roe deer are present, affecting tree establishment. The recently introduced non-native Reeve's muntjac deer has been sighted in the area. As there are no natural predators of deer in the PDNP, deer numbers can cause significant problems when carrying out woodland restoration or creation works.

Invertebrates

There is no PDNP-wide comprehensive data on invertebrates, but the PDNP is likely to have also seen declines. However, several new invertebrate species have also been recorded in the PDNP in recent years, including slender groundhopper, logjammer hoverfly and upland summer mayfly, which is the most southerly record for this species.

White-clawed crayfish (a protected species) can be found in only a few remaining natural sites in the PNDP. The cause of decline is predominantly due to the introduction of the invasive non-native American signal crayfish.The PDNP is home to some crayfish ark sites, which are sites where native crayfish are safe from signal crayfish.

Bees and Butterflies

Bilberry bumblebees are associated with upland areas above 300m in altitude and Peak District is one of their last strongholds however, numbers may decline further due to climate change.

Several butterfly species have colonised the PDNP in recent decades, including speckled wood, ringlet,

comma, purple hairstreak, small skipper and most recently Essex skipper. The PDNP also has its own race of northern brown argus. However, wall and white-letter hairstreak have declined, and grayling, high brown fritillary, pearl-bordered fritillary and small pearl-bordered fritillary have all gone extinct locally. Several butterfly species that occur in the PDNP are on the priority species list, including small heath and white-letter hairstreak.

Reptiles

Of the six UK native terrestrial reptiles, five can be found in the PDNP. Five species of amphibian can also be found in the PDNP, including all three native species of newt.

The Eastern Moors area is a stronghold for adders (but are absent from the rest of the national park), with one of the most important concentrations in the English uplands. Populations have declined in many parts of the UK, but land management targeted at the species has meant the adder is doing well in the Eastern Moors area of the PDNP, with over 400 recorded in 2017.

Great crested newts have seen dramatic declines over the last 60 years. The dewponds in the White Peak now hold nationally important populations and cluster populations.

Flora and fungi

Several species of sphagnum moss can be found in the PDNP, crucial to the blanket bog of the PDNP. Many large areas of sphagnum moss and other mosses were lost from the moorland due to acid rain

| | | caused by surrounding industry, burning, and the added pressure of drainage of the bogs, but the amount of sphagnum moss in the PDNP is increasing due to restoration of blanket bog

The PDNP has **1,040ha** of waxcap grassland, including internationally important sites for grassland fungi assemblages. One site at the National Trust's Longshaw estate is amongst the highest in value in England. The Red Data Book pink waxcap is found in the PDNP, along with other rare species such as butter waxcap, limestone waxcap and date waxcap. Over 40 species of waxcap fungi have been recorded in the PDNP through targeted grassland surveys.

Data for higher plants in the PDNP reveals a mixed picture. Several new species and new sites for these species have been found in the PDNP, some likely due to improving habitat conditions and some due to additional searching. However, 26 species of plant are thought to have become extinct in the PDNP in the last two centuries, including eight moorland species and five wet grassland species. 53 species are known to be declining. These figures do not include relatively common species such as common knapweed and ox-eye daisy, which are also known to be declining | |
| Geology | The Peak District National Park mostly lies within three National Character Areas; the Dark Peak, the White Peak and the South West Peak, each with distinctive characteristics. The underlying geology. This is predominantly Carboniferous Limestone in the White Peak and Derbyshire Gritstone in the Dark Peak and gritstone edges at the fringes of the national park. | Permanent alterations to the weather may contribute to changes to the underlying geology. | The PDNPA has a reduction policy in place so that over time the number of active quarries will reduce as their reserves or their planning permissions run out.

However, policy may support some new quarry activity where is |

	The Dark Peak is an upland, gritstone landscape of open moorlands, reservoir valleys and in-bye pasture. The White Peak is a raised, undulating limestone plateau incised by steep sided dales. It has a strong identity, which has been largely created by the effect of the limestone geology on landform, natural and man-made features. The South West Peak is a crossroads where upland meets lowland creating spectacular gritstone edges.		it of national importance and of a limited scale.
Historic Environment	Only 5% of PDNP's cultural heritage assets are designated. This means that 95% of assets are 'non-designated' and have no statutory protection. In 2019 there were 37 Grade I and 97 Grade II* buildings/structures, and 2009 Grade II buildings/structures in the National Park. This equates to almost 3000 individual buildings and structures (sometimes several are covered by a single listing). There are 473 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the national park. There are four Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. These are Chatsworth Park, Haddon Hall, Lyme Park and Thornbridge Hall. None are considered to be at risk. Building layout, materials, street formation and the relationship of settlement to the surrounding landscape tell us a lot about the past. There are 109 Conservation Areas, of which 19 have an up-to-date Conservation Area Appraisal, 80 have Conservation	Heritage and built conservation policies perform well judged against applications that are given permission 'contrary to policy' or that 'raise significant policy issues', since these are within acceptable thresholds. There are just a few applications each year that give cause for concern. Only a handful of parishes have adopted Neighbourhood Plans (Bradwell, Leekfrith, Chapel, Dore, and Holme). They designate important local green spaces and have some site specific policies, but no local lists. Farmsteads in the White Peak have the highest levels of survival (87%) and the lowest % of farmsteads completely lost from the landscape since c1900 (3%). In the SWP, 83% of farmsteads have survived, while the Dark Peak has 79% of farmsteads surviving, and a higher level of complete loss of farmsteads (11%). It has become apparent we are losing dry stone walls as a result of changes in farming practices and this is	Need to balance the need to support thriving and sustainable communities through the provision of new housing and infrastructure with conserving and enhancing the historic environment. The loss of dry stone walls as a result of changes to agricultural funding and farming practices is a threat to the historic character of the lowland areas of the national park. Threat of changes to Permitted Development Rights has an impact on the historic landscape of the national park. For example, to allow conversion of existing barns to residential use. This will put pressure on the landscape to accept more agricultural buildings

Area Appraisal that requires reviewing, and 6 do not have a Conservation Area Appraisal.

There are 14,599 Sites of archaeological interest (monuments) held on our internal historic environment register, not including thousands of features that have been recorded by archaeological surveys that cover around 60% of the national park.

The landscape is rich in prehistoric monuments, grassy dales, open moorland and historic field patterns created by agriculture, relics of past industry including quarries, mills and mining, and trade and transport routes. The park's most famous monuments and buildings include the Bronze Age Nine Ladies stone circle, the 11th century Peveril Castle, and the stately houses and parkland of Chatsworth, Haddon Hall and Lyme Park.

There are a number of landowners that are the stewards for large areas of the Peak District, including water companies and the National Trust. The National Trust keep a record of all their sites on their interactive database (National Trust's Heritage Records Online).

Some field boundaries are medieval in origin, but most field patterns that exist today, date back to 250 to 150 years with 'ruler-straight' walls from when many of the regions commons were enclosed.

The PDNPA Landscape Strategy (2022) absorbed the PNDPA Cultural Strategy and sets out the key characteristics that reflect the special qualities of the national park, including cultural heritage.

set to continue. We have no data on this yet but should have a clearer idea of the scale of the loss later in 2023.

The need to adapt and mitigate to climate change has led to planning applications for alterations to designated and non-designated heritage assets that seek to introduce low carbon or carbon neutral technologies.

The approach to farming and land management is changing how land and buildings associated with farming and land management are used. Whole Estate Plans (WEP) are a mechanism for owners of large estates to manage change in a sustainable way. Chatsworth and the National Trust are both large land owners that are proposing to use WEPs.

to be built in response to the changes in PD.

Over time, people are being encouraged to adapt their properties so that they are resilient to climate change. It is important that measures introduced are necessary and compatible with each other so that they do not cause harm to the historic fabric of buildings. Listed buildings are exempt from such changes to protect their significance but this does not prevent owners from wanting to 'secure' their future and contribute to Net Zero.

Changes in weather patterns due to climate change may erode features/buildings/monuments of historic and archaeological importance.

The Local Plan needs to ensure there is a positive strategy for the historic environment and consider heritage as an asset. There is a need to balance the growth potential of the area with the need to protect and conserve the Borough's historic environment. This needs to be achieved through recognising the value heritage (both designated and non-

| | | designated) brings to the local economy and community.

The use of WEPs |
|---|---|---|
| Climate change | The National Park's location and altitude of between 100m and 623m above sea level dictates the climate. This means there is higher rainfall, lower temperature and lower sunshine hours overall than the average for England and Wales.

Climate: average rainfall 1025mm a year (Eng/Wales av. 985mm), sunshine 3.9 hours a day (Eng/Wales | The national park experiences wildfires. It is difficult to say whether these have increased in number as not all fires are recorded, neither are the reasons for why they occur always recorded, and there are large variables each year. A longer recording period is required before any clear conclusions can be made however, fires did peak in 2020 during COVID.

The following data is for moorland fires only and for those that are "a fire that is burning strongly and out of | Climate change is the greatest long-term threat to our upland landscapes. It has the potential to change the features that make up the National Park's natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. Climate change will modify the Peak District National Park's special qualities and alter the opportunities for the public to |

av. 4.3), average temperature 10.3ºC (Eng/Wales 10.3ºC).

control on an area of grass or bushes in the countryside (Cambridge University, 2017).

2010	64
2011	48
2012	18
2013	33
2014	17
2015	33
2016	17
2017	18
2018	51
2019	22
2020	40
2021	21
2022	32

The extent of the fires can be aggravated by extreme temperatures, lack of rainfall, and degraded habitats, which allows fires to spread quickly and cause more damage.

The condition of buried soils and archaeological remains is difficult to ascertain, as there are many that are still to be discovered; however there are factors known that help highlight areas at greatest risk.

The survival of archaeological remains and deposits is dependent on the environment into which it was originally buried. It has been found that certain materials are better preserved in acidic environments while others are better preserved in alkaline environments.

In the Dark and South West Peak for example, peat bogs are a very important due to their value in preserving buried archaeology. This is because

enjoy them. It will alter the benefits the Peak District National Park provides as it will impact on farming, tourism and the economy.

There will be more frequent moorland fires due to drier summers and periods of drought. And the impacts will be more severe in degraded habitats (such as heather dominated, dry blanket bog). Restoration and creation of habitats is key to minimising the impacts of fire.

This risk may be exacerbated by people having bbqs and fires in open countryside.

To co-ordinate fire fighting resources, there is a group known as the Fire Operations Group, (FOG) is made up of Fire Service officers and those actively involved in fire-fighting including gamekeepers, National Park Rangers, National Trust wardens, water companies and a local helicopter company.

Pressure to build on land that may flood, historical flood land or clay soils that retain water may disturb waterlogged archaeology and create new environments that

		numerous materials survive better in anoxic environments i.e. those without oxygen. The waterlogged nature of these bogs means that the majority of soil microorganisms along with fungi are not able to operate as decomposers. Unfortunately, PDNP peat bogs are generally in an extremely poor condition with a low or erratic water table (see assessment of 'Blanket Bog') which means it is likely that some items have already been lost or degraded. Previous human drainage of bogs and other soils across the PDNP will have already degraded or destroyed buried soils and some archaeological deposits. In addition, ploughing, development and other farming practices are very likely to have affected the condition of these features.	could lead to their degradation and loss if not managed properly.
Air quality	Air quality in the UK has significantly improved in recent decades, with levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) – the most harmful pollutant to human health – falling by 10% and NO2 by 45% since 2010 (Taken from the following article: £6 million to improve air quality in local communities - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)) Levels of ammonia have steadily dropped by 14% since 1980 but remained stable between 2008-2013. Further reductions occurred until between 2013-2017 when they increased by 7%. A 5% decreased followed between 2017-2020, and then an increase in 2021 of 2%. The increases are largely a result of agriculture practices and herd sizes (taken from the following article: Emissions of air pollutants in the UK – Ammonia (NH3) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk))	For the major emissions types (carbon dioxide as C, methane and nitrous oxide) we see that carbon accounts for half (50%) of the Peak District greenhouse gas emissions, the majority of which (62%) comes from road transport. However, 37% of greenhouse gas emissions comes from methane, of which 81% comes from farming and agriculture. Within the Peak District National Park boundary there is only one point source of major emissions. This is the cement works in the Hope Valley and accounts for 266,179 tonnes of carbon Dioxide as C emissions. This accounts for nearly three quarters (73%) of Carbon Dioxide as C emissions in the Peak District National Park. Excluding point sources, by far the largest CO2 emissions comes from road transport.	The continued growth in traffic across the National Park will increase carbon emissions. The cement works in the Hope Valley is expected to close during the life time of the local plan or shortly after, which will significantly reduce the amount of carbon dioxide emissions in the national park. Methane and ammonia emissions could increase if farming practices intensify.

		Methane emissions are predominantly from the White Peak and parts of the South West Peak. Nitrous oxide emissions are also highest from the agricultural sector (84% of all NO2 emissions) in the Peak District.	
Noise and light pollution	The most tranquil areas of the Park are in the open moorland, away from settlements, crowded honeypots and roads. Compared to the surrounding area the Peak District is an oasis of tranquillity. The dark skies of the Peak District are an oasis within Northern England. However, compared to other rural areas, the Peak District could do much better. Light pollution is a generic term referring to artificial light that shines where it is neither wanted nor needed. In broad terms, there are three types of light pollution: Skyglow - the pink or orange glow we see for miles around towns and cities, spreading deep into the countryside, caused by a scattering of artificial light by airborne dust and water droplets), **G**lare -the uncomfortable brightness of a light source, **Light intrusion -** light spilling beyond the boundary of the property on which a light is located, sometimes shining through windows and curtains. The Peak District has no major roads due to its designation as a protected landscape in 1951. The A628 and the A6 do have a significant impact in road noise. The latter much more likely to affect residents of the Peak District. There is a major railway through	The darkest skies in the Peak District are where the least populated areas are, particularly around moorland. Bakewell, Castleton and the larger settlements can clearly be seen on a map depicting light pollution. Regionally the Peak District is an oasis of dark skies, but nationally the picture isn't quite as good. Although the Peak District performs better than the national average for dark skies, it could perform better. There has been an increase in cross-park traffic, which will have resulted in an increase in noise pollution. The introduction of a passing loop on the Hope Valley train line will result in some localised increases in noise pollution as freight trains pull off the line to allow passenger trains to go past but then need to regain their speed once back on the line. There is noise disturbance from quarry activity, from blasting and freight movement.	Improvements to Hope Valley train line should free up capacity on the route overall, with the potential for additional passenger trains and noise as a result. Extensions to villages into the open countryside will result in light pollution creep. Pressure to convert barns to residential dwellings in the open countryside could result in an increase in light pollution. The noise disturbance from quarrying should reduce over time as permissions expire. Although, existing policy position allows for the development of small scale building stone sites in the National Park where a demonstrable need exists that cannot be met from existing permissions, and where the stone will be used in the National Park and the impacts on amenity and the environment can be mitigated.

	the Hope Valley, which will cause some noise disturbance. The noise from exploitation of stone and mineral resources, especially limestone and gritstone, has occurred in the Peak District landscape since prehistoric times.		
Social			
Population	In 2011 census recorded that the National Park's resident population was 37,905, had an ageing population and that less than 1% are from ethnic minority groups. The Annual Monitoring Report (2006/07) estimated that between 2001 and 2026 the likely scenario was that the population of the Park would fall by around 6%; the working age population would fall by around 29%; and the population aged 60 years would rise by around 47%.	The 2021 census ONS data for the national park records it as having 35,901 residents that make up 16,200 households. There is a population bulge between 50-80 years old, which was expected of an ageing population. The national park remains less ethnically diverse than other areas. The Census recorded economic activity as: employed 38.8%, self-employed 16%, unemployed 1.6%, economically inactive (retired) 33.1%. economically inactive (other reasons: disabled, student, long term sick, looking after family or home) 10.3%. National park residents were more likely to work mainly at or from home than those elsewhere.	The impact of Covid has yet to be realised but anecdotally there has been a significant change in shopping behaviour and an increase in online shopping which will have an impact on services. Rural isolation, market conditions and small populations may result in the loss of vital services that keep village communities alive. Decline and ageing of the National Park's population will also affect the demographic make up of communities in certain areas.
Housing	According to the Census, 2021, in the PDNP, 51.3% of people own their home outright, 15.2% rent privately and 9.9% rent from a Local Housing Authority or other registered provider.). No data on second and holiday homes has been released yet.	The delivery of open market housing consistently outstrips additional affordable housing but most is delivered through conversions. Between 2006/7 and 2018/19 competitions totalled: 383 open market dwellings, 265 holiday homes, 216	Cost of housing is a big issue for local people, in that house prices are out of reach for many of those living in the national park. Under-delivery of affordable housing remains a threat if

The types of housing are as follows:

- Living in a caravan or similar temporary accommodation: 0.2%
- Detached property: 45.7%
- Semi-detached property: 29.3%
- Terrace: 17.9%
- Flat/tenement: 3.9%
- Converted building (church etc): 1.4%
- In a commercial property (e.g hotel/over a shop): 0.9%
- Converted/shared house/bedsit: 0.8%

Core Strategy indicative housing figures for the plan period 2006/2026 were:

- White Peak and Derwent Valley: 1015
- South West Peak: 160
- Dar Peak and Eastern Moors: 110

Total: 1285

Between 2006/07 and 2018/19 there were 997 housing completions giving an average of 77 dwellings per year.

The most productive years for both commitments and completions were 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2008/09 with an average of 562 per annum. This was just before the economic crash in 2008, from which the numbers of commitments and completions has not recovered, averaging around 321 per annum between 2009/10 and 2018/19.

local needs affordable homes, 45 agricultural workers dwellings.

Since the Core Strategy was adopted in 2011, the levels of grant available for social housing has reduced markedly, though there are once again encouraging signs. The reduction in grant availability overall has inhibited delivery by Housing Associations. Where it does still occur, it has often relied on heavy subsidy from Derbyshire Dales District Council as the constituent housing authority with the largest numbers of their residents living inside the national park. However, the two housing authorities with the next largest populations in the National Park (High Peak and Staffordshire Moorlands) have not been able to provide such support, so social housing delivery in these parts of the national park has been limited.

The mix of all types of houses added to the housing stock has not put downward pressure on house prices, or put any significant dent in the figures of unmet housing need in the national park.

The number of holiday homes is of concern to residents of the national park.

government funding does not improve.

The threat of existing houses becoming holiday homes continues without government intervention.

In addition to the potential impact on thriving and sustainable communities, it removes rental properties from the market.

Access to services	Gains and losses of community facilities are recorded as follows:	Overall, use of public transport in the PDNP has declined, although railway usage has increased.	Policy will need to take into account the ability to access services, whether they are actually in the settlement or brought to it via mobile services, or by transport options taking people to the services.
		Use of the cross-Park Hope Valley line has increased significantly, with numbers up by 63% between 2008/09 and 2018/19. Of the five railway stations located within the PDNP (all on the Hope Valley line), all but one saw increased passenger numbers compared to 2017/18: Bamford by 9.1%, Edale by 5.1%, Hathersage by 14.3% and Hope by 2.5%. Only Grindleford saw a reduction of -6.5%.	Policy will need to support the retention of services to fulfil the Authority's commitment to thriving and sustainable communities.

Amenity	2010 (number)	2020 (number)	Gain	Loss
Convenience shop	34	28		6
Post Office (inc visiting)	33	28		5
Primary School	43	39		4
Community Hall	50	54	4	
Playground/Playing field	42	48	6	
Industrial units	15	18	3	
Distance to nearest GP	1.5 miles (av)	1.8 miles (av)		
Within 1 mile of A or B road	62	62		
Good public transport service	44	45	1	
Public House	54	54		
Post box	63	63		
Church	60	60		

The largest service loss has been convenience stores, post offices and primary schools. Parish surveys note a positive trend of locating post office services within community buildings. Anecdotally, whilst the number of churches has stayed the same, congregations have become smaller and this has prompted a reduction in services as churches group together.

The distance to the nearest G.P practise has increased from an average of 1.5 miles to 1.8 miles.

A new supermarket has been built and is now well established in Bakewell.

The number of subsidised bus services serving the Peak District National Park has steadily declined in recent years, with most public transport authorities withdrawing some publicly subsidised bus services as a result of austerity and declining local authority funding.

Derbyshire County Council is the main local authority provider of PDNP bus services and helps support an important core network, although there has been an overall reduction in services – particularly on evenings, weekends and bank holidays. In recent years, scheduled bus services in the Staffordshire area of the National Park have greatly reduced, with demand responsive services filling the gap. Cheshire East Council made the largest withdrawal of funding, no longer providing any subsidised bus services to areas within the Peak District National Park. West Yorkshire Combined Authority still subsidises some services to Holme Village and South Yorkshire Combined Authority provides scheduled services to PDNP villages such as Low Bradfield and Langsett, although these vary in availability. Greater Manchester Combined Authority still provides some bus services,

		but these are limited and the withdrawal of others has severely impacted some areas.	
Health	Levels of radon are relatively high within the Peak District. Half the Park's parishes need full radon precautions, and a further fifth need secondary radon precautions to be incorporated into the design of new dwellings.

Derbyshire Dale District Council, where the majority of the national park population live are rated as 237 out of 317 authorities based on the health of population (1 being most deprived).

The 2021 Census, recorded the health of residents of the national park as: very bad health 0.7%, bad health 2.6%, fair health 10.%, good health 31.7%, and very good health 54.7%. The number of people who reported that they were in "very good" health was higher in every national park than it was elsewhere in England (47.5%) and Wales (46.5%).

Access to nature/ green infrastructure

The Peak District has 202 square miles (524 km²) of access land, 1,867 miles (3,005 km) of public rights of way for walking, cycling and horse-riding, 58 miles (93 km) of dedicated off-road cycling trails based on former railway lines such as the High Peak and Tissington Trails.

It has national and local long distance trails for walking, cycling and horse riding – including the | The National Park Management Plan 'Communities Topic Paper' research for the National Park Management Plan (2023-2028) (residents' surveys and workshops) highlighted the following health and well-being issues:

- Risk of flooding
- Lack of affordable housing
- Size and type of housing needed within the community
- Loss of community services
- Broadband connectivity issues
- Impact of tourism
- Ageing population

The PDNPA 2019 Residents Survey found that 79% of residents said the PDNP was definitely a good place to live and a further 19% said it was a good place to live to some extent. Reasons given typically focused on the beautiful area and varied scenery, countryside and views.

In a recent Parish Council survey, 27% of responses outlined that they did not have enough publicly accessible greenspaces. | The effects of prolonged exposure to radon from underlying rock strata could increase the risks of lung cancer on the population.

Policies need to take into account the issues raised through the residents' survey so support thriving and sustainable communities that are healthy.

Para 98 of the NPPF outlines that access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities. The Local Plan will need to ensure that sufficient weight is given to the |

Pennine Way, Pennine Bridleway, Trans Pennine Trail, Limestone Way and Derwent Valley Heritage Way.

The national park relies on the Open Space Assessment and Playing Pitch Strategies for each overlaying local government area. These identified that in the Derbyshire Dales in areas of low population within the national park, parks, gardens and amenity space is not well provided and that there is a specific need for allotment space. The High Peak assessment identified a lack of amenity greenspace but that this is off-set by the easy access to natural space. It should, however, be noted that since this report in 2017 CVD-19 has brought a renewed pressure on these formal amenity spaces. The assessment also noted that the allotment areas required some improvement. The Staffordshire Moorlands assessment identified that some amenity greenspaces and allotments required improvement, as well as some shortfalls in open space.

We are therefore aware that our publicly accessible open spaces are not enough for our communities. In addition, in order to deliver biodiversity net gain, an increased level of space will be needed purely for nature recovery purposes.

Across 114 parishes we have :

- 11 allotments
- 57 playgrounds

The Derbyshire Dales Open Space Assessment Report Jan 2018[3] identifies deficiencies and surpluses in existing and future provision and sets an approach to securing open space facilities and their long-term maintenance through new housing development.

It also states that in low population areas within the National Park, parks, gardens and amenity greenspace are not well provided. The quality and general appearance of amenity greenspaces could be improved, particularly with regard to Burton Closes Hall, Castle Mount and Birchover Recreation Ground. Two areas of natural/semi-natural greenspace at Catcliffe Woods and Endcliffe Woods could be improved. Children and young people are well provided, although two areas - Winster Play Area and Youlgrave Play Area - require improvement.

It identifies that allotments are not well provided. Further allotments should be provided across the National Park. Four existing sites scored low on quality; these were Youlgreave, Over Haddon, Trinkley Lane in Stoney Middleton and Haddon Road in Bakewell

The Derbyshire Dales Playing Pitch Strategy Jan 2019[4]report outlines improvements needed at various sites across the national park. This would also create more capacity. These are:

Alport Lane, Baslow Sports Field, Bridge Playing Field, Great Longstone , Lady Manners, Bakewell Recreation Ground, The Avenue, Stoney Middleton, Calver.

socio-economic wellbeing of communities, in accordance with the Management Plan aspirations and the Authority commitment to thriving and sustainable communities.

There are clear deficiencies in quality and quantity of open space provision that the local plan will need to help address.

Without a clear approach to green infrastructure the local plan will be unable to demonstrate how it can respond to the green infrastructure requirements set out in the NPPF.

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[3]https://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/images/documents/D/Derbyshire_Dales_Open_Space_Standards_Paper_Approved_January_2018.pdf

[4]https://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/images/Derbyshire_Dales_PPS_Action_Plan_Refresh_January_2019.pdf

- 56 playing fields

Green infrastructure is a term used in the NPPF and defined as 'A network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity' (NPPF, Annex 2, Glossary). The NPPF requires local plans to have strategic policies to make sufficient provision for green infrastructure (para 20), to support healthy, safe and inclusive places (para 92), avoid increased vulnerability to climate change (para 154), maintain and enhance green infrastructure (para 175), use green infrastructure to help towards improved air quality.

The PDNPA does not identify its green infrastructure, as it is a predominantly rural with a landscaped focus with one town and a number of villages and hamlets. The focus of the authority area as a national park is to conserve and enhance its natural beauty and cultural heritage, promote opportunities for people to enjoy the national park and to support the socio-economy of its communities.

It identified that lack of capacity in Bakewell could be off set by allowing community use at Lady Manners School. The football/rugby pitches at Bakewell Recreation Ground and showground are poor quality due to a range of uses on the site and insecure tenure (showground).

The High Peak Open Space Strategy Oct 2017[5] Identified a lack of amenity greenspace but this is off-set by easy access to the natural environment. There is no children's play area in Castleton centre. The allotments on New Road, Hope Valley and Rowarth play area are low quality and require improvement.

The High Peak Playing Pitch Strategy Jan 2018[6] Identified that Rugby Union is not well provided. The tennis facilities at Edale require improved surfacing and floodlights. The Bowls facilities at Hope Works require improvements. Hope Valley Rugby Club has a poor quality pitch without floodlights and has aspirations to re-locate.

The Staffordshire Moorlands Playing Pitch Strategy Dec 2017[7] identified that demand is being met within the national park area. Improvements are required to pitches at Waterhouses and currently Hollinsclough CoE Academy does not accommodate community use.

[5] https://www.highpeak.gov.uk/media/3843/High-Peak-Open-Space-Standards-Paper/pdf/High_Peak_Open_Space_Standards_Paper.pdf?m=1544024522533
[6] https://www.highpeak.gov.uk/media/3841/High-Peak-Playing-Pitch-Strategy-and-Action-Plan/pdf/High_Peak_Playing_Pitch_Strategy_and_Action_Plan.pdf
[7] https://www.staffsmoorlands.gov.uk/media/2847/Staffordshire-Moorlands-Playing-Pitch-Strategy-and-Action-Plan-2017/pdf/Playing_Pitch_Strategy_and_Action_Plan_2017_-_Final.pdf

		The Staffordshire Moorlands Open Space Strategy Aug 2017[8] identified that amenity greenspace and allotments at Waterhouses require improvements. Onecote PC raised that they are in need of open space within the village.	
Crime and safety	Total crime (rate per 1000 population, 2019) DDDC = 45.2, High Peak = 59.6 (Derbyshire Observatory) [Derbyshire Observatory – Area Profiles](#)	There are low levels of crime reported in the national park.	Maintain low levels of crime.
Education and engagement	The 2021 Census reported that the national park has the (joint) highest percentage (36.6%) of residents with a Level 4 qualification (a Bachelor's degree, Higher National Certificate, Higher National Diploma, or postgraduate qualifications). Within the national park there are 36 primary schools (primary/infant/junior), 8 of which are expected to exceed capacity – this is due to parental choice rather than lack of local places. Approximately 1/3 of the population of England & Wales live within an hours' travel time of the Peak District National Park boundary. The Peak District National Park receives between 13m - 26 million **visitors** per year. There are 6 ranger hubs which act as a base for PDNPA staff and members of the public to engage in activities and opportunities to volunteer, these are: • Central: Aldern House, serving the Bakewell area, with outreach areas of Buxton and Stockport.	There are no areas where County Council have concerns about capacity at a Planning Area level. Cross-border trends are included within the methodology used to determine capacity and County Council has a framework for exchanging data with neighbouring local authorities. Most cross-border movements are historical and well-established. Residents engage with the National Park in a variety of different ways, including engaging in local community events or groups, visiting different areas of the National Park (in effect becoming visitors), volunteering for local organisations (in effect becoming volunteers) and seeking planning permission or commenting on planning applications. Engagement is a broad concept that includes a wide range of different activities as well as varying levels of commitment or connectedness. Some people engage with the National Park unintentionally by stopping to break up a long journey. Others come for a day trip and engage with the National Park's natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage, landscapes, access routes, built environment or other special qualities. People attend specific events such as a fell run, guided walk	Support schools to remain viable, including the provision of family housing nearby. Continue to encourage and support opportunities for people to engage with the benefits of the national park.

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[8] https://www.staffsmoorlands.gov.uk/media/2850/Open-Space-Update-Report-2017/pdf/SMDC_Open_Space_Update_Report_2017_-_Final.pdf

- Northern: Longdendale, serving Longdendale and Dovestones, with outreach areas of Greater Manchester, Oldham, Tameside and Huddersfield.
- Western: Macclesfield Forest, serving Macclesfield Forest, Goyt and Hayfield.
- Eastern: Brunts Barn and the Moorland Discovery Centre, serving Sheffield Moors and Langsett, with outreach areas of Sheffield, Chesterfield, Rotherham, Barnsley and Huddersfield.
- Hope Valley, Fairholmes, serving Upper Derwent, Castleton and Edale, with outreach areas of Sheffield and Glossop.

The engagement team offers a monthly programme of events that include; accessible health walks; craft workshops; family events; family friendly activities; history, archaeology and culture; historical aircraft wrecks; iconic landscapes; mindfulness walks; navigation training; wildlife and environmental walks.

The engagement team also provides training for teachers.

The PDNP has four visitor centres at Bakewell, Castleton, Edale and Upper Derwent where staff provide visitor advice, maps, books and guides.

On social media the PDNP engages through:

Twitter - www.twitter.com/peakdistrict

Facebook
- www.facebook.com/peakdistrictnationalpark

or an open day at a historic site. Some people spend holidays here. Others regularly volunteer for organisations within the National Park. And some people work or live within the National Park and engage with it daily. Finally, some people engage remotely with the National Park; for instance online, through social media or websites.

On average across 2019-21, an estimated 20% of the adult population reporting having visited the PDNP in the last two years. Those who had visited were asked to list the aspects of the PDNP they engaged with during their visit. The most popular aspects were natural beauty (63%), nature (50%), opportunity for escape, tranquillity and lack of development (47%) and wellbeing (44%)

Beyond simply visiting and enjoying the PDNP, many people feel a connection to the place. In 2021, 29% of people said they felt connected to the PDNP. This is particularly significant, as only 20% of respondents reported having visited the PDNP in the last two years. Those least likely to feel a connection with the PDNP are those from the lowest social grade (DE). Furthermore, 65% of people anticipated feeling welcome if they did visit and 50% would recommend visiting to a friend or colleague.

In 2021/22 the Authority's Engagement Team engaged with 12,901 young people, 1,346 adults through the Health and Wellbeing programme and 270 adults through the Ethnically Diverse Audiences programme.

There has been a focus on building new partnerships and networks especial in the health sector regionally

	Instagram - www.instagram.com/peakdistrictnationalpark	and with Sheffield City Council. This foundation work is showing in the projects planned for 2022/23. • Funding has been secured for through Peak District Foundation through Hydro Flask for Ambassador Schools. • Funding has been secured through Peak District Foundation for health and wellbeing delivery including, through Sheffield Test and learn pilot working with SOAR a community organization in Sheffield and funding for Wellbeing in Nature Session at Longdendale Environmental Centre. • Funding has been secured for Peak park health Walks to continue through 2022/23 and better links made with local social prescribers to grow the attendance. • Funding through Forest holidays to deliver family volunteering sessions during summer 2022. • Working with Darnall Wellbeing and Peak District MOSAIC enabling groups from ethnically diverse backgrounds to access the National Park. • Working with Peak District MOSIAC, Yorkshire Dales NP and North York Moors NP on 'Championing National Parks for All'.	
Tourism and recreation	Approximately 1/3 of the population of England & Wales live within an hours' travel time of the Peak District National Park boundary. The Peak District National Park receives between 13m - 26 million **visitors** per year. The PDNP has 6 ranger hubs and 4 visitor centres (see above section). Most popular leisure activities are: walking, climbing (world-class climbers train here), cycling, mountain-biking, caving, angling, photography, nature-	The Peak District saw visitor volumes hit a record high in 2019, with 14.09 million visitor days recorded representing a growth in visitor days of 19% since 2009. Tourism expenditure also reached record levels, with £730 million generated from tourism in 2019. Representing a real term growth of 5.1% since 2018. The Peak District attracts 12.64 million visitor days per annum and 13.43 million to the wider influence area. However, in reality, tourist numbers for the Peak District are much higher as leisure day visitors are not counted as part of the STEAM model the PDNP use.	Tourism helps to deliver the second national park purpose. The contribution this makes to the local economy needs to be achieved in a manner that conserves and enhances the landscape (natural and cultural) whilst contributing to thriving and sustainable communities. Public transport access to many popular recreational sites has

watching, gliding, visiting historic houses, country pubs and tearooms. A new hotel has been approved in Bakewell and the Rising Sun hotel in Bamford has been redeveloped. There are a number of gateway sites on the fringes of the National Park that provide easy access from surrounding urban areas.	Overall, this represents an increase of 19% of visitor days between 2009 and 2019. Absolute tourist numbers have also increased (2009-2019) and, importantly for the tourism economy, there has been a growth in the proportion of overnight staying visitors to the area (9.6% growth between 2009-2019). Like many areas and destinations similar to the Peak District, tourist numbers (or volume) are highly seasonal. However, the geographical location of the Peak District means this area will always attract large volumes of people for short periods throughout the year. The PDNPA Management Plan (2023-28) focuses on supporting a sustainable visitor economy, creating opportunities for young people and those from under-served communities, and promoting the national park as a place where people are able to improve their health and wellbeing. There has been a rise in the number of shepherd's huts as a form of holiday accommodation. The number and location of these is restricted through planning policy but they are becoming more prevalent. Whilst it is acknowledged that holiday accommodation contributes to the economy of the national park, the number of holiday homes is having a negative impact for some communities as reported in the Parish Council Survey, 2022.	declined. An increase in visitor numbers using cars has resulted in problems such as dangerous or obstructive parking, dangerous or antisocial driving, fly camping, littering and other anti-social behaviours were reported during the easing of the Covid-19 lockdown. This could continue. There may be areas of conflict between residents and visitors. In particular the effects of holiday accommodation and demand for car parking on thriving and sustainable communities. Continue to control the number of 'temporary' visitor accommodation: caravans, shepherd huts, glamping sites.

Right of Way and Open Access	The PDNP has 1,600 miles of public rights of way (footpaths, bridleways and tracks) including 64 miles accessible to disabled people. It has 65 miles of off-road dedicated cycling and walking trails and we own 34 miles of disused railways: High Peak Trail, Tissington Trail and Monsal Trail, with cycle-hire centres at Ashbourne, Parsley Hay, Derwent Valley and Middleton Top. The starting point at the southern end of the Pennine Way, Britain's oldest long-distance national walking trail, is at Edale in the Peak District National Park. Completed in 1965, it stretches 268 miles from the Nag's Head pub in Edale to the Border Hotel, Kirk Yetholm, Scotland. Around 520 sq km (202 sq miles) is open access land – open to walkers without having to stick to paths	More repairs. The Highways Authority is the responsible body for repairs to public rights of way and has carried out significant repairs in recent years in Derbyshire. The PDNPA support their work, including replacing styles. The national park has seen a significant increase in the number of visitors since pre-covid, which has resulted in greater usage of public rights of way, pressure on car parking facilities and parking in non-designated areas. In particular locations that didn't traditionally receive many visitors but have recently been 'discovered' via social media; Chrome Hill, Thor's cave, Bamford edge, Bleak Low have all seen sign increases in footfall. The national park is involved in efforts to make increased visitor use more sustainable, including securing funding for funding for footpath repairs and improving car parking facilities. Landowners are increasingly concerned about the safety of visitors and their lack of knowledge of the area when they come to visit. For example, people are coming to the national park to visit sites that are trending on social media but haven't considered their timings, appropriate clothing and footwear or weather conditions. National park rangers are working with landowners to address these issues.	Continue to promote and develop the rights of way network to connect to recreation hubs in the National Park accessibly as set out in the PDNP Management Plan. Funding for signage and information. Climate change is and will continue to have an impact on public rights of way. For example, drier spells of weather and more intensive rainfall is leading to footpaths washing away and drainage issues. Need to adapt to increasing visitor numbers to areas that weren't previously popular with tourists. .
Leisure and culture	Intangible heritage is important to the national park where there are distinctive customs. For example, well dressing – originally a pagan ceremony to honour water gods, now a summer tradition in dozens of villages. Week by week, different villages decorate their wells or springs with natural, ephemeral pictures made of flowers, petals, seeds, twigs, nuts and berries, pressed into soft clay held in	The national park organises walks and events by rangers for the public to book online, telephone or at visitor centres. The national park also advertises events run by other organisations, those that feature heavily are running, walking, cycling and endurance events. The national park works with the constituent authority, in particular the Highways Authority who	The PDNP management plan seeks to improve opportunities for young people and those underrepresented in the national park. Support customs and new ways to enjoy the national park that do not adversely impact on the landscape

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	wooden frames. Well dressing weeks also include carnivals and streets decorated with bunting. Village organisations within the national park organise their own events, for example the Grindleford Gallop.	maintain the road and public rights of way infrastructure. Where appropriate the national park work with landowners to provide information boards and signage.	or thriving and sustainable communities. Car parking can be a problem in villages hosting events or part of a route for an event.

Economy

Employment characteristics	The 2011 Census identified that Peak District residents are most likely to work in wholesale and retail (13%), education (12%), human health and social work (11%), manufacturing (10%), or accommodation and food services (9%), which together account for more than half of all resident employment. The industries least well represented amongst residents are electricity, gas, steam and air (0.2%), water supply, sewerage and waste management (0.6%), and mining and quarrying (1%). The 2011 Census identified that out of an economically active resident population of 19,805 within the Peak District, 45.7% are employed in full-time positions, 9,059 in total. This is the exact same proportion as the average for English national parks, but considerably lower than England on average (55.2%), reflecting the ageing population in rural areas. The 2011 Census identified that a further 26.9% of Peak District residents are self-employed, a similar rate to English national parks (27.3%), but almost double the national levels of self-employment (14%).	Market towns and businesses depend on the quality of the landscape and environment as well as the distinctive and characteristic settlements of the Peak District. Levels of both in and out-commuting are high for work and jobs. The market towns surrounding the National Park are reliant on the industries that drive the local visitor economy. In particular, the regional food and drink industry is largely supplied by and associated with, the landscape and environment of the Peak District. This is one example of the complex interdependencies that the National Park economy has with neighbouring urban communities and market town economies. Farming has always responded to the economy of the day and continues to do so. Some farmers are diversifying their businesses, for example by providing tourist accommodation and meeting the growing market for locally-produced food and drink. Between 2008 and 2019, there was an average of 32 applications per annum relating to a use class of A or B in the Peak District.	Low wage jobs are preventing working age people from living in the national park. Population projections produced for the Peak District National Park indicate that the greatest population increase between 2016 and 2019 is projected to be in the 75+ age category. An ageing and declining population will have a big impact on the future size and structure of the labour force. Business development in sustainable locations will support a strong rural economy and thriving and sustainable communities. Using the rural services network economic toolkit will help to encourage investment and direct businesses to the best locations. There may be pressure from businesses that overtrade and/or outgrow their premises to expand into the countryside. Whilst their

The 2011 Census identified that the main industries in the national park are tourism, quarrying, farming and, manufacturing. Nearly 90 per cent of the national park is farmland (around 1,800 farms).

At least one in every 10 jobs in the Peak District is in farming. In 2016, the DEFRA census showed there were 3,064 individuals employed in the farming industry. This is approximately 16% of the total estimated people in employment in the Peak District.

Despite agriculture being the predominant land use (124,863 hectares or 87% of the Peak District), all of this land is classed as a 'Less Favoured Area' for farming. For Less Favoured Areas (LFA), average farm income fell by 42% to £15,500 between 2017/18 and 2018/19. This highlights the economic difficulty in farming in upland areas like the Peak District and highlights the importance of farming subsidies to the sector.

The Census (2011) defines home workers as individuals who usually spend at least half of their work time at home. Across England in 2018, 3.9 million out of 27.1 million people in work were home workers, making up 14% of the total workforce. Rural areas such as the Peak District National Park have the highest rates of home working, 21.5%, compared with just 13% in urban areas.

The 2011 Census identified that home workers are on average more likely to earn a higher hourly wage in higher skilled roles. The largest industry contributor to home workers in rural areas is professional, scientific and technical services with 14.8% of the total, followed by construction (13.6%),

success could make a positive contribution to the local economy, it may put unacceptable pressure on the countryside and a move to larger premises that exist elsewhere may be more suitable.

	agriculture, forestry and fishing (10.8%) and education, health and social work (10.6%).	
	The national park has 70 active and disused quarry sites - more than all other UK national parks put together. This is due to centuries of mineral extraction, abundance of sought-after stone and central location. Only a minority of sites are now active. Some are very large (eg: Hope Cement Works, Tunstead, Ballidon), some small to provide traditional building stone. Modern conditions require sites to be restored.	
	The national park has fourteen safeguarded employment sites.	
	The majority of businesses are small and medium sized.	
Transport and access	According to the 2011 Census, 92% of resident households have access to a car or van. We are waiting for the Census 2021 publication of this data. Since 2011, there has been a reduction in public transport services providing access to, from and within the National Park. This decline reflects budgetary constraints experienced by the National Park's constituent transport authorities. Leisure and evening services have been the hardest hit. The National Park's close proximity to urban areas also means that there is a desire for improved connectivity between our neighbouring towns and cities, with the most direct routes often crossing the National Park. There are two strategic east to west cross-Park transport routes. These are the A628	Car usage is high among residents and visitors, as the majority of visitors to the Peak District National Park continue to arrive by car. Between 2012 and 2017, there was a total increase of traffic of approximately 13%. Year-on-year increases varied between 2.4% and 4.4%. It was anticipated that the overall trend in growth would continue beyond 2017. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has significantly affected traffic flows. Use of trains has increased. Annual use of rail stations within the PDNP increased by 7% during 2018/19, with passenger numbers continuing to increase on all four cross-Park and gateway lines (see Figure 4). More than four million rail journeys (4,021,657) were taken during 2018/19 on these four lines; an increase of 40% since 2008/09 and well over a million more per year over the decade. National trends are broadly similar,	Access to and within the national park has continued to be an issue and more so since public transport has been declining. The national park will need to work with Derbyshire County Council and community groups (e.g. Hope Valley) to support people to access and move around the national park sustainably. We may need more car parking as car parks are exceeding their capacity every weekend.

Trunk Road and the Sheffield to Manchester railway (the Hope Valley Line).

During the life of the current Local Plan, the Authority has supported structural improvements relating to the safety and integrity of the Park's road network. This has included remedial schemes relating to subsidence on the A54, A619 and A628 within the National Park. During this time, the Highways England Trans Pennine Upgrade Programme included a proposal for two climbing lanes along the A628 within the National Park. However, whilst these formed part of a non-statutory public consultation in 2017, the proposals did not form part of the two subsequent statutory public consultations in 2018 and 2020. Separately, Highways England and Transport for the North have engaged with the Peak District National Park Authority in relation to further proposals along the A57 / A628 Woodhead strategic route.

The majority of visitors to the National Park arrive by private car (83%) because it is most convenient for them. There are however locations within the National Park where bus and train offer convenient access. For example, the Hope Valley Railway allows easy rail access from Sheffield and Manchester to Edale, Hope, Bamford, Hathersage and Grindleford. The Buxton, Derwent Valley, Glossop and Trans Pennine lines also offer access to National Park Gateway settlements. Similarly, Bakewell acts as a hub for bus travel from a number of starting points including Buxton, Chesterfield, Matlock and Sheffield.

with national rail journeys in 2018/19 up by 2.9% on 2017/18 and by 38.9% on 2008/09.

Use of the cross-Park Hope Valley line has increased significantly, with numbers up by 63% between 2008/09 and 2018/19. Of the five railway stations located within the PDNP (all on the Hope Valley line), all but one saw increased passenger numbers compared to 2017/18: Bamford by 9.1%, Edale by 5.1%, Hathersage by 14.3% and Hope by 2.5%. Only Grindleford saw a reduction of -6.5%. Similarly, passenger numbers increased on the Glossop and Buxton lines, with Glossop station recording over one million passengers for the first time and an annual increase of 19.5%. Use of the Derwent Valley line in 2018/19 was almost double (98%) that of a decade earlier. Although the total for 2018/19 was slightly down on the previous year, this was the first decrease in passenger numbers for over 15 years and the result of 11 weeks of engineering works.

Subsidised transport has declined and is continuing to decline.

Walking is the most popular recreational activity for visitors and residents in the PDNP. Over half (58%) of all visitors listed walking as their main reason for visiting in 2015, while a 2016 survey of recreation hubs found that almost four out of five (79%) respondents were going for a walk during their visit. Similarly, 79% of residents listed walking as their most frequently undertaken activity in the National Park.

The national park has seen an increase in the number of cyclists using roads and multi-user trails and hosts popular cycling events such as Eroica. Cycling was the

second most popular activity (27%) for residents, while one in five (19.7%) respondents at recreation hub sites were cycling during their visit.

Residents are concerned about parking provision in settlements and wider traffic and visitor management issues (PDNP Residents Survey 2019 and Parish Survey 2022).

Overall, use of public transport in the PDNP has declined, although railway usage has increased.
Use of the cross-Park Hope Valley line has increased significantly, with numbers up by 63% between 2008/09 and 2018/19. Of the five railway stations located within the PDNP (all on the Hope Valley line), all but one saw increased passenger numbers compared to 2017/18: Bamford by 9.1%, Edale by 5.1%, Hathersage by 14.3% and Hope by 2.5%. Only Grindleford saw a reduction of -6.5%.
The number of subsidised bus services serving the Peak District National Park has steadily declined in recent years, with most public transport authorities withdrawing some publicly subsidised bus services as a result of austerity and declining local authority funding.

Derbyshire County Council is the main local authority provider of PDNP bus services and helps support an important core network, although there has been an overall reduction in services – particularly on evenings, weekends and bank holidays. In recent years, scheduled bus services in the Staffordshire area of the National Park have greatly reduced, with demand responsive services filling the gap. Cheshire East Council made the largest withdrawal of funding, no longer providing any subsidised bus services to areas within the Peak District National Park. West Yorkshire

		Combined Authority still subsidises some services to Holme Village and South Yorkshire Combined Authority provides scheduled services to PDNP villages such as Low Bradfield and Langsett, although these vary in availability. Greater Manchester Combined Authority still provides some bus services, but these are limited and the withdrawal of others has severely impacted some areas. Demand responsive services are those that need to be pre-booked and they have gone some way towards alleviating poor public transport provision in rural areas. Derbyshire Connect covers significant areas of the PDNP and links to connecting bus and rail services such as the 6.1 and TransPeak buses and Cromford train station. Moorlands Connect in Staffordshire links villages and communities with the larger hubs of Buxton, Leek, Cheadle and Ashbourne; for some villages, it is the only public transport service available.	
Market towns and villages and rural deprivation	Market towns surrounding the Peak District boundary are strategically significant and serve a vital role for the rural economy. They act as focal points for business investment and economic development outside the National Park boundary, helping to reduce pressure within it. Market towns such as Matlock, Buxton, Glossop and Leek serve Peak District residents as well as benefiting visitors to the Peak District, acting as gateways into different areas of the National Park. Bakewell is the only market town within the Peak District (the only settlement with a population of more than 3,700), containing a larger range of services and retail and business opportunities than anywhere else in the National Park. It acts as a significant service hub for local residents as well as	There are low levels of economic inactivity within the Peak District and the area performs well with regards to income and employment deprivation, ranking amongst the least deprived areas in the country As of early 2020, there were 600 people unemployed within the Peak District, equating to an unemployment rate of 1.1% of the economically active population. This is the first time since 2014 the unemployment rate has gone above 1%. Between 2016 and 2020, unemployment increased by 57% amongst the 16-24 age group, by 77% amongst those aged 25-49, and by 60% amongst the over 50s. Rural unemployment has traditionally been high among the young, yet the 16-24 age group's share of all unemployment across the	Whilst unemployment is relatively low, wages are characteristically low due to the type of industry present in the national park (see employment). A focus on higher skilled and paid jobs and the provision of good quality employment space may help to address this issue. Mobile coverage is improving but the location of masts can cause conflict with protecting the landscape. The change to the Use Class Order (2020) has meant that there

	for many other rural and farming communities dispersed in the hinterland. The town also serves as a significant visitor destination, being a popular location in its own right as well as a starting point for further exploration of the Peak District. Bakewell's distinctive character as both agricultural market town and business centre highlights its unique role and importance to the economy of the area. As part of the parish statements, communities were asked their aspirations for their village. With regards to services and facilities, communities most commonly referenced creating or maintaining an area of open space (31%), followed by broadband (23%) and safeguarding services (23%). South West Peak is less well provided that other areas in terms of access to services, in particular social/leisure activities and clubs for young teenagers. Broadband coverage of the National Park is improving gradually, but isolated areas still not well provided. The roll-out of improved mobile coverage to more remote areas is starting to show improvements in the parts of the National Park that were previously poorly covered such as Monyash.	Peak District has fallen from 27% in 2013 to 18% in 2020. The Peak District unemployment rate of 1.1% is significantly lower than either East Midlands (3.4%) or England overall (3.7%). Overall unemployment levels declined across all areas between 2013 and 2016-17, but have increased year on year between 2017 and 2020. Income deprivation indicators show that the Peak District, ranking as one of the least income deprived areas in the country in 2019, in the 8th decile of income deprivation. Similarly, the Peak District ranked amongst the least employment deprived areas in the country, also in the 8th decile, during 2019. This equated to an estimated 5% of Peak District households with at least one adult of working age involuntarily excluded from the labour market. Bakewell neighbourhood plan (withdrawn) was concerned about the increasing number of cafes in the town and the loss of traditional convenience and comparison shops.	are no restrictions on the number of cafes in Bakewell town centre. The variety and choice in shopping could deteriorate.
Prudent use of resources		
Agriculture and soils	Around 86% of land in the PDNP is managed for agriculture. Despite this, all of this land is classed as	**White Peak**	The impact of and vulnerability to climate change is moderate to

a 'Less Favoured Area' for farming. This highlights the economic difficulty in farming in upland areas like the Peak District and highlights the importance of farming subsidies to the sector.

General intensification of agriculture has increased since WWII across the national park and has had a negative impact on soil health including the conversion of semi-natural grassland to agriculturally 'improved' grassland, the loss of hay meadows, the introduction of conifer plantations and the increase in the use of fertilisers.

The main agricultural products from the area are dairy products and meat (beef, lamb and pork). There have been recent increases in the average size of dairy farms. Although some of the land on the plateau has productive soils and a long history of cultivation, 85% of soils are Grade 4 or 5 (poor or very poor quality agricultural land). There is now very little arable production and few mixed farms.

The White Peak is an important area for livestock grazing. The deep, rich loam soils, over 1 m thick in places, were deposited by strong winds at the end of the last ice age. They provide unusually productive agricultural land for 300 m+ altitude.

South West Peak

This is an important area for livestock farming, contributing to employment, economy and maintenance of important habitats. 97% of the commercial agricultural land is permanent grass or uncultivated land. 93% of farmland is grades 4 and 5 (poor), and there is little opportunity for arable crops due to climate, topography, altitude and steep slopes. In 2009, there were 30,400 cattle (beef and dairy), 138,200 sheep and 6,500 pigs. Between 2000 and 2009, livestock numbers declined: sheep by 16%, cattle by 15% and pigs by a third.

Livestock farming is the dominant agricultural system and with good animal husbandry, appropriate stocking levels, grazing regimes and sustainable increases in livestock there is the potential to increase the overall food provision of this NCA while safeguarding

high for soil and agriculture in the National Park. Changes to rainfall, both in the amount it and through extreme weather events could lead to soil erosion, a change in soil composition, peat oxidation and carbon loss. Increased amounts of sediment may be washed into watercourses, reducing soil fertility and having a negative impact on water habitats as a result of the increase in dissolved organic compounds. Increases in carbon dioxide and nitrogen may affect plant growth and speed up nutrient cycling. Dryer summers may delay plant regrowth or attract invasive species, for example grass species in areas of blanket bog that are home to heather.

A move to more arable farming may lead to more pasture and meadow being cultivated for crops, reducing the soil quality and fertility.

Visitors to the National Park may trample on vulnerable, damaged soils.

Some soils can recover from damage without intervention; however, those that have suffered serious damage will require some

		biodiversity, soil erosion, water quality, water storage, carbon sequestration and climate regulation	management intervention to support their resilience to climate change.
		Dark Peak	Farming methods could include a reduction in ploughing and use of fertilisers and pesticides, planting vegetation over eroded areas, a reduction in the use of machinery, a reduction in livestock density, and a move towards the most suitable, nature-friendly livestock for grazing.
		The Dark Peak peat soils are in poor condition as a result of the Industrial Revolution which stripped vegetation and left large areas of bare peat exposed. These areas are still heavily contaminated and acidified and the soil has suffered from erosion. 95% of the land is Agricultural Grade 4 or 5 (poor or very poor quality agricultural land).	
		White Peak There are 7 main soilscape types in the NCA:	Reduced trampling by visitors would also help.
		• Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (71% of NCA). • Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone (8%). • Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (8%). • Very acid loamy upland soils with a wet peaty surface (5%). • Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (3%). • Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (2%). • Slowly permeable wet very acid upland soils with a peaty surface (2%).	
		Dark Peak	
		The slowly permeable, wet, very acid upland soils and the blanket bog peat soils contain significant volumes of organic matter. However, these soils are at risk of	

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		losing their organic matter through a combination of unsustainable management practices, climate change and soil erosion. **South West Peak** There are 9 main soilscape types in this NCA: • Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils, covering just under a third of the NCA. • Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (just under a fifth). • Slowly permeable wet very acid upland soils with a peaty surface (just under a fifth). • Very acid loamy upland soils with a wet peaty surface (just above a tenth. • Blanket bog peat soils (under a tenth). • Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (less than a tenth). • Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (less than a tenth). • Freely draining very acid sandy and loamy soils (less than a tenth). • Freely draining acid loamy soils over rock (less than a tenth).	
Woodlands	There is 12,005ha of woodland cover (as defined by Forestry Commission National Forest Inventory) within the Peak District National Park as of March 2017. Of the overall 1,437km2 area of the park, woodland therefore covers approx. 8.35%. This is significantly lower than the national average of 13% and the average for all English National Parks of 16.7%. Of the English National Parks, the Peak District has the lowest woodland cover of any of the	The desire to plant trees and create woodland is rising up the national political agenda, primarily led by climate change. The ongoing impact of tree diseases. Ash Dieback Hymenoscyphus fraxineus will significantly adversely affect the population of ash trees within the park over the next 10 years. Other tree diseases, such as	The new Environmental Land Management support may provide the opportunity for a more integrated land use system which encourages wooded landscape creation as one of its outcomes.

parks except the Yorkshire Dales. For comparison, the Lake District National Park has 12.6% and the North York Moors 22.2% woodland cover.

Historically, the overall level of 'closed canopy woodland' in the Peak District landscape has not significantly changed over the last 1000 years. While some areas have greater tree cover now than in other historic periods (the change in tree cover Monsal Dale over the last 100 years is a good example), what has changed significantly over a longer period of human history is a general reduction in the level of tree cover in the wider landscape, and the subsequent erosion of diversity and ecological interest.

The Reservoir Valleys with Woodland LCT is a landscape of generally steep sided valleys, often dominated by large reservoirs. It is extensively wooded, mostly recent conifer plantations, some of which were planted on the site of cleared ancient woodlands. In places, patches of ancient semi-natural woodland are now linked by the areas of plantation woodland to create a heavily wooded landscape.

Phytophthora ramorum are starting to have significant effects on other species, such as Larch.

The PDNPA support the natural recolonisation and appropriate creation of new wooded landscape elements where the impact on other important and sensitive elements of the landscape (including species, habitats, cultural heritage and access) can be managed.

Within the next 10 years there will be:

• continuing landscape evolution as a result of climate change

• extensive loss of ash woodland, farmland, roadside, village and townscape trees due to Ash Dieback. Larch will likely also be significantly affected by Phytophthora, while new pests and diseases may potentially affect other tree species.

• potential opportunities to accommodate 'wooded landscape' creation opportunities as part of the Sustainable Farming Incentive, Local Nature Recovery and Landscape Recovery schemes.

• opportunities to accommodate woodland as part of woodland creation schemes to mitigate and offset carbon emissions (WCC).

• potential reduction in intensity of agricultural management in some areas (which could lead to opportunities for nature and landscape recovery).

• potential pressure for agricultural intensification in some areas

			(which could lead to the further loss of trees and scrub). Enhancement of wooded landscapes should form part of a sustainable land management system capable of supporting the farming and land management sector and enhancing climate resilience while protecting the existing network of habitats, species, access and cultural heritage features. Increasing tree cover in agricultural landscapes – either as a well-located economic crop (through small scale productive forestry) or as complimentary wooded landscape elements (such as field corner planting, trees along linear features or widened hedgerows) integrated into the farmed landscape – can deliver essential ecosystem services and are vital for maintaining and enhancing landscape character.
Renewable energy	Only small installations are permitted in the National Park providing they are sensitively located, do not contribute towards a greater cumulative impact and do not conflict with the purposes of the national park. The Landscape Strategy identifies the landscape character types that could facilitate renewable installations.	Evidence shows a steady rate of planning applications and approvals for appropriate, small-scale renewable/low carbon installations. The use of renewable/low carbon technologies in new development has been variable.	Retrofitting the National Park's existing built stock with energy efficiency measures will be key to meeting the 2050 target. Some of this will be achieved through permitted development, but it is anticipated planning permission will be required for some alterations affecting Listed

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		Buildings and Conservation Areas. Whichever route required, a revised Design Guide will be a key driver in helping people to make changes which are sensitive to the National Park landscape.
Minerals and Quarrying	The exploitation of stone and mineral resources, especially limestone and gritstone, has shaped the Peak District landscape since prehistoric times and continues to do so. Zinc, lead and copper ores are located on the limestone plateau, and coal, fireclays and ganister have been mined on the western and east gritstone uplands. Rare evidence for Bronze Age copper mining is found at Ecton, and the lead orefield is one of the most important in Britain, with extraction taking place from Roman times to the 20th century. The Peak District National Park's landscape is formed from the underlying geology. This is predominantly Carboniferous Limestone in the White Peak and Derbyshire Gritstone in the Dark Peak and gritstone edges at the fringes of the national park. Fluorspar is the other mineral worked commercially in the National Park. Fluorspar is extracted for use in the chemical industry. It is used to make hydrofluorocarbons which are used in the production of refrigerants, solvents, aerosol propellants and anaesthetics. Barytes and calcite are also found in the same geological deposits as fluorspar and where these occur they are extracted as a secondary mineral to the fluorspar. Barytes is processed by the chemical industry and is used as a fluid in oil and gas drilling, in paint manufacture and in other industrial products. Calcite is a crystalline from of	Since the adoption of the Core Strategy in 2011 there has been a reduction in the number of sites and the output of mineral from the National Park. In the National Park there are currently: • 31 active surface mineral extraction sites • 1 dormant surface extraction site • 1 active underground mine • 2 dormant underground mines (and one site seeking an extension of time) • 7 sites in aftercare The largest mineral extraction sites in the National Park are usually associated with the production of limestone for crushed rock (aggregate) or cement. Production of aggregate in the National Park increased progressively from 2011 to 2016 but has declined since then. Since 2011, permissions for limestone aggregate production have expired at Longstone Edge West in 2010, Ivonbrook in 2011, Goddards in 2012 and at	While most of the remaining quarries have permissions to continue operation until around 2040 the reserves may be exhausted before this date at some quarries. At other sites, the reserve will exceed the volume that can be extracted in the period available and operators may seek planning permission to continue to extract the remaining reserves. For limestone aggregates, there is an estimated land bank of around 48 years. There is the capacity available within existing permissions for the National Park to satisfy its apportionment. Shale and limestone are found in close proximity at Hope (in the central east area of the National Park), where a cement works was first established in 1929. This is the only cement works in the National Park. The mineral permissions for the site expire just after the end of the current Local Plan period, which together with the huge amount of secured

calcium carbonate (limestone) and is used as a decorative aggregate. These are collectively known as 'vein minerals' as they occur in geological vein structures within host limestone.

Limestone is extracted for use as crushed rock aggregate, for cement production, for production of industrial powders and for building stone.

Gritstone is extracted predominantly for use as a building stone. A small amount of gritstone is used as an aggregate although its lack of hardness does not make it suitable for many aggregate uses.

Darlton in 2013, without significant reduction in total output figures.

An agreement was reached with Derbyshire County Council in the course of adopting the Development Management Policy Document and through the Joint Local Aggregate Assessment. This agreement acknowledges the national policy position and agrees that the future allocation of sites for extraction of limestone aggregate in Derbyshire County Council's MPA area will be sufficient to replace supply from sites in the National Park as they reach the end of their permitted reserves and/or consented operational periods. This ensures a continued sustainable supply of limestone for society but, in line with the NPPF, ensures that it is delivered from outside the National Park in future.

There is a national need for fluorspar to be met by the National Park because it is an industrial mineral, which in the UK, only exists in economically viable deposits in the National Park. It is therefore not practicable for extraction to take place outside of the National Park. Due to environmental sensitivities, future extraction of fluorspar is to be met by underground resources.

Gritstone has been a sought after building material for many years. It's suitability for masonry uses means that not only is it a material common to the National Park but also far beyond it. Gritstone features prominently in buildings in nearby cities of Sheffield, Derby, Birmingham and beyond. There are a number of large scale gritstone sites which had resulted from old mineral permissions granted in the first half of the

reserved needed and an ageing site means there is no long-term viability.

The Authority has worked constructively with the operator to minimise impacts where possible through support for proposals to import alternative raw materials, additives and carry out other ancillary development. The approach to cement making at Hope in the interim is for the Authority to commit to assisting in the delivery of efficient operations there until the consented reserves of limestone run out, or when the planning permission expires in 2042, whichever is the sooner.

Limestone and gritstone building stone is an important feature in the built heritage of the Peak District National Park. A sustainable supply of local stone ensures that the built environment continues to be a key part of the character of the national park.

There remains a potential need for small scale building and roofing stone to be worked to meet the need of the built environment of the National Park if this could not be met from existing sites.

| | | 20th Century which had few conditions controlling the impacts of the development.

Limestone industrial uses

The two main quarries in the national park supplying industrial limestone are Ballidon and the Old Moor extension to Tunstead, both operated by Tarmac. The specific importance of Ballidon for industrial limestone is acknowledged through a legal agreement which requires that at least 40% of the production is used for non-aggregate (i.e. industrial) purposes, reflecting the geology of the site.

The main industrial uses to which very high purity limestone from Ballidon and Old Moor includes fillers (in animal feeds, polymers, paints, paper and pharmaceuticals), chemical manufacture, lime mortar, flux in iron and steel and other metal manufacture and agriculture and horticulture uses.

The Lead Legacy Project undertaken by the PDNPA, mapped all the known extant and removed surface remains of historic leadworking. These are important habitats (e.g. supporting lead-loving plant species) as well as significant heritage ./img. About three-quarters of these important features have been removed or are in significantly damaged condition. Only a small percentage of identified high-priority examples are protected, some through statutory designation and others conserved short-term by agri-environment schemes. | Gritstone reserves, around the northern and eastern fringes of the national park in particular, have also been used to provide stone slate for roofing. The diminishing availability of stone slate has led to loss of stone slate from non-listed buildings and an overall reduction in stone slate in the built environment of the national park which is harmful to the historic environment.

There are no sites permitted at the moment which are producing stone slate in the national park and there are concerns that the skills needed to produce this material are being lost.

The site at Bretton Moor was permitted in part because it was hoped to deliver stone slates but this has not occurred. There is a site outside the National Park at Moorhay Quarry, Brampton which is delivering stone slates commercially.

Permissions at New Pilhough and Dale View will come to an end. Reserves at Birchover and Wattscliffe are diminishing over time and may be exhausted prior to the permission end dates. There is a range of other |

		established sandstone quarries in the National Park producing building stone, with sites at Chinley Moor (Hayfield), Shire Hill (Glossop), Stoke Hall (Grindleford) and Wimberry Moss (Rainow).
Waste planning	The quantity and variety of types of waste generated within the national park are relatively low and limited when compared with the surrounding areas due to the Park's rural nature, economy and relatively low density of population. They are generally restricted to inert, domestic, commercial and industrial waste categories.	There is one 'active waste disposal site' in the Park. There is some recycling of construction and demolition waste on a few small sites. There are increasing numbers of unauthorised waste disposal sorting and/or treatment operations.	There will be increased levels of recycling required as councils continue to improve recycling. Unauthorised waste continues to be a problem if not targeted and enforced against. There will be more opportunities to recycle construction, demolition and inert waste and this opportunity needs to be properly addressed so that more unauthorised disposal doesn't occur.
Water and flood risk	**Rivers and streams** Six river catchments cover the PDNP: the Dove, Derbyshire Derwent, Don and Rother, and Aire and Calder, which flow into the Humber; and the Upper Mersey and Weaver Gowy, which flow into the Mersey. There are estimated to be 757.2km of rivers and 3,361.5km of streams that run through the PDNP from one landscape character area to another from upland streams to lowland gritstone river and limestone dale. The Peak District National Park is situated in a highly sensitive area with respect to controlled waters and is located on a Principal Aquifer with designated	In the White Peak NCA, groundwater and surface water are closely linked due to the many fissures and underground passages in the limestone. This makes groundwater particularly vulnerable to pollution by anything applied to or spilt on the land. For example nitrate concentrations in groundwater more than doubled between 1967/68 and 2005 and in the Castleton area presence of faecal bacteria in cave water has been a problem in the past. The rivers Wye and Dove are of 'good' ecological status, whereas the River Manifold, between Hopedale and Ilam, is of 'poor' ecological status (poor for diatoms and moderate for fish). The chemical quality of the River Dove is 'good'. The chemical quality of the	Development should understand the hydrogeology of a site including a water features survey to ensure that all surface and groundwater interactions and features are fully understood as well as any potential impacts arising from the development. The use of Environmental Impact Assessment can consider the impacts of a development in relation to contamination at the site and detail any required mitigation measures to prevent an

Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 located at several locations. The site is also situated on drift geology comprising secondary aquifers which may contain groundwater or influence the groundwater regime in the area of the site. The River Wye and Derwent Rivers and other surface water bodies been identified in the Peak District which are considered to be controlled waters. (text from E.A consultation response to SA Scoping Report)

Water management features

There are reservoirs, dams, weirs, goyts, soughs and millponds found across the PDNP signalling current and past methods of water management. There are 46 reservoirs covering more than 1,100 hectares in the PDNP. OF which, 42 are in the Dark Peak and four are in the South West Peak. The largest is Ladybower Reservoir covering an area of 210 ha and holding up to 27.9 million cubic metres of water. Together with Howden and Derwent Reservoirs, this waterbody dominates the Upper Derwent Valley.

The Dark Peak NCA is a valuable drinking water catchment area, and contains a large number of reservoirs, such as in the Longdendale and Derwent Valleys. These provide drinking water to adjacent NCAs and distant conurbations such as Manchester, Sheffield, Derby and Leicester.

Good water quality

River Wye within the NCA has only been assessed between Buxton and Miller's Dale, where it is good, and the River Manifold has not been assessed.

The majority of rivers in the Dark Peak NCA have been assessed as either 'moderate' or 'poor' ecological quality, though some have also been assessed as 'good'. Many rivers suffer significantly from artificial modification which is one of the main reasons for the moderate or poor designations (under Water Framework Directive requirements). In addition, diffuse pollution from agricultural activities and other sources can impact the quality of the water.

In the South West Peak NCA, 39,611 ha (93%) is classified as a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ). Water quality for the majority of the NCA is classed as very good to fair.

The risk of nutrient enrichment in the upper Wye catchment impacts upon the conservation status of designated species within the riverine units of the Wye Valley SSSI and the Peak District Dales SAC - an area rich in rare flora and fauna including notable aquatic species such as white[1]clawed crayfish, Bullhead and Brook Lamprey. An excess of nutrients – in particular phosphates – is harming this delicate ecosystem. The main sources of phosphate in this catchment are treated waste water, agricultural runoff and urbanisation. These sites are protected by the Habitats regulations and actions to improve this situation and return the SSSI to 'favourable condition' for these species are managed by a Diffuse Water Pollution Plan. Furthermore, in order to prevent the nutrient situation deteriorating and to protect the designated site, Natural England has issued new advice for the

adverse impact on the water environment.

Threats to water quality are from new development and farming practices that release chemicals that are harmful to wildlife into the water and from flooding.

The requirement for development to be nutrient neutral in areas that is having an impact on the viability of some development schemes.

| | | The Water Framework Directive (WFD) aims for surface and ground waters to be of 'good' status and in the PDNP there are approximately 400km of surface and ground water within this category. Currently approximately 60% are rated good, 40% good and 2% poor in the PDNP.

Ground and surface waters suffer contamination due to dissolved organic carbon during high water flow events (Derwent Reservoir catchment), and farming practices (herbicides, pesticides, phosphates) Tittesworth Reservoir catchment and Wye catchment. Quarrying and mining activity also has a knock on effect and the chemical status of some groundwater bodies is poor (Derwent Carboniferous Limestone and the Derwent Secondary Combined catchments). These fall within the greater Humber River Basin catchment. | national park for certain types of development on land that is within the water catchment of the upper River Wye. Such applications must demonstrate 'nutrient neutrality' in order to receive planning permission | |

Appendix 3: The Sustainability Framework

Objective	Criteria
1.To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever-evolving landscape.	
1a To support our landscapes to adapt to climate change in a way that conserves and enhances their diversity of character.	Will it protect areas of highest landscape sensitivity from harmful incremental change? Will it protect key or characteristic landscape features? Will it support delivery of the landscape strategy and facilitate landscape enhancement? Will it help support resilience to climate change?
1b To protect geodiversity assets.	Will it conserve and enhance geological interests, including regionally important geodiversity sites?
1c To conserve, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the built environment. Taking opportunities to remove poor quality development or eyesores and maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness, sense of place and relationship to the landscape setting.	Will it deliver high quality design and construction in the right place? Will it deliver change that conserves and enhances an attractive and locally distinctive built environment and ensure assimilation into the landscape? Will it encourage the enhancement or removal of poor quality development? Will it deliver climate change resilience?
1d To secure architectural, artistic and historically important open spaces within settlements.	Will it retain or deliver new and/or respect existing valuable open space and its amenity value, within and on the edge of settlements?
2. To be a place where nature recovers and biodiversity flourishes.	
2a To promote nature recovery in accordance with the Lawton principles of bigger areas for nature conservation that are in good condition and managed as good habitats, with more of them and that they are joined up.	Will it protect sites and habitats of nature conservation value, including SSSIs and other nationally and locally designated sites? Will it protect BAP priority species and Habitats and Species of Principal Importance in England? Will it promote nature recovery by protecting and enhancing habitats outside designated areas, including wildlife corridors and permeable landscapes?

	Will it allow landscapes, habitats and biodiversity to adapt to climate change? (The SA will align with emerging local nature recovery strategies as we move through the statutory plan making process).
3. To understand, appreciate and enhance the cultural heritage and in particular built environments of the National Park as part of an ever-changing landscape.	
3a To conserve, enhance and better reveal the significance of sites, features, areas and their settings, which are of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance, in a manner appropriate to that significance.	Will it conserve, enhance and better reveal scheduled and non-scheduled archaeological sites and other historic assets in a manner that is appropriate to their significance, and facilitate site survey? Will it preserve and enhance the setting of features and sites of heritage importance? Will it conserve and enhance the integrity and character of conservation areas? Will it preserve and enhance the significance of designated and non-designated buildings and groups of buildings, which contribute to the historical and architectural character of the National Park, including Listed Buildings 'at risk'? Will it resist loss or harmful change to Registered Parks and Gardens and other designed landscapes?
3b To respect and support the Park's intangible cultural heritage.	Will it help respect and support the Park's intangible cultural heritage? (For example history, traditions, customs, events and literary associations and the spaces and places these rely upon or relate to.)
4. To protect and improve air, water and soil quality and minimise noise and light pollution	
4a Reduce air pollution and its effects.	Will air quality be protected or improved?
4b To maintain and improve water quality and the natural hydrological system.	Will it allow water to be used efficiently and managed with care? Will water quality in the natural environment be protected and improved and natural drainage processes allowed to function?
4c To maintain security of water resources primarily through good management.	Will the supply of water resources be protected?

4d To maintain and improve soil quality.	Will it protect the soil resource from loss, particularly peat and unimproved soils? Will it support remediation of contaminated land? Will best and most versatile land (grades 1, 2, 3a) be protected from loss where alternative sites of lower quality soil sites are feasible?
4d To protect and increase a sense of remoteness and tranquillity.	Will it serve to control noise and light pollution from roads, industry and other development so as to protect tranquillity and dark skies?
5. To minimise the consumption of natural resources	
5a To safeguard mineral reserves for future generations and promote the reuse of secondary materials.	Will it prevent the sterilisation of known or suspected mineral resources by development? Will it ensure efficient/prudent use of mineral and other resources, such as recycling aggregates? Will it promote the use of local stone for building within the national park?
5b To reduce waste generation and disposal and increase recycling	Will it result in a reduction in the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal, and encourage recycling or 'Energy from Waste' in line with the waste hierarchy?
5c To reduce water consumption.	Will it help encourage a reduction in water consumption through maximising water efficiency and encouraging recycling/re-use of 'grey water'?
5d To increase opportunities for walking and cycling	Will it support reduction in vehicular traffic and related emissions by promoting alternative sustainable modes of transport?
6. To develop a managed response to climate change	
6a To lower greenhouse gas emissions significantly	Will it promote energy efficiency in accordance with the energy hierarchy?
6b To sequester and store substantially more carbon while contributing to nature recovery	Will it conserve and protect the functionality and increase capacity of carbon sinks, such as peat soils, unimproved grassland and woodland? Will it support nature recovery?
6c To promote the use of appropriate renewable energy, exploring innovative techniques.	Will it promote or facilitate the use of alternative and appropriate renewable energy where it is within the capacity of the National Park's special qualities to accommodate it?
6d To achieve efficient energy use.	Will it help improve energy efficiency?

6e To ensure development is not at risk from flooding and will not increase the threat of flooding elsewhere.	Will it reduce the vulnerability to fluvial flooding and flash flooding within settlements both within and outside the National Park through reduced run-off rates and increase water absorption / management?
6f To ensure all new development is resilient to climate change.	Will new buildings be resilient to climate change? Will new development promote sustainable drainage, increased biodiversity and natural cooling through landscaping and planting schemes?
7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development	
7a To promote a sustainable pattern of development.	Will it make most effective use of land available? Does it direct the correct type and level of development to sustainable locations that align with national park purposes and duty? Will it allow for the conversion of existing buildings so that the overall effect is a more sustainable development? Will it allow for the use of previously developed land in suitable locations?
7b To promote sustainable construction solutions in the design of development which also meet landscape and built environment conservation priorities.	Will local materials be sourced which will not pressure the wider landscape and natural environment of the National Park? Will it seek to support sustainable design and construction techniques embracing energy efficiency measures, micro-generation, water and waste conservation whilst respecting conservation priorities? Will it encourage sensitive design of road infrastructure? (Reduced signage and road markings, use of local materials and alternative traffic calming methods).
8. To support thriving and sustainable communities by improving opportunities for housing and connection to services.	
8a To address the identified local need for housing by enabling: • the conversion of buildings (where appropriate)	Will it deliver housing that meets the needs of the young, elderly, local people and those on limited incomes? Will it address the changing needs of residents?

• the development of sustainably located brownfield sites in or on the edge of settlements, if this leads to enhancement • the development of affordable (or more affordable) housing on green field sites (exception sites) for local people in housing need, where occupancy is restricted to local people in perpetuity.	Will it support local people to stay within or near to their community?
8b To ensure housing in the National Park is appropriate in terms of quality, safety and security.	Will it provide good quality, safe and secure housing?
8c To maintain and where possible improve access to services and community facilities in order to meet local need.	Will it support the delivery and retention of key facilities and services ensuring that local needs are met locally wherever possible or alternative sustainable access is provided?
9. To promote access for all	
9a To create opportunities all, specifically targeting young people and those from under-served communities to connect with and enjoy the National Park.	Will it help remove real or perceived barriers to the understanding and enjoyment of the Park?
9b Facilitate learning opportunities, information availability and interpretation resources.	Will it facilitate and encourage provision of accessible resources and opportunities that can improve understanding of the special qualities, pressures and management of the National Park?
9c Manage the range of recreational activities that depend upon the special qualities of the National Park, for the benefit of all.	Will it allow for improved provision of and access to recreational opportunities? Will it promote a wide range of recreational opportunities, including formal and informal? Will it allow the provision of facilities for sport, recreation and learning, especially for children, disadvantaged groups and the local community?
9d Manage the provision of visitor facilities, including visitor accommodation and car parking.	Will it allow for opportunities to enjoy the national park whilst protecting the landscape, wildlife and cultural heritage? Will it contribute positively to the social and economic wellbeing of local communities?
9e To promote the national park as a place to improve physical and mental health and wellbeing.	Will it facilitate improved health and wellbeing of residents and/or visitors?
10. Promote good governance	

10a To improve opportunities for participation in local action and decision-making.	Will it empower all sections of the community to participate in decision-making and increase understanding of how those decisions are reached? Does the plan set a process for engagement with communities, including specific approaches to reach particular groups/sectors?
10b Raise partners' awareness and understanding of National Park purposes and standing.	Will it encourage positive partnership involvement and joint working with other stakeholders and sectors?
10c To ensure compliance with the Equality Act (2010) and UK's obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).	Does the policy consider the obligations arising from the Act and Convention?
11. To promote a flourishing economy in accord with nature recovery and climate change mitigation	
11a To encourage business growth	Will it support existing business to remain viable and to grow? Will it promote self-employment and business start-up?
11b To support farming, forestry and rural enterprises that are influential in positively shaping the valued landscape of the National Park.	Will it support the changing needs of sustainable agriculture and forestry, including by diversification, within the capacity of the National Park's special qualities to accommodate them? Will it support the needs of rural enterprises, within the capacity of the National Park's special qualities to accommodate them?
11c To encourage a sustainable visitor economy	Will it facilitate sustainable tourism? Will it support local business? Will it care for the National Park's special qualities? Will it respect the well-being of local communities?
11d To increase opportunities for people to live and work locally.	Will it support local business? Will it care for the National Park's special qualities? Will it respect the well-being of local communities?
11e To increase opportunities for skills development and access to post-school education and training.	Will it facilitate improved access to vocational training, education and skills for all, especially young people?

	Will it promote traditional skills training which may benefit wider National Park purposes?
12. To reduce the need for, and impacts of road traffic	
12a To support sustainable transport.	Will it promote sustainable forms of transport (public transport including bus and rail, cycle and pedestrian routes) and ensure that the necessary associated infrastructure is made available?
12b To reduce the impact of transport infrastructure on the National Park's landscape habitats, special environmental qualities and residential amenity.	Will it reduce the net impact of transport infrastructure such as road signage, lighting, conspicuous structures, severance and parking?
12c. To reduce the impact of road traffic on the National Park's landscape habitats, special environmental qualities and residential amenity.	Will it reduce the net impact of road traffic such as noise, pollution and visual intrusion?

Appendix 4: The Draft SA Scoping Report Consultation Responses