

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2007/08

Policy, Research and Partnerships Service

Peak District National Park Authority Annual Monitoring Report
Member of the United Kingdom Association of National Park Authorities (UK ANPA)

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Contents

	Page
Glossary	4
Key to Indicators	5
1 Introduction	6
2 Executive Summary	8
3 NPMP Outcome Sections	14
3.1 Biodiversity	14
3.2 Cultural Heritage	17
3.3 Natural Beauty	22
3.4 Climate Change and Natural Resources	24
3.5 Minerals	28
3.6 Traffic, travel and accessibility	31
3.7 a Recreation	35
b Tourism	38
3.8 Understanding the National Park	42
3.9 People and Communities	46
3.10 Economy	50

Glossary

ALGAO	Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BESST	Business and the Environment Linked by Small Scale Tourism
BIG	Biodiversity Implementation Group
CHS	Cultural Heritage Strategy
CVS	Council for Voluntary Service
DCC	Derbyshire County Council
DD	Derbyshire Dales
DDDC	Derbyshire Dales District Council
DMP	Destination Management Partnership
EA	Environment Agency
EH	English Heritage
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELS	Entry Level Scheme (part of Environmental Stewardship Scheme)
emda	East Midlands Development Agency
EMRA	East Midlands Regional Assembly
EQM	Environmental Quality Mark
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
ESS	Environmental Stewardship Scheme
EWGS	English Woodland Grant Scheme
FC	Forestry Commission
GIS	Geographical Information System
HLS	Higher Level Scheme (part of Environmental Stewardship Scheme)
HP	High Peak
HPBC	High Peak Borough Council
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LDF	Local Development Framework
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
LTP	Local Transport Plans
MFF	Moors for the Future
MPS	Mineral Planning Statement
NE	Natural England
NEE	New Environmental Economy
NI	National Indicator
NPA	National Park Authority
NPMP	National Park Management Plan (Peak District)
NT	National Trust
PDNP	Peak District National Park
PDNPA	Peak District National Park Authority
PROW	Public Rights of Way
RAZ	Rural Action Zone
RCC	Rural Community Council
RDA	Regional Development Agency
RDPE	Rural Development Programme for England
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RTP	Rural Transport Partnerships
SCaMP	Sustainable Catchment area Management Plans
SITA	SITA Waste Management company
SM	Staffordshire Moorlands
SMDC	Staffordshire Moorlands District Council
SPITS	South Pennines Integrated Transport Strategy
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STIG	Sustainable Transport Group
WPD	Wider Peak District
WWPC	Working with people and communities strategy
YHA	Youth Hostels Association

Key to Indicators

	Above target
	On target
	Below target

1 Introduction

1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report

This is the first annual report on the Peak District National Park Management Plan 2006 -2011 (NPMP). The Management Plan was developed with stakeholders through a process of discussion and consultation resulting in adoption by the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) in late 2006 and a launch with stakeholders in March 2007. It is the over-arching document for management of the National Park by all those with a stake in its future.

This annual report monitors reported progress up to the end of 2007/08 through a set of indicators, targets and action plan updates for each of the 10 Outcomes of the NPMP. It also gives some indication of the future risks to the achievement of the actions and outcomes.

It has been compiled by National Park Authority officers from a range of data sources and updates to actions taken from the work of various partnerships and agencies. An External Monitoring Group of 'expert critical friends' drawn from key partners and agencies have been consulted on the analysis of this data and actions. Their comments have then been taken into account in the final version of the report.

The key findings of the report are set out in the form of Main Recommendations under each Outcome section of the report and in the form of an overall Executive Summary. The intention of the report is not only to be advice to all National Park stakeholders and the Park Authority on the current status of Management Plan outcomes and actions, but also to look ahead at potential issues, changes and opportunities that may need to be addressed.

It is expected that the report will be used by the main partnerships and partners contributing to the specific outcomes of the NPMP in setting their respective priorities and directing future actions. A key role of Park Authority Officers and Members will be to promote the report with these partnerships and partners and engage them in addressing the main recommendations. The report will be made publicly available through the National Park Authority website.

1.2 Background (taken from CA Guidance on NPMPs)

1.2.1 National Park Management Plans

National Park Management Plans are the single most important document for each National Park (Defra *Review of English National Park Authorities*).

- They guide the delivery of the National Park purposes and Section 62(1) duty, assisted by the NPAs statutory planning function.
- They are the over-arching strategic document for the National Park – central to the future of the Park.
- They co-ordinate and integrate other plans, strategies and actions in the National Park, where they affect the Park purposes and duties.
- They set the vision and objectives for the National Park which will guide the future of the Park over the next 20 – 30 years.
- They set the frame for all policy and activity pursued by the NPA, including potential funding bids for grant, from the European to the local level.

National Park Management Plans are plans for National Parks, not just Park Authorities. All those with interests in a National Park should take account of the Management Plan's visions of the area. Under Section 62(2) of the Environment Act 1995 relevant authorities have a duty to "have regard to" the purposes of the National Parks when carrying out their work. No major decisions should be taken affecting the future of a Park without reference to its Management Plan which should prevail over regional and local policy as it is delivered in the National Parks.

This underlines that delivery of the Park purposes through the National Park Management Plan needs to be undertaken in partnership with others – both key policy makers and fund holders, such as government agencies, regional offices of government, the RDAs and local authorities and with those whose day to day activities have been responsible for creating the landscape of today - the farmers, landowners, conservation groups and NGOs, local businesses and local communities of the Parks.

1.2.2 NPMP Monitoring and Review

National Park Management Plans should be up to date and regularly monitored, with NPAs legally required to review the Plan every five years, ideally with a specific evaluation made against objectives met and outcomes achieved. The Plans need to set out both the objectives for the Park and how these will be delivered through policies and action plans. To define these in an objective and measure way, Management Plans should follow the following principles:

- Their objectives and policies/actions should be **based on clear evidence**. Available datasets, where relevant, should be utilised, ensuring that they relate to the area within the National Park as much as possible.
- They should be **clearly monitored** in terms of both the *outputs* against targets and milestones established in the action plan and *outcomes* associated with achievement of the Plan objectives. This should include having mechanisms in place to allow modification if monitoring suggests that alternative action should be pursued.
- Building on the above, they should provide the **central Plan for the NPA** setting the framework for all the more detailed plans and strategies of the NPA including its annual business plan.

Monitoring should focus on the delivery of the action plans and achievement of the objectives. In the case of the action plans the emphasis should be on the measurement of **outputs** or **progress on actions** ie monitoring the extent to which the targets in the Action Plan are achieved. These are likely to be largely expressed as outputs and are best monitored as on-going assessments of activity which can be reported on an annual basis.

In the case of monitoring the objectives, the emphasis should be on monitoring **outcomes** such as the extent and condition of habitats or the number of rights of way in good condition. These are the most important indicators as they centrally focus on whether the quality of the National Park is being maintained and improved.

Monitoring as a whole should be a shared task with, ideally, allocation of responsibility to those organisations with the greatest interest in the particular indicators concerned. Regular and accessible reporting on the results of monitoring – the progress of the action plan and the achievement of the Park objectives – is an important means for ensuring the continued engagement of stakeholders.

2 Executive Summary

2.1 *New indicators and targets*

This is the first year that a set of indicators and targets has been applied to the Management Plan. These have been drawn from a range of agencies and partners that are monitoring aspects of the National Park or Peak Sub-area already and are continuing to develop relevant measures for the future. Overall as the table below shows we have identified and applied a total of 71 indicators to the Management Plan across the 10 Outcome areas. Some of these (48%) are more established indicators with existing baselines that we have applied targets to. Many indicators (34%) are just starting to be measured but with insufficient data to enable a sensible or credible target to be set just yet. The remaining indicators (18%) are ones we are awaiting initial data for.

	Status of indicators				Status of Actions			No. of actions with significant risk (l)ikelihood / (i)mpact	
	Total no. indicators	Data & Targets available	Data available, Targets to be set or na	Data awaited	Total no. actions	On schedule	Behind schedule	high (l) & high (i) risk	high (l) med/low (i) risk
All Outcome Areas									
Total	71	34 (48%)	24 (34%)	13 (18%)	86	76 (88%)	10 (12%)	9 (10%)	3 (3%)

It is an important step forward being able to use these measures of the Management Plan to start a process of evidence based monitoring of its progress. But, understandably there is still much to do in constructing this evidence base further. Partners and specifically the members of the External Monitoring Group have been enormously helpful in advising and helping to supply data for the indicators proposed. But a general recommendation is that:

There continues to be commitment from partners to establish the proposed set of indicators and targets as an evidence base for the Management Plan and to work on an improvement plan that further develops this set of indicators for the future.

2.2 *Further strategies and action plans*

In several of the Outcome areas there is work currently in progress towards developing more detailed strategies and actions plans. These include: landscape, minerals, recreation, sustainable transport, climate change, as well as a Local Development Framework that will provide land-use policies in support of most of the Management Plan Outcomes. The resulting documents will provide more specific actions and more appropriate indicators and targets for measuring the NPMP Outcomes, and so a further general recommendation is that:

The strategies and action plans identified need to progress quickly so that there is sufficient time for their implementation to have an impact on the Management Plan outcomes before 2011.

2.3 *Progress on agreed Management Plan actions*

The table above also gives the overall status of progress for the full set of agreed Management Plan actions. This summarises the assessments made by NPA officers through the various partnerships that contribute to the different Outcomes of the Management Plan, and shows that at this stage, 88% of the original Management Plan actions are on schedule with around 12% possibly behind schedule. Also that around 13% of actions have been flagged up as having a 'high' likelihood of some risk to its future contribution to Outcomes (10% of these risks would potentially have an estimated 'high' impact and 3% a 'medium' or 'low' impact). The figures for each Outcome Area are given in the sections below.

The overall message from these figures is that progress of the Management Plan is good overall, with a small number of areas falling slightly behind, but that there is some uncertainty over the

continued contributions of some current activities to a number of Outcomes. In order to help stakeholders understand and consider these more carefully, we have summarised the main risks and made specific recommendations in each Outcome section of the report, and highlighted the key points arising from these in the remainder of this Executive Summary.

2.3.1 Biodiversity

Overall, the priorities for restoring and enhancing the condition of nationally important sites (SSSIs) within the PDNP are on course through the work of agencies and LBAP partners as well as some specific project initiatives. However, some actions, such as establishing baseline biodiversity data and progress on some LBAP targets especially grassland and farmland birds, are proving more difficult to achieve.

Risk areas include tackling the remaining SSSIs to meet the 95% condition target and making better progress on the LBAP habitats and species where there are more significant factors to negotiate. Continued targeted effort on these specific habitat and species is required to keep on course for national and prioritised local outcomes and targets. LBAP partners should also further consider the likely future impact of climate change on biodiversity.

Outcome Area	Status of indicators				Status of Actions			No. of actions with significant risk (l)ikelihood / (i)mpact	
	Total no. indicators	Data & Targets available	Data available, Targets to be set or na	Data awaited	Total no. actions	On schedule	Behind schedule	high (l) & high (i) risk	high (l) med/low (i) risk
Biodiversity	4	3	0	1	9	5	4	3	0

2.3.2 Cultural Heritage

The condition of designated heritage assets in the PDNP is good compared to the national picture and targeted support ensures the number of 'at risk' sites is relatively low. The strategy to extend and strengthen working with owners, businesses, and communities through partnerships and projects is underway and on schedule.

More focus is required to improve priority heritage sites especially those at risk, with the need to extend partnerships and projects as a means of accessing more support and funding for heritage work. The level of reviews, surveys and appraisal work across the range of heritage assets is not easy to maintain so some targeting of this may be required.

Outcome Area	Status of indicators				Status of Actions			No. of actions with significant risk (l)ikelihood / (i)mpact	
	Total no. indicators	Data & Targets available	Data available, Targets to be set or na	Data awaited	Total no. actions number	On schedule	Behind schedule	high (l) & high (i) risk	high (l) med/low (i) risk
Cultural Heritage	9	2	2	5	10	9	1	1	0

2.3.3 Natural Beauty

The development of a Landscape Character Assessment has been a key first step towards a more comprehensive landscape strategy. This should inform the future work of partners, land managers as well as future spatial planning policy. The strategy needs to focus on the key landscape needs, impacts and risks in order that a more detailed action plan can be taken forward for this Outcome (including possible future pressures on agricultural land for both energy and food). New integrated management plans and a possible range of White Peak projects should use the landscape strategy to identify priority impacts and sites.

There have been a range of creative programmes and events led by individuals, communities and partners that promote the PDNP landscape, as well as some specific interpretation and arts projects such as Peak Experience and the Gateway project, although these rely heavily on

external funding. There have been particular issues arising over the impact of specific infrastructure features in the National Park particularly related to energy and transport. Closer working between agencies and authorities is required to address this.

	Status of indicators				Status of Actions			No. of actions with significant risk (l)ikelihood / (i)mpact	
	Total no. indicators	Data & Targets available	Data available, Targets to be set or na	Data awaited	Total no. actions	On schedule	Behind schedule	high (l) & high (i) Risk	high (l) med/low (i) risk
Outcome Area									
Natural Beauty	2	2	0	0	6	3	3	1	1

2.3.4 Climate Change and Natural Resources

Data sources indicate that whilst most monitored pollutants do not exceed national targets within the PDNP, there are some below target that agencies need to focus on. These include Ozone levels, biological water quality and frequency of major and significant pollution incidents. Better access to Government data and measures to monitor climate change for the National Park area is also required.

There has been good progress by partners in committing to new strategies for Climate Change and taking forward actions – e.g. signing/implementing the Nottingham declaration, and beginning work on a specific National Park Climate Change Action Plan. Particular aspects of climate change in the National Park have started to be raised and taken forward, for example, the role of moorlands for carbon storage and water management to reduce downstream flood risks (Moors for the Future [MFF] partnership), support for community initiatives (Sustainable Development Fund), and some guidance on National Park planning policies (the Design Guide and Renewable Energy SPG). Extending these initiatives for the future, particularly the current EU Life+ bid for MFF, is seen as an important priority.

	Status of indicators				Status of Actions			No. of actions with significant risk (l)ikelihood / (i)mpact	
	Total no. indicators	Data & Targets available	Data available, Targets to be set or na	Data awaited	Total no. actions	On schedule	Behind schedule	high (l) & high (i) risk	high (l) med/low (i) risk
Outcome Area									
Climate Change and Natural Resources	11	7	3	1	6	6	0	1	0

2.3.5 Minerals

Progress towards the agreed outcome of the Management Plan has been currently assessed as on schedule. Significant effort continues to be made working with local industry and other interests to implement local, regional and national policies on minerals in the PDNP. Existing permissions require periodic reviews and where necessary enforcement of conditions and any new mineral application involves a considerable and lengthy process of application and determination. The demands of this work particularly on public resources is very significant.

Longer term clarification of national mineral policy, in particular the definition of national need in relation to National Parks is still being sought from Government.

A Minerals Strategy is being produced that will set out how to further work towards the agreed NPMP mineral outcome, and should cover local, regional and national policy development, application of legislation and further ways of working with stakeholders including communities and the industry.

	Status of indicators				Status of Actions			No. of actions with significant risk (l)ikelihood / (i)mpact	
	Total no. indicators	Data & Targets available	Data available, Targets to be set or na	Data awaited	Total no. actions	On schedule	Behind schedule	high (l) & high (i) risk	high (l) med/low (i) risk
Outcome Area									
Minerals	4	2	2	0	10	10	0	1	1

2.3.6 Traffic, Travel and Accessibility

Transport partners have continued to recognise the specific needs of the National Park in their forward plans as a result of continued and renewed partnership working arrangements. Some specific improvements to rail and bus facilities, services and travel promotions targeted at National Park visitors have been delivered through the SPITS programme and rail partnerships. This includes improved rail and bus facilities delivered by the NPA and DCC with East Midlands Tourism funding.

A sustainable transport action plan for the PDNP is about to be developed through existing partnerships with transport authorities. This will include a response to the needs and opportunities of transport development to support economic growth into and between City Regions whilst meeting accessibility needs of National Park rural communities and visitors.

	Status of indicators				Status of Actions			No. of actions with significant risk (l)ikelihood / (i)mpact	
	Total no. indicators	Data & Targets available	Data available, Targets to be set or na	Data awaited	Total no. actions	On schedule	Behind schedule	high (l) & high (i) risk	high (l) med/low (i) risk
Outcome Area									
Traffic, Travel and Accessibility	4	1	1	2	7	7	0	0	1

2.3.7a Recreation

There is generally good access to the PDNP landscape for a wide range of recreation opportunities, especially the Rights of Way network and open Access Land. The work of the Peak District Local Access Forum, land managers and the active engagement of recreation interest groups has helped to reduce recreation impacts on the landscape and communities while encouraging greater cooperation locally.

In line with government agendas to promote healthy lifestyles, reduce obesity, increase social inclusion and improve community cohesion, there is now a need for the NPA and partners to increase, improve and better promote recreation opportunities. The NP Recreation Strategy and Action Plan now in development will provide better evidence on the recreation resources available, identify the needs and aspirations of users, and set the future priorities for NP partners and stakeholders, particularly seeking to remove barriers to extend recreation opportunities to all.

	Status of indicators				Status of Actions			No. of actions with significant risk (l)ikelihood / (i)mpact	
	Total no. indicators	Data & Targets available	Data available, Targets to be set or na	Data awaited	Total no. actions	On schedule	Behind schedule	high (l) & high (i) risk	high (l) med/low (i) risk
Outcome Area									
Recreation	5	2	3	0	11	11	0	0	0

2.3.7b Tourism

There has been significant progress to improve the quality of visitor facilities/services and to develop and promote local culture, products and events by the tourism sector with assistance from Destination Management Partnerships. Within a general 'rural visits' trend of static and slightly reducing visitor numbers, this effort has helped to at least maintain overall levels of overnight stays and spending although the figures vary across accommodation categories.

Tourism providers have been keen to participate in schemes that help them to develop sustainable tourism products and services that are distinctive to the Peak District and National Park. More work is needed however to secure the future of these local schemes, linking them to growing national 'green' initiatives and continuing to support the special association tourism providers have with the PDNP.

Public and private sector partners need to find the necessary long-term investment that is required to extend and continue to improve the quality of local tourism facilities, services and products as well as the visitor experience of the National Park. They also need to make a commitment to promote the special opportunities of the National Park and to help visitors make sustainable choices in their leisure and tourism activities.

Outcome Area	Status of indicators				Status of Actions			No. of actions with significant risk (l)ikelihood / (i)mpact	
	Total no. indicators	Data & Targets available	Data available, Targets to be set or na	Data awaited	Total no. actions	On schedule	Behind schedule	high (l) & high (i) risk	high (l) med/low (i) risk
Tourism	6	2	4	0	4	4	0	1	0

2.3.8 Understanding the National Park

Actions to date have focused on specific initiatives to improve the range and quality of National Park information and learning to young people. More initiatives are being identified for other priority target groups such as local residents and groups from surrounding urban areas that are typically under-represented in visits to National Parks, such as the UK NP MOSAIC initiative.

Further work needs to widen the contribution of partners to these action plans and in particular focus on:

- key providers of National Park experiences (culture/landscape/recreation/food etc.) to target groups (including young people, disadvantaged groups and visitors)
- key providers of learning to target groups (especially linked to existing community learning services),
- key providers of sustainability skills to volunteers, local communities or to business and land managers.

Outcome Area	Status of indicators				Status of Actions			No. of actions with significant risk (l)ikelihood / (i)mpact	
	Total no. indicators	Data & Targets available	Data available, Targets to be set or na	Data awaited	Total no. actions	On schedule	Behind schedule	high (l) & high (i) risk	high (l) med/low (i) risk
Understanding the National Park	7	5	0	2	5	5	0	0	0

2.3.9 People and Communities

Partners have continued to work more jointly on identifying and responding to the needs of National Park communities through key programmes and forums. These include Local Strategic Partnerships, Area Forums and the Community Planning programme. There has been increased engagement within local communities in specific areas such as development of the National Park Management Plan, and guidance on planning for affordable housing and renewable energy. This needs to be extended further through the specific development of the Local Development Framework, Community Planning initiative and through the National Park Local Residents Action Plan.

There continues to be a need for better understanding of community needs, evidenced through new local Sustainable Community Strategies and Local Area Agreements, in key issues affecting National Park communities such as population changes, social housing, access to employment,

services, modern skills and leisure as well as the need for improvements in health and in community cohesion.

Outcome Area	Status of indicators				Status of Actions			No. of actions with significant risk (l)ikelihood / (i)mpact	
	Total no. indicators	Data & Targets available	Data available, Targets to be set or na	Data awaited	Total no. actions	On schedule	Behind schedule	high (l) & high (i) risk	high (l) med/low (i) risk
People and Communities	7	5	0	2	7	6	1	0	0

2.3.10 Economy

Considerable progress has been made in tackling the lagging prosperity of some rural areas of the Peak District. This includes improving the local economy, increasing skills and support to farming and other micro-enterprises through a range of EU and RDA targeted rural assistance through the Rural Action Zone (RAZ). The RAZ has provided co-ordination across the economic functional area of the Peak District that crosses regional and local government boundaries. However, much more needs to be done because EU and RDA rural assistance programmes have changed and there are further likely changes to current RAZ and local economic partnerships as a result of the Sub-National Review that could lead to reduced focus and co-ordination for the Peak District as a whole.

There are growing numbers of local businesses participating in Peak District environmental sustainability schemes (e.g. environmental quality awards, tourism and food schemes, etc.). Continued assistance to farmers and land managers to help them access national agri-environmental and local conservation schemes has also generated environmental improvements in the National Park. Work is progressing towards developing a successor programme to the new environmental economy scheme but this will be dependent upon securing new significant funding from the EU and RDAs.

Outcome Area	Status of indicators				Status of Actions			No. of actions with significant risk (l)ikelihood / (i)mpact	
	Total no. indicators	Data & Targets available	Data available, Targets to be set or na	Data awaited	Total no. actions	On schedule	Behind schedule	high (l) & high (i) risk	high (l) med/low (i) risk
Economy	12	3	9	0	11	10	1	1	0

2.4 Role of National Park Stakeholders and Partners

National Park Management Plans are plans for all stakeholders of National Parks, not just Park Authorities including key policy makers and fund holders, such as government agencies, the RDAs and local authorities and all those whose day to day activities affect the landscape of today - the farmers, landowners, conservation groups and NGOs, local businesses and local communities of the Parks. This underlies the importance of proactive partnerships and working closely with key partners, agencies and communities and so a further recommendation is that:

There is a renewed engagement by National Park partners to ensure they recognise and contribute to the Management Plan and its current actions and targets and that there is help and support in taking forward the recommendations of this report.

3. NPMP Outcome Sections

3.1 Biodiversity

By 2011, dynamic partnerships have achieved outcomes for biodiversity and increased its resilience to the impacts of climate change, having especially reached the Public Services Agreement target of 95% of SSSIs in target condition by 2010; increased the quality and quantity of BAP priority habitats and species, especially moorland restoration and condition status; increased distinctive White Peak wetland and farmland habitats; and key local biodiversity action plan species.

The extent of nationally and internationally designated protection areas for priority habitats and species in the PDNP is around 38% compared to the UK average of 7%. Improving the quality and condition of these areas will contribute significantly to the national, regional and local biodiversity targets. However it requires considerable targeted effort by agencies and land holders to access and negotiate funded conservation agreements and management plans to achieve the condition required. This and other targeted work is planned and monitored through the Peak District LBAP, which is in year 7 of a 10 year programme. It is co-ordinated by the PDNPA with a range of partners forming the Biodiversity Implementation Group (BIG).

Progress in the Peak District LBAP against the NPMP outcome and actions is as follows:

- NE is negotiating management plans for all SSSIs. These have to date enabled 76% of SSSIs to reach target condition through landholder agreements. They set out remedies to achieve year on year increases that will meet the 95% target by 2010. But achieving the remedies in the remaining SSSI areas will be increasingly onerous due to the need to address outstanding factors such as the legacy of air pollution.
- Specifically targeted project work has significantly improved the condition of some Peak District LBAP priority habitats and species including:
 - o Moorland - 5.372km² improved through for example MFF, ESA moorland management, and the United Utilities SCaMP4 Project.
 - o Woodland - Alport Valley Project; United Utilities SCaMP4 Project; Great Trees of Derbyshire Project.
 - o The Peak Birds Project has been responsible for habitat management which had maintained or slightly increased populations of lapwing in targeted areas
 - o Derbyshire Wildlife Trust's Water for Wildlife Project has helped to maintain and increase populations of water vole.
 - o NT South Peak Estate are working with the UKBAP lead for white-clawed crayfish on a captive rearing programme
 - o The Vision Project has contributed to hay meadow and pond restoration and enhancement. The project has raised community involvement such that communities such as Eyam, Calver, Baslow and Great Hucklow are taking responsibility for management of their own local sites.
- Other priority habitats and species, e.g. grasslands and aquatic habitats, have been harder to address as sites are more dispersed and fragmented and the benefits of conservation management agreements are more economically marginal to landholders.
- Work continues on digitising the backlog of survey data and establishing a clear and shared baseline of information on the biodiversity resource in the area to better enable monitoring of biodiversity action.
- Improved website for communicating the work of the Peak District LBAP partners.

Main Risks:

1. *Reaching the 95% favourable and recovering condition for SSSIs will become increasingly harder as more difficult issues will need to be tackled (particularly if the MFF bid fails).*
2. *Some of the non-designated priority habitats and species in the LBAP are more difficult to tackle and will require more targeted effort.*

Main Recommendations:

1. *BIG partners to continue assistance with NE on the plans, agreements and remedies required for the SSSI sites needed to meet the 95% target (eg through Peak District Land Managers Advisory Scheme, and the range of agri-environment, ESA, and other management plans).*
2. *Focus existing and new projects, funding bids and delivery on priority LBAP habitats/species, especially those where progress needs to be accelerated.*
3. *Establish and continue to improve monitoring and reporting of biodiversity conditions and action.*
4. *Contribute to the Climate Change Action Plan being developed for the National Park with Partners to identify the possible future impacts on biodiversity.*

Outcome Indicators

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
BC1: Proportion of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition	T		71%	82.3%	88.6%	95%	95%	☺
	A	60.4%	76%					
BC2: Area / number of LBAP priority habitats and proportion covered by a conservation agreement	T			To be set	To be set	To be set	To be set	
	A		Not available					

Output Indicators

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
BP1: Projects to improve quality and or increase area/number of LBAP priority habitats or species	T			11	To be set	To be set	To be set	☹
	A		10					
BP2: Projects to improve farmland for birds	T	1	1	1	To be set	To be set	To be set	☹
	A	1	1					

Rationale

BC1, BP2: Contribution to Government PSA targets

BC2, BP1: Contribution to achievement of Peak District LBAP targets

Strategic drivers

BC1, BP2: Government PSA targets for SSSIs

BC2, BP1: UK BAP; East Midlands Regional Biodiversity Strategy; Peak District LBAP

Evidence

BC1: Data provided by Natural England

BP1, 2: Projects for LBAP habitats/species in 2007/08 - woodlands, moorlands and some species on target, grasslands and aquatic habitats below target:

- Peak Birds Project: Using SITA funds: over 100ha of grassland managed, 14 scrapes created for waders; Lapwing and wader survey 2007 indicated 50% decline in lapwing numbers, but lapwing productivity monitoring at 30 farms indicates productivity high enough to maintain or slightly increase population; All known South Pennines Twite colonies surveyed in 2007 recording a post-breeding flock of 50 birds. Twite recorded using unusual nest sites in disused quarries.
- Lead Rakes Project: Over 21ha of lead rake habitats entered into ELS or HLS. Further ecological survey of the Peak District Ore Field.
- Vision Project: 17 ponds restored, 8 new ponds created; Hay meadows – 5 sites harvested, 19 sites received seed (using SITA funds).
- Moors for the Future: Worked on restoration of 5.372km² on Bleaklow, Kinder Scout, Arnfield and Black Hill; The Bleaklow fence is 22km long excluding stock from a 25km² area.
- Alport Valley Project: 22ha of conifers cleared for native oak/birch woodland regeneration

- SCaMP4 (United Utilities): 8752m of grip blocking (Goyt Valley); 6 ESA conservation plans approved, covering c.8000ha; c.6ha of PAWS restoration – most conifers removed, awaiting capital for underplanting; 64,000 trees planted under EWGS; 70ha of bare peat restoration work
- ESA Moorland Management Plans: Linked with SSSI condition, also see SCaMP4 above.
- Great Trees of Derbyshire Project: 1277 veteran trees recorded by volunteers in the Peak District; Continuation funding needed to take survey phase forward into management advice.
- Peak District Dales Catchment Sensitive Farming Project: Joint initiative between Defra, EA and NE. Focussed at a local level to pull together farmers, farm adviser, water companies, etc. Outputs include 21km fencing for riparian habitat management, improved water quality and diffuse pollution measures
- Ilam Crayfish Ark: One new captive breeding population of white-clawed crayfish established.
- Water Vole Project: Continued success with mink trapping on 4 major catchments; 25 water vole sample sites monitored in 2007: 10 sites population stable, 8 increasing, 1 declining, 6, not re-found (same as previous years, i.e. no sign of recovery); Dark Peak Moors and Eastern Moors populations ok, recovery on Derwent (Grindleford to Bamford), increase in Froggatt-Calver area, stable in Wye sub-catchment, increased efforts now on the Dove.

Actions

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Complete review of Peak District LBAP	-BIG	Mid-term Review 2007 Complete 2011	Mid term review completed March 2007	On schedule	Low / low
Complete action plan to meet 2010 targets for SSSI's	-NE	2010	See indicator BC1. Remedies identified by NE for all sites	On schedule	Medium / medium
Establish clear & shared baseline of information on biodiversity resource of Peak District & its conservation status to enable monitoring of BAP	-BIG	Constantly trying to improve	Development of GIS database. Significant gaps in data slowly being addressed. Backlog of data still to enter	Behind schedule	High / high
Meet local LBAP targets	-BIG	2011	Results of mid-term review identified mixed progress on targets, with good progress within dedicated projects	mixed - woodland, moorland & some species on schedule, grassland & aquatic behind schedule	High / high
Reach Government target for reversing decline in populations of farmland birds	-RSPB -NE -FC -PDNPA	2020	Now includes woodland birds and establishing project. Peak Birds Project progress shows making a difference, e.g. 50% decline in lapwing figures outside area	Behind schedule	High / high
Establish White Peak Project	-PDNPA	2008/09	Initial partner scoping workshop. NPA to develop	Behind schedule	Medium / medium
Continue to develop Peak District Land Management Advisory Service	-PDNPA -NE -FC -EA	ongoing	Joint advice & delivery network with farmer drop in centre established. Continually looking to develop efficient and effective working between organisations	On schedule	Low / high
Incorporate specific biodiversity actions in others' plans and strategies	-PDNPA -NE	ongoing	Input to LDF, NPMP, & regionally via East Midlands Biodiversity Partnership	On schedule	Low / medium
Make all communities and target groups with a stake in achieving biodiversity outcomes fully aware of LBAP	-BIG	ongoing	Input to WWPC Strategy, work of the Vision Project	On schedule	Medium / low

2.2 Cultural Heritage

By 2011, people, communities and organisations have worked together to deliver outcomes of the Cultural Heritage Strategy and; conserve and enhance distinctive characteristics of landscape and settlements, especially in the White Peak.

The number of nationally designated Cultural Heritage assets in the PDNP is very high. There are some 2901 listed building, 457 scheduled monuments and 109 conservation areas including some internationally recognised attractions such as Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, and Lyme Park. The condition of these sites is generally good compared with the UK average, eg 3% of Grade I and II* buildings are 'at risk' compared with the UK average of 3.2% and 82% of scheduled monuments in the PDNP are at low risk. Key annual targets for the NPA include monitoring 20% of listed buildings (the quinquennial review) and appraisals for 3-4% of conservation areas. Where buildings are 'at risk' or priority actions have been identified, the NPA with EH and other partners work with property owners to resolve the issues and this has resulted in 4-5 'at risk' buildings being rescued typically each year.

At the same time the NPA has worked with a range of key partners and stakeholders to develop a wider Cultural Heritage Strategy (CHS) in the National Park. This co-ordinates the work of agencies and partners to widen the recognition of the 95% of cultural assets that are not designated. These include historic town and village settings, landscape features, and cultural traditions; as well as sites, monuments and structures. The Strategy also seeks to raise community awareness, understanding and engagement in the conservation and interpretation of all cultural assets. This strategy is in year 2 of its initial 5 year programme.

Progress in the CHS against the NPMP outcome and actions is as follows:

- Levels of priority at risk building rescues per annum are on schedule,
- Levels of building reviews per annum are slightly down on the 20% target,
- Levels of conservation area appraisals are on target but older ones need bringing up to date,
- The wider work programme of the CHS is ahead of target, particularly with regard to:
 - o 7 new groups per annum engaged in CHS actions
 - o 5 new projects per annum directly delivering CHS actions
 - o 250 people trained per annum in heritage skills
 - o awareness raising through other activities (e.g. walks, talks, literature, visitor centres etc)
- Working partners to produce a Design Guide; giving it Supplementary Planning Document status, and setting clearer standards and guidance for owners, applicants and agents
- Working with NE, Defra, EH and others to enable more access to funding support for cultural heritage assets

Main Risks:

1. *Not being able to fully respond to local heritage conservation, access and interpretation needs which increasingly rely on community partnerships and projects to access support and external funding.*
2. *That national and regional land and heritage schemes give less support to National Park priorities and at risk sites in providing financial assistance.*

Main Recommendations:

1. CHS partners to continue to target conservation action and improvements particularly on priority heritage assets and especially those at risk, and to seek assistance through national and regional schemes.
2. CHS partners to extend working with groups of owners, businesses and communities on local partnerships and projects that raise the profile of local heritage needs and help access further heritage funding support.
3. Consider if more targeting is required in the planned levels of property reviews, conservation area appraisals, and new heritage surveys to ensure improved monitoring, recording and reporting.
4. Continue to encourage the development of traditional conservation skills and the use of traditional materials.
5. Contribute to the Climate Change Action Plan being developed for the National Park with partners and LDF planning policies to tackle energy efficiency/sustainable design in the National Park heritage environment.
6. Take account of the draft Heritage Protection Bill and possible changes in the processes of heritage designation and management.

Outcome Indicators

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
HC1: Number of Listed Buildings and proportion at risk	T	2899 (7.5%)	2901 (7%)	2901 (7%)	2901 (7%)	2901 (7%)	2901 (7%)	☹
	A	2899 (7.1%)	2901 (7.0%)					
HC2: Number of Scheduled Monuments and number at: • High risk • Medium risk • Low risk	T			To be set	To be set	To be set	To be set	
	A	457 (9: 74: 374)	457 (9: 74: 374)					
HC3: Area of land (and proportion of Park) covered by ESS (split by ELS and HLS)	T			To be set	To be set	To be set	To be set	
	A	92,535 ha (64.33%)	98,739ha (68.5%)					
HC4: Number of Conservation Areas and proportion appraised	T	109	109	109 (83% appraised; 12% up to date)	109 (87% appraised; 16% up to date)	109 (90% appraised; 18% up to date)	109 (94% appraised; 18% up to date)	☹
	A		109 (80% appraised; 10% up to date)					

Output Indicators

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
HP1: Number of groups / businesses engaged in activities that protect the Cultural Heritage	T			7	7	7	7	
	A	Not available	Not available					
HP2: Achievement of selected key targets in the CHS	T			7 ¹	7	7	7	
	A	Not available	Not available					
HP3: Number of projects engaged in delivering the CHS	T			5	5	5	5	
	A	Not available	Not available					
HP4: Number of listed buildings at risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rescued • Delisted as a result of degradation • Demolished 	T	4: 0: 0	5: 0: 0	5: 0: 0	5: 0: 0	5: 0: 0	5: 0: 0	
	A	Not available						
HP5: Number of people trained in programmes	T		250	250	250	250	250	
	A	Not available						

Rationale

HC1: Listed buildings make a significant contribution to the character of the National Park settlements and the wider landscape. It is important to ensure that as small a proportion as possible is at any form of risk and to identify those that need action taking to conserve them. 20% of listed buildings are targeted for monitoring each year (the quinquennial review), to inform this assessment process.

HC2: Scheduled monuments make a significant contribution to the character of the National Park, particularly its wider landscape. It is important to ensure that as small a proportion as possible is at any form of risk and to identify those that need action taking to conserve them.

HC3: Enables understanding of the extent to which cultural heritage assets are protected through Environmental Stewardship Scheme (ESS) and the level of that protection (ELS or HLS).

HC4: The extent to which Conservation Areas have been appraised, enabling prioritisation of those that have no appraisal to date, and which have the oldest appraisals and therefore need to be re-appraised first.

HP1: The CHS is for the National Park not just the NPA. Successful delivery of the Strategy is reliant on the engagement of other partners and stakeholders.

HP2: A suite of selected projects from the CHS Action Plan demonstrating which selected key targets from the CHS are being delivered.

HP3: A suite of selected key projects demonstrating delivery of the CHS across the National Park.

HP4: An indicator of the effectiveness of the NPA's role in rescuing buildings at risk, keeping severe degradation to a minimum and ensuring that demolition does not occur.

HP5: There is a growing shortfall in the number of craftsmen and women proficient in rural conservation skills and the use of traditional materials. Effective delivery of the CHS will not be possible without a trained and skilled workforce.

Strategic drivers

HC1, 2, 4: Cultural Heritage Strategy (PDNPA) and Heritage at Risk initiative (EH); Heritage Protection Review; and Heritage Bill

HC3, HP1, HP2, HP3, HP4, HP5: Cultural Heritage Strategy (NPA)

Evidence

¹ 1 of each of 7 elements of the Cultural Heritage Action Plan

HC1: These figures are compiled by the NPA, the Listed Building figures from DCLG, the 'at risk' data from EH (for Grades I and II*) and from the NPA (for Grade II buildings) from our annual quinquennial review of 20% of the Listed building stock

HC2: These figures are based on an analysis done by EH several years ago and which will not be repeated in the near future. EH figures give 462 as the number of SMs in the Peak District; NPA figures make it 457. As the latter is the figure used in other indicators, this is the figure given here. The discrepancy is down to how some of the SMs are counted when they have more than one element

HC3: These figures are not currently available

HC4: 109 is the number of Conservation Areas within the National Park. 80% have an appraisal but many of them are quite old; only 10% have an up to date appraisal, defined by Government as one done within the last 5 years. Projections are based on achieving 4 appraisals per year, which will be a hard target to make. The percentage with an up to date appraisal using this definition, based on current resourcing, will never be more than 18%

HP1, 2, 3, 5: These figures are compiled by the PDNPA, following consultation with key partners and stakeholders

HP4: These figures are compiled by the PDNPA

Actions

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Deliver Cultural Heritage Strategy Action Plan	Various delivery partners supported by the PDNPA	2011	93% of actions being delivered in 2007/08, against a target of 90%; process of reminding partners and gaining commitment to delivery is underway & will remain a constant throughout the life of the Strategy	Ahead of Schedule	Low / high
Establish baseline information to monitor progress on Cultural Heritage Strategy	Various delivery partners supported by the PDNPA	Annually, by 2011	Collecting baseline information to monitor progress in delivering CHS	On schedule	Medium / medium
Increase voluntary, community & business activities that protect the Cultural Heritage	-PDNPA -Council for Voluntary Services -Rural Community Council -Local Community	Annually and by 2011	Working through the Peak District Community Planning Project & initiatives such as NEE/EQM to ensure that this occurs. Meetings held in Litton in 2007 to enthuse that local community and progressing in 2008, another initiative being launched in Warslow in 2008; Calver Weir Restoration Project - community project - helped to Stage 1 Heritage Lottery Fund win of £1.25m.	On schedule	High / high
Ensure that the built heritage of the White Peak is included in the White Peak Project programme	-PDNPA	on-going	Partner workshop to assess potential projects	On schedule	Medium / medium
Adopt LDF policies to ensure conservation of Cultural Heritage	-PDNPA -EH -EMRA	2008	PDNPA, EH and EMRA working together to ensure appropriate policies and indicators in RSS; PDNPA working to ensure appropriate cultural heritage policies are included in the LDF	On schedule	Medium / medium

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Ensure that the economic value of Cultural Heritage is acknowledged in strategies	-PDNPA -other NPAs -emda -East Midlands Heritage Forum -EH		Peak District has been recognised in Sub-regional Cultural strategies. National Park economic impact study by emda due to deliver in 2008; East Midlands project (from Ecotec) due to deliver in 2008.	On schedule	Medium / high
Develop Environmental Stewardship Scheme further	-PDNPA -ALGAO -NE -EH	on going	NPA working through ALGAO principally to broker ESS that takes appropriate account of the cultural heritage, through Service Standard re Farm Environment Plans, Targeting and associated developments	On schedule within NE timetable for roll out of scheme in April 2009	Medium / high
Review listed buildings on 5 year rolling programme & compile local 'Buildings at Risk' Register to better target grant programmes and reduce overall number of buildings at risk	-PDNPA -EH -consultants -volunteers	Annually	Target of 20% of Listed Buildings to be reviewed annually; in 2007/8 achieved 17%	Behind schedule	Medium / medium
Establish heritage skills programmes to raise building standards	-PDNPA -College of the Peak -Derbyshire Stonewallers Association	Annually	Working with providers to identify skills gaps and training needs, to develop and promote courses; also encouraging use of appropriate skills and materials to maintain character of local traditional buildings.	On schedule	Medium / medium
Increase awareness amongst a diverse range of people of the value of heritage	-PDNPA and all those identified in the CHS and other strategies developed by the NPA and partner organisations	Annually	Outreach initiatives exposed over 500 people to cultural heritage issues last year through NPA; programmes of walks and talks and training in place for 2008/9 and already being delivered; encouraging deliverers of other strategies and projects to take note of and emphasise the value of cultural heritage	On schedule	Medium / medium

2.3 Natural Beauty

By 2011, the natural beauty of the landscape means that it is still an attractive place to live in and visit and an asset to communities and the economy; and there is a clear characterisation of the whole of the landscape and it is conserved and enhanced in accordance with that characterisation.

This NPMP outcome requires a landscape character assessment and strategy to be used as the basis for future landscape-wide management plans and spatial policies. It should serve to provide standards and guidance for development of infrastructure in the wider landscape and should also take account of cultural and artistic associations with the landscape.

The current national scheme for assessing landscape quality (Countryside Quality Counts) rated the three main Peak District landscape areas as being in a 'maintained' condition. The main progress to date against the NPMP outcome has been in completing the formal landscape character assessment in March 2008. The next formal stage is the development of a landscape strategy and action plan by April 2009 that will develop new measures on priorities for landscape management based on an assessment of landscape risks and improvement needs. This will help inform future land-use policies of the National Park Local Development Framework (LDF).

Some progress in other specific NPMP actions include:

- A scoping workshop has been held to assess potential for a new White Peak partnership and this may lead to a series of projects to tackle White Peak priorities
- An improved consultation process on road signs has been agreed between the NPA and DCC
- A number of arts schemes that raise awareness of the landscape have been developed and supported through various partnerships e.g. Peak Experience and Arts in the Park.


Main Risks:

1. *Access to funding is becoming more difficult for interpretation initiatives and partnerships such as the Peak District Interpretation Partnership including continuation of the Peak Experience scheme.*

Main Recommendations:

1. *Through the Landscape Strategy, work towards a clear assessment of landscape impact risks and needs in order that priorities for future actions can be set out and as evidence for future land-use planning policies of the LDF.*
2. *Need to strengthen the work of the National Park partners in developing and maintaining joint projects on NP interpretation (such as Peak Experience) with links to the arts (e.g. through Arts in the Park) and sub-regional cultural strategies.*
3. *That Transport and Highway Authorities within the National Park are sensitive to NP landscape impacts and work closer with NP partners through consultations on transport infrastructure including road signage..*
4. *That Energy and Utility Companies are sensitive to NP landscape impacts especially in extending programmes of under-grounding of overhead wires.*

Outcome Indicators (see also indicators for 10. Economy)

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
NC1: Countryside Quality Counts	T	Maintain character	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Maintain character	
	A	Maintained	Not available					

Output Indicators (see also indicators for 10. Economy)

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
NP1: Milestones for completion of Landscape Strategy and Action Plan	T		Complete LCA	Complete Strategy and Action Plan				☹
	A		Complete					

Rationale

NC1: This indicator is produced by Natural England to evaluate the condition of Joint Character Areas.

Strategic drivers

- Environmental Stewardship targeting
- European Landscape Convention
- Natural England's policy on landscape and State of the Environment Report
- East Midlands RSS, LDF, and emerging East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment

Evidence

NC1: CQC is an unsatisfactory indicator. This will only be measured every 5 years and gives a very high level picture which does not draw out some of the underlying issues for each Joint Character Area. An assessment of condition of landscape types will follow as part of development of landscape strategy

Actions

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Ensure all forms of arts based on natural beauty celebrate and interpret the PD landscape so the arts develop cultural and social identity of the PD and allow creative industries in and around the PD to thrive	-Arts in the Park -Peak District Interpretation Project -RAZ -Sub regional cultural forums	2011	Creative programmes and events have been carried out by individuals, communities and partners that promote the NP landscape, as well as some specific interpretation/ arts projects such as Peak Experience, Gateway project & the Companion Stone Project	On schedule	Low / low
Complete LCA and ensure it is used for sustainable development	-NPA with partners steering group	2008/09	Characterisation and descriptions completed	On schedule	Low / medium
Establish White Peak partnership project to enhance the Natural Beauty	-NPA -Derbyshire Wildlife Trust and other partners	2008/09	Initial partner scoping workshop. NPA to explore potential projects with key partners	Behind schedule	High / low
Produce integrated management plans for moorlands and South West Peak	-NPA	2011	ESA Moorland management plans in progress with EN.	Behind schedule	Medium / medium
Define and remove features which damage the value characteristics of the PDNP landscape	-NPA - Friends of the Peak District	2011	Programme of undergrounding of overhead wires in progress. Definition of features will come out of LCA condition assessment	Behind schedule	Medium / medium
Reduce unnecessary signage and ensure all commercial signage avoids reducing PDNP natural beauty	-Highways Authorities -NPA	2011	Some progress through normal planning process. Consultation process agreed with DCC for road signs.	On schedule	High / high

2.4 Climate Change and Natural Resources

By 2011, the natural resources of the National Park have been conserved and managed sustainably so that they provide a diverse, healthy and resilient natural environment; and they are the basis for our survival, well being and prosperity.

The NPMP measures the quality of the natural resources in the National Park. It gives figures for air quality (including CO₂ emissions) water quality and soil quality. These show that, with the exception of ozone, the levels monitored air pollutants do not normally exceed National targets. However CO₂ emissions per capita for the 3 main National Park Districts are significantly higher than their respective regions. This is due to a combination of factors including higher per capita industrial releases; higher transport emissions related to key routes; and higher than average domestic releases possibly due to the large proportion of older, solid wall dwellings.

Water quality is particularly important in the National Park due to much of it being the source of water supply to surrounding urban areas. There are some quality issues on the moorland catchment areas due to peat erosion and run off into reservoirs. Figures for river water quality show that 25% of rivers are not up to an assessed 'good' biological condition but all at least meet a 'good' chemical condition. Also last year there was 1 major annual pollution incident and 4 significant incidents. On farmland there are some specific schemes that agencies and local National Park advisors use to help land managers address these water quality issues such as Catchment Sensitive Farming, ScaMP and agri-environment schemes.

The main soil quality issues are with the moorlands. Bare or poorly vegetated peat (often as a result of fire damage) is easily eroded and in poor condition. A great deal of work on the restoration of peat moorlands has been carried out over the last few years through the Moors for the Future Partnership with owners and tenants. The extent of restored moorland is a key measure of the NPMP. Soil management is also a key element within the agri-environmental schemes applying to other landscape areas in the National Park.

Tackling climate change involves many partners and agencies working with communities and industries. The PDNPA already seeks to influence a range of strategies and plans for example, through the LAAs, EA strategies, water company strategies and by working closely with specific industry sites, etc. In addition, the NPA works with local partners to increase understanding and awareness of climate change, and to innovate solutions for example in carbon management and water storage at a landscape-wide level and in renewable energy supply within protected rural areas. A specific PDNP action plan is being developed. It will bring forward some key measures around these actions. It will identify unique contributions to the national, regional and local climate change agenda. Already some specific National Park conferences on climate change impacts in the moorlands have been held to start this process.

One key area being taken forward within land-use planning is use of low carbon building technology and renewable energy schemes which are the subject of two specific Supplementary Planning Guides. Permitted renewable energy schemes are being monitored as part of the NPMP.

A second key area is the PDNPA Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) funded by Defra. This is available in the National Park and supports small scale sustainable development initiatives in communities and small businesses. It is increasingly funding schemes that contribute to a local reduction in CO₂. The number of SDF projects tackling climate change is being monitored as well.

Main Risks:

1. *The uncertainty over the range of external funding support for programmes such as Moors for the Future that are focussed on restoring peat conditions and the role of moorlands in carbon and water management.*
2. *Greater understanding of potential climate change impacts on the National Park is needed in order to develop responses to this in particular from land managers and natural resource industries i.e. water, cement and farming industries.*

Main Recommendations:

1. Agencies and partners focus on specific issues where air and water quality targets are not being met.
2. Ensure the NP Action Plan develops a clear evidence base, focuses on key climate change risks to the PDNP and sets out the main contributions the National Park stakeholders should be making to mitigate and adapt to climate change especially landscape carbon management, reducing flood risks and renewable energy production and use.
3. Engage actively with new climate change partnerships and programmes affecting the PDNP.

Outcome Indicators (see also indicators for 1. Biodiversity)

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
CC1: Number of times Nitrogen Dioxide in the air exceeds a 1 hour mean of 200ug.m ⁻³	T	<18 times	<18 times	<18 times	<18 times	<18 times	<18 times	
	A	Not available	Not available					
CC2: Number of times Sulphur Dioxide in the air exceeds a 1 hour mean of 350ug.m ⁻³	T	<24	<24	<24	<24	<24	<24	☺
	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CC3: Number of times Ozone in the air exceeds an 8 hour mean of 100ug.m ⁻³	T	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	☹
	A	22	12					
CC4: CO ₂ emissions per capita (tonnes) (NI186)	T	Annual reduction of 3% in Derbyshire / 2% in Staffordshire						
	A	Not available	Not available ²					
CC5: Proportion of rivers in good or very good chemical condition	T	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	☺
	A	100% (2004-06)	Not available					
CC6: Proportion of rivers in good or very good biological condition	T	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	☹
	A	75% (2004-06)	Not available					

Output Indicators (see also indicators for 1. Biodiversity)

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
CP1: Milestones for production of Action Plan	T		Start action plan	Complete action plan				☹
	A		Started					
CP2: Number of significant and major pollution incidents	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	☹
	A	6 significant 0 major	4 significant 1 major					
CP3: Blanket bog restoration achievements: a) Heather seeded (ha) b) Cotton grass plugs planted (number) c) Grip blocking (m)	T			To be set	To be set	To be set	To be set	
	A	a) 278 b) 55,000 c) 17,878	a) 63 b) 185,000 c) 8,725					
CP4: Capacity of sources of renewable energy requiring planning permission installed	T			To be set	To be set	To be set	To be set	
	A	24kW	Not available					
CP5: Number of projects that show a targeted reduction in CO ₂ supported	T	4	5	7	8	9	10	☺
	A	Not available	6					

² Most up to date data available is for 2005. See 'Evidence' section for details

Rationale

- CC1, 2, 3: Excessive levels of Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide and Ozone in the air can damage human health. It has been recognised internationally that current levels of these chemicals (among others) have the potential to harm human health.
- CC4, CP5: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is a major contributor to climate change. It is generally accepted by scientists that levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere need to be reduced otherwise the present balance of nature will change
- CC5, 6: Water in the National Park is important in several ways. Firstly it is necessary to maintain a healthy natural environment, secondly it is used as drinking water by millions of people in the area (including Manchester and Sheffield) and thirdly it is used as a recreation resource.
- CP2: Release of certain substances into the environment (to land, water or air) can cause significant damage to the natural environment and to human health. Therefore illegal releases of these substances are monitored by the Environment Agency.
- CP4: Installations for renewable energy sources are becoming increasingly important as we realize that our power stations are damaging the environment and as fossil fuels and natural gas resources begin to become finite.

Strategic drivers

- National Air Quality Strategy 2007
- National, Regional and Sub-Regional Climate Change Programmes
- Water Framework Directive
- National agri-environment scheme targeting

Evidence

- CC1-3: These chemicals are monitored at the Ladybower monitoring station. Other chemicals identified in the strategies are not monitored either within the Park or within close enough proximity to be viable for the Park. The measures and targets are those identified as National Indicators in the National Air Quality Strategy 2007
- CC4: Data sourced from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI). The most up to date data is for 2005 which estimates the following levels of CO₂ emissions per capita:
- DDDC – 13.9
 - HPBC – 11.4
 - SMDC – 9.1
 - East Midlands Region – 8.3
 - West Midlands Region – 7.4
- CC5,6: River water quality is monitored by the Environment Agency.
- CP2: This information is provided by the Environment Agency. The significant pollution incidences in 2007 mainly consisted of spillage of various chemicals into the water course. The major incident involved a pollutant listed as 'other' by the Environment Agency that affected both the land and the water course in Stoney Middleton.
- CP3: In 2006/07 work undertaken by MFF. In 2007/08 work was undertaken by MFF, United Utilities and National Trust.
- CP4: The information provided is only for renewable sources that require planning permission as data on sources that do not require planning permission are difficult to monitor. Due to the need to maintain the special qualities of the National Park major renewable installations are generally not possible. Therefore the majority will be private domestic installations with small capacity. However, changes to the Town and Country Planning Act on the requirement for planning approval for certain installations may affect the usefulness of this indicator.

Actions

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Convene series of seminars / conferences on impacts of climate change in PD leading to clear climate change strategy and action plan	-PDNPA -Local Authorities -other partners	2011	Specific moorland conference. Further workshops being provided through Local Authority Climate Change partnerships	On schedule	Low / low
Monitor quality and extent of natural resources of soil, air and water	-EA -NE -PDNPA -partners	On going	Data collected by EA and Defra. Awaiting new Water Framework Directive	On schedule	Low / low
Restore degraded blanket bog to provide stable peat resource to reduce atmospheric carbon release and reduce extent of climate change	-MFF -NT -NE -PDNPA -EA -FC -Water companies	2010	Significant progress through a number of projects such as MFF, SCaMP	On schedule	High / high if Life bid fails, medium to low if it succeeds
Ensure conservation of natural resources is secured within agricultural industry through legislation, cross compliance and agri-environment schemes	-NE -PDNPA -EA -FC -Water Companies	On going	Soils mainly dealt with by blanket bog restoration. Air quality remains an issue. Water quality addressed through Catchment Sensitive Farming and SCaMP projects and agri-environment schemes. Consultation mechanisms in place for waste disposal regs.	On schedule	Low / high
Promote low carbon technologies to architects and developers to reduce extent of climate change	-PDNPA -Local Authorities	2008	Current planning policies include a Design Guide SPG and a Renewable Energy SPG	Complete	
Use Sustainable Development Fund to encourage best practice in resource management and energy conservation	-PDNPA	2011	Commitment from Defra to support SDF for the next 3 years	On schedule	Low / medium

2.5 Minerals

By 2011, the impact of mineral working on the special qualities of the National Park and on communities has been reduced because there are fewer quarries; those that remain are worked to the highest modern environmental standards with established operating end dates and restoration schemes; and there is an agreed definition of national need for mineral extraction.

The number of sites is essentially reactive as in most circumstances the NPA, as the Mineral Planning Authority for the National Park, cannot actively remove existing planning permission for mineral extraction without paying compensation, which would usually be unaffordable. Planning permission for mineral working is a temporary use of the land and requires that working at sites ceases and restoration is carried out by specified dates. This is the main way in which the number of sites reduces. National, regional and local planning policies establish that planning permission should not be granted for major development save in exceptional circumstances, which reduces the likelihood of new major sites or major extensions being granted planning permission.

Other actions against this target include:

- prohibition orders served where appropriate (in limited circumstances) to remove mineral permissions which are unlikely to be implemented;
- consolidation or exchange of sites can be encouraged to reduce the number of sites

Progress will be made on environmental standards when new regulations are introduced by Government later this year to bring about the review of all old mineral permissions. In addition, the NPA has actively encouraged, through pre-application discussion, the consolidation and exchange of old mineral permissions in the most damaging areas, in relation to modern permissions on less damaging sites. Furthermore, national, regional and local policies require that where permission is granted environmental effects are reduced to acceptable levels.

There has been no definition of 'national need'. The NPA responded to consultation documents during the government's preparation of MPS1, and asked that a definition of 'national need' and its relationship to National Park designation be resolved, particularly in relation to fluorspar. The published Minerals Planning Statement 1 still incorporated reference to national need although no definition was provided. The NPA continues to engage with other projects investigating the definition of "national need" and the effect of this issue on the national park.

Main Risks:

1. *Uncertainty in Government policy on national need and mineral permissions in NPs continues to make decision-making difficult in disputed cases within the PDNP.*
2. *Means of addressing financial support for public bodies in major cases of decision-making.*

Main Recommendations:

1. *A Minerals Strategy should set out how to work towards the agreed NPMP outcome in relation to minerals, and should cover local, regional and national policy development, application of legislation and further ways of working with stakeholders.*

Outcome Indicators³

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
MC1: Number and area of active quarries in the National Park	T	No Targets: Monitoring against annual state of industry						
	A	50 3,223.1Ha	49 3215.8Ha					
MC2: Number of dormant quarries in the National Park	T	No Targets: Monitoring against annual state of industry						
	A	6 119.4Ha	6 119.4Ha					

³ MC1 and MC2 are both reactive outcomes and therefore it is not appropriate to include targets

Output Indicators

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
MP1: Milestones on delivery of Minerals Strategy	T	Identify need and scope for strategy	Begin minerals topic paper	Complete topic paper. Develop strategy	Develop strategy	Publish strategy and implement	Implement	☹
	A	Identified	Consultant contracted					
MP2: Number (and proportion) of quarries in the National Park subject to modern environmental standards	T			100%	100%	100%	100%	
	A	43 sites 76.8%	43 sites 78.2%					

Rationale

MC1, MC2: The NPA cannot actively remove existing planning permission for mineral extraction without paying compensation, which would usually be unaffordable. However, National, regional and local planning policies establish that planning permission should not be granted for major development save in exceptional circumstances.

MP1: The topic paper is essential for the LDF and to set the scene for the Minerals Strategy and to assess the current baseline. Therefore development of the strategy is reliant on completion of the topic paper.

MP2: Industry and Government legislation drives progress in this which the NPA is monitoring.

Strategic drivers

- Government policies, e.g. MPS1, PPS7
- Environment Act 1995
- Town and Country Planning Act (as amended) 1990
- East Midlands RSS8
- Local Plan and Development Plan

Evidence

MC1: The reduction in the number of sites and surface area has arisen through Judicial Review of the permission issued at Winster. This also means that the same number of sites is subject to modern environmental conditions, when in fact a ROMP (Review of Minerals Permission) consent has been issued, although the increase in the number of sites worked under modern environmental standards when expressed as a percentage shows this.

MC2: Collected by the Peak District National Park Authority

MP2: All active sites should be worked to modern environmental standards. Dormant sites do not have to submit modern schemes of working unless working is to restart. Active sites which are still not reviewed are subject to the 'stalled sites loophole'. Forthcoming government regulations should close this loophole. These are expected during 2008.

Actions

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Continued rigorous examination & strict control of all mineral proposals	-PDNPA - Statutory consultees	On going	All proposals rigorously examined and strictly controlled	On schedule	Low / high
Continued lobbying of the Government for a clear policy distinction between major and other working. This would extend the 'presumption against' all mineral development unless there are overriding reasons of national need	-PDNPA	Complete	Not included in MPS1	Complete	

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Apply a presumption against further permissions for supply of building stone and roof slate and research alternative resources outside of the National Park ⁴	-PDNPA	On going	4 applications proposed since 2006. 1) continuation permitted as small scale & absence of other sources of crinoidal limestone. 2) continuation permitted as small scale & local demand for stone to maintain local vernacular not being met elsewhere. 3) extension permitted as exceptional circumstance of voluntary relinquishment of old mineral permission. 4) continuation permitted as small scale & local need for stone.	On schedule	High / low
Remove (with compensation if appropriate) earlier permissions where this is considered to be necessary in the public interest	-PDNPA	On going	Six achieved during NPMP to end 2007 due to consolidation	On schedule	Medium / medium
Secure Government's financial support to enable clarification of disputed terms in permissions including those issued by government itself in the mid 1950s	-PDNPA	On going	Financial support achieved in relation to Longstone Edge	On schedule	High / high
Approve new policy formalising the consolidation or exchange of old mineral permissions as a possible alternative to applying the mineral review procedure site by site	-PDNPA	2009/10	Issues and options stage of LDF	On schedule	Medium / high
If enacted, adopt new Government measures that will apply penalties, including suspension of permissions, to operators who do not submit EIAs in relation to submissions which have already been made under the 1995 Environment Act - review of old mineral permissions	-PDNPA	2009/10	Not yet adopted by Government. Consultation paper responded to by minerals team.	On schedule	Low / high
Adopt policies, in conjunction with site owners & operators, for the restoration or re-use of old workings to maximise opportunities for biodiversity, & access & recreation, as appropriate	-PDNPA	2009/10	Issues and options stage of LDF	On schedule	Low / high
Introduce end-use controls over mineral extraction to conserve better quality materials for non-aggregate use & where appropriate restrict use of minerals to local demand: thereby reducing pressures for new sources	-PDNPA	On going	End use control applied to 6 permissions since 2006. Government advice is that local use restriction is not generally appropriate.	On schedule	Medium / high
Apply the assumption that National Park conservation & enhancement purpose outweighs unproven national need for fluorspar working (unless government issues a clear, unambiguous and consistent definition of national need that outweighs National Park purposes)	-PDNPA	On going	Since 2006, two application dealt with where national need has not been accepted.	On schedule	Medium / high

⁴ This action needs to be considered alongside the adopted Development Plan for the National Park which allows small scale working to take place in certain circumstances (based on need, impact, etc)

2.6 Traffic, travel and accessibility

By 2011, highways, transport and infrastructure and services have been improved because they meet the needs of residents, visitors and surrounding areas; increase the proportion of visitors using methods of travel other than private cars; reduce the adverse environmental impacts of travel (particularly motorised cross Park traffic) on the special qualities of the National Park; and enable more sustainable travel patterns that lead to a reduction in the levels of CO₂ emitted into the atmosphere, especially by supporting public transport.

The achievement of the NPMP outcome for traffic and accessibility depends on achieving changes in road and rail usage and changes in travel modes used by commercial operators, visitors and residents in and around the Park. The different Transport Authorities covering the Peak District assist with addressing this challenge through their Local Transport Plans (LTPs), which contain their Accessibility Strategies. Particular priorities of LTPs include improving access to services (a particularly acute problem for residents of remoter rural areas), reducing congestion (which is mainly a problem in urban areas and trunk routes), and improving air quality and road safety. The NPA seeks to influence LTPs and Accessibility Strategies that affect the National Park as much as possible so that they include other key travel priorities of the NPMP, such as, improving public transport for visitors and access to leisure, reducing growth in car usage (especially cross-park traffic) and promoting more sustainable travel options.

The NPMP aims to measure progress against outcomes using existing LTP indicators. Targets from LTPs may be varied for PDNP circumstances, for example, the target 'proportion of households within 60 mins of a hospital (a key service)' needs to be lower in the PDNP due to its rural geography than a LTP overall figure (e.g. 90% for Derbyshire) as the National Park baseline will probably be lower. However, targets in traffic growth increases are likely to be in line with LTP averages (e.g. 2% p.a. for Derbyshire). Other constituent LTP targets will be used as additional comparators for the National Park figures.

A new PDNP sustainable transport action plan is being developed (with a draft due to be available for consultation by March 2009). This will help to set more PDNP specific measures. In the meantime, National Park partners are maintaining the number of new and improved promotions of sustainable transport options in the National Park, provided through key partnerships, such as Peak Connections. The target is 7 in 2008/09.

Progress against the specific set of NPMP actions is as follows:

- Previous Derbyshire's Rural Transport Partnerships operating in the PDNP have been superseded so NPMP priorities have been incorporated into new accessibility and rail partnership strategies that will assist in cross-boundary travel and visitor travel issues.
- NPMP priorities are reflected in a number of constituent LTPs. The NPA work with constituent authorities through SPITS, and the Peak Park Transport Forum is being extended - for example in closer working on new emerging transport priorities in the Sheffield City Region and Northern Way, including the potential for safeguarding the Woodhead Tunnels for rail.
- The lead for addressing CO₂ emissions from transport is expected to come from the LAAs, as part of their action plans to address climate change and specifically the CO₂ per capita indicator.
- The original NPMP actions to develop new innovative transport schemes and research into an environmental levy will be reviewed as part of the new PDNP sustainable transport action plan and future 'health check' of the SPITS Business Plan.

Main Risks:

1. *That Transport Authority and City Region strategies and programmes move forward without reflecting up to date National Park needs and priorities.*

Main Recommendations:

1. Review NP-specific sustainable transport objectives and priority actions through both the new Action Plan and the transport policies of the new NP Local Development Framework.
2. Transport Authority's accessibility partnerships and plans address National Park needs including key community rail schemes.
3. Influence City Region's future transport proposals and input to the proposed Local Transport Bill on the National Parks.

Outcome Indicators (see also indicators for 4. Climate Change and Natural Resources)

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
TC1: Proportion of households within 60 minutes of a hospital with a general outpatient facility by public transport	T			Maintain at 2007/08 level	Maintain at 2007/08 level	Maintain at 2007/08 level	Maintain at 2007/08 level	
	A	Not available	Not available					
TC2: Annual average daily traffic flows on: a) Cross Park Roads b) Recreational Roads c) Other 'A' Roads	T			Average increase of 2% per annum	Average increase of 2% per annum	Average increase of 2% per annum	Average increase of 2% per annum	
	A	Not available	Not available					

Output Indicators (see also indicators for 4. Climate Change and Natural Resources)

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
TP1: Milestones on development of Sustainable Transport Action Plan	T			Consult on Draft Action Plan	Complete Action Plan			☹
	A							
TP2: Number of new and improved promotions of sustainable transport through: a) High Peak and Hope Valley Community Rail Partnership b) Derwent Valley Community Rail Partnership c) Peak Connections	T			a) and b) Not available c) 7	To be set	To be set	To be set	
	A		a) and b) New for 2008 c) 6					

Rationale

TC1: This indicator mirrors Derbyshire County Council's Local Transport Plan accessibility indicator, so is completely inline with the Department for Transport's accessibility aspirations. Derbyshire's indicator is to maintain the percentage of all households within 60 minutes of a hospital with a general outpatient facility by public transport at 2005/06 levels (90%). It is anticipated that levels of accessibility within the National Park will be lower than the 90% baseline within Derbyshire due to its rural geography.

TC2: The categories utilised on this indicator, of cross Park, recreational and other A road stems from Structure Plan policy T2: The road hierarchy, which categorises the road network within the Park for routing and investment purposes. The target to limit growth increases across the National Park to an average of 2% per annum by 2011 mirrors Derbyshire County Council's LTP congestion indicator, so it is completely inline with the Department for Transport's traffic growth aspirations.

TP1: The concept of a sustainable transport action plan stems from the NPMP having action plans and strategies to take forward actions.

TP2: Three partnerships are being monitored for this indicator: Peak Connections, High Peak and Hope Valley Community Rail Partnership, and Derwent Valley Community Rail Partnership. The promotions undertaken by these three partnerships are additional to the obligatory and 'traditional' promotion of sustainable transport that other organisations carry out.

Strategic drivers

TC1: The Future of Transport White Paper 2004, Securing the Future 2005, Draft East Midlands Regional Plan March 2007, Local Transport Plans 2006-11 for Cheshire County Council, Derbyshire County Council, Greater Manchester, South Yorkshire, Staffordshire County Council, and West Yorkshire.

TC2: The Future of Transport White Paper 2004, Securing the Future 2005, Draft East Midlands Regional Plan March 2007, Local Transport Plans 2006-11 for Cheshire County Council, Derbyshire County Council, Greater Manchester, South Yorkshire, Staffordshire County Council, and West Yorkshire.

TP1: The concept of a sustainable transport action plan stems from the NPMP having action plans and strategies to take forward actions.

TP2: STIG, SPITS, Derby & Derbyshire DMP, Local Transport Plans 2006-11 for Cheshire County Council, Derbyshire County Council, Greater Manchester, South Yorkshire, Staffordshire County Council, and West Yorkshire.

Evidence

TC1: To date, the PDNPA is sourcing the data for this indicator, utilising data from the Department for Transport that is being used in the computer software Accession. The issue is that the Department for Transport accessibility data is presented by Local Transport Plan area. Therefore, data for the National Park is split into six LTP areas, which makes obtaining the complete situation for the National Park only extremely difficult. At present, the PDNPA and Derbyshire County Council are working together, as they have the greatest area of land in the Park. Therefore, as a minimum, data for the Derbyshire area of the Park will be obtained. However, the Park is larger than the Derbyshire area, so with time, it is anticipated that the other highway authorities will assist to map access to hospitals across the Park.

TC2: To date, during 2007/8, the PDNPA sourced traffic data for all key monitoring routes within the National Park so that a complete set of data will be available for 2008/9. The sources of data include traffic counters that are managed on the PDNPA's behalf and where highway authorities have been willing to share their traffic data with us. Once a complete set of data for 2008/9 has been obtained, the average 2% growth in traffic limit can be established.

TP1: An Action Plan will be developed and consulted on by March 2009.

TP2: The 2007 data provided is for Peak Connections only, and demonstrates that there have been six new and improved promotions of sustainable transport. The promotions were the following,

- Chatsworth
- Kedleston Hall, Derby
- Upper Derwent Valley - Park & Ride (Bus 222)
- Castleton and Edale, Hope Valley (Bus 260)
- Days Out from Sheffield,
- Macclesfield, Buxton and Bakewell (Bus 58)

The High Peak and Hope Valley Community Rail Partnership and Derwent Valley Community Rail Partnership only came into existence on 1st April 2008. Therefore no promotions were undertaken by these partnerships before this date. There is no target in 2008 for these partnerships as they are yet to finalise their Action Plans. Therefore, the 2008 target is for Peak Connections promotions only. It is anticipated that we will report on all three partnerships for 2008, and that a complete target will be set for 2009.

Actions

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Ensure Highways Authority accessibility strategies reflect residents, visitors and surrounding areas needs without damage to the National Park	-Highway Authorities -PDNPA	2006	Strategies produced in 2006 reflect input from NP partners on key issues.	Complete	
Adopt LDF policies that balance needs for access within & across National Park with conservation and enhancement of built and natural environment	-PDNPA -Highway Authorities	When LDF adopted	Evidence gathering on specific transport topics in progress, Further consultation including key transport stakeholders due 2008.	On schedule	Low / high
Review RTPs and their structures	-DCC -RTP Futures Steering Group	2008	New/revised partnerships have been implemented from 1 April 2008.	Complete	
Establish range of innovative and viable transport schemes that provide a visitor experience and contribute to sustainable transport objectives	-SPITS -PDNPA	2011	East Midlands Tourism/DCC/NPA joint project to improve bus and rail facilities for visitors completed in 2008.	On schedule	High / low
Research environmental levy as means of securing resources for conserving and enhancing PDNP, promoting understanding and enjoyment and constraining proliferation of traffic	-PDNPA -Highway Authorities	2011	A further review of government and Transport Authority priorities is needed to assess future consideration of this research.	On schedule	Medium / low
Seek to reduce CO2 emissions from motorised transport by assessing impact of motorised transport on National Park	-LAAs -PDNPA -Highway Authorities -Highway Agency	2011	This action will be considered more specifically as a new climate change action plan and sustainable transport action plan for the National Park is developed.	On schedule	Low / medium
Adopt a National Park Sustainable Transport Strategy which includes an integrated approach to parking, public transport, walking and cycling within the National Park.	-PDNPA -Key stakeholders	2009	Work is starting in 2008/09 and due to complete in 2009/10.	On schedule	Low / medium

2.7a. Recreation

By 2011, all people, visitors and residents alike, especially those from under represented groups including disadvantaged communities, children and young people and the elderly should feel welcome in the National Park and have the opportunity to participate in diverse recreational activities that enhance the quality of their lives.

The NPMP seeks a shift in emphasis from ongoing management of the National Park for the traditional types of activity and users to the more development of active recreation opportunities and promotion to all sections of society, particularly to those groups who are less likely to visit the countryside. The NPMP seeks further action to ensure that all people feel welcome in the National Park and can derive health and well-being benefits from experiencing recreation activities in the National Park. The development of an evidence-based Recreation Strategy for the PDNP will set out this approach.

The NPMP actions already underway include:

- Extensions in access to open countryside following the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act and through a Peak District Local Access Forum,
- More effective working and agreements with recreation interests and land managers for example through a new motorised off road recreational strategy, voluntary codes of conduct with motor sports groups, new mountain biking strategy and through partnership forums such as 'Ride the Peak'
- Improvement plans to Rights of Way such as the Derbyshire County Council's Greenways Strategy.
- Initiatives aimed at increasing the number of under-represented groups using the National Park. These include health walks and Ranger support for disabled ramblers, improved moorland routes and a new access guide called 'You're Welcome'

New actions involving specific developments include:

- New facilities at Parsley Hay for cycle hire, information, parking, toilets and refreshments,
- New cycle routes linking the High Peak and Tissington Trails.
- Canoeing opportunities on a short section of the River Derwent near Bamford
- Support for the second annual Mountain Bike Festival
- A range of leaflets, signage and interpretation signs at key recreation locations.

Main Risks:

1. *Uncertainty over the future means and sources of investment required for a range of recreation facilities and new opportunities (including public, private and community sector developments).*

Main Recommendations:

1. *Ensure the new Recreation Strategy takes forward the following priorities:*
 - a. *Provides a better evidence base of recreational use and needs in the NP.*
 - b. *Recognises the national and regional importance of the NP resources for key active outdoor sports and recreation – e.g. walking, cycling, climbing, caving.*
 - c. *Develops better engagement with sub-regional sports and recreation strategies and partnerships and identifies where the NP can make a contribution in appropriate outdoor sports to their plans to improve access to recreation.*
 - d. *Identifies the added value NP recreation can make to government priorities on health and social inclusion, particularly to target groups.*
2. *Seek to exploit the sports and recreation legacy of the 2012 Olympics and other major opportunities to increase recreation provision in the PDNP.*

Outcome Indicators (See Promoting Understanding Outcome on feeling welcome)

Output Indicators

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
RP1: Milestones on development of Recreation Strategy	T			Draft Strategy and Action Plan	Final Strategy and Action Plan			☹
	A		Project team set					
RP2: Area of Access Land	T	Opportunities are taken as they arise so no specific target identified						
	A		524.32km ²					
RP3: Change in length of network of statutory routes	T	Opportunities are taken as they arise so no specific target identified						
	A		0km					
RP4: Change in length of network of permissive routes	T	Opportunities are taken as they arise so no specific target identified						
	A		+2km					
RP5: Proportion of network easy to use	T		98%	95%				☹
	A		95%					

Rationale

RP1: The provision of an updated evidence-based and proactive recreation strategy will help to identify areas for improvement for the NPA and partners in managing their own land and promoting opportunities for active recreation. It is likely to identify further joint working both with land owners/managers and with user groups to increase opportunities for responsible recreation, promote them more widely and resolve any issues. It is also likely to result in increased understanding of the opportunities for healthy outdoor activity and volunteering by those who have not traditionally visited the National Park. The collection of information on existing users will establish baseline data for future comparison. The creation of a GIS database of existing recreation resources will identify shortfalls of provision and provide a starting point for better promotion in the future.

RP2: Access Land was dedicated by the CROW Act. Any increases in area will depend on voluntary dedication encouraged through the Local Access Forum and other partners.

RP3: New routes may be created by agreement with landowners.

RP4: Similar to RP3. There are more likely to be increases by agreement than legal order.

RP5: This is a statutory indicator which the NPA must monitor (BVPI 178).

Strategic drivers

RP1: A revised recreation strategy will be in line with Government agendas to increase physical activity for health purposes and to increase social cohesion by promoting opportunities for all. The Health Concordat agreed between NE, Forestry Commission, Sport England and the Association of NPAs seeks to increase the understanding and confidence of people using the outdoors and the development of initiatives to promote healthy living. The new Strategic Direction Refresh from NE has an outcome of more people enjoying, understanding and acting to improve the natural environment, more often.

RP2: CROW Act 2000.

RP3, 4: PDNPA Service Plan (Aim not a Duty)

RP5: National indicator.

Evidence

RP1: Sport England's Active People survey highlights activity levels within the population including those who participate in at least 30 minutes of moderate activity at least 3 times per week. Annual repeats of this national survey will enable comparisons to be made. Further local survey information will be gathered summer 2008 as part of the recreation strategy process to provide more accurate local baseline figures.

RP2: NPA recording system.

RP3, 4: NPA recording system.

RP5: Annual footpath survey.

Actions

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Shift emphasis from passive to active recreation provision pursuing in addition to walking a targeted promotion of active sports in suitable locations and subject to controls	-Range of partners supported by PDNPA	2011	Strategy & action plan will be produced by September 2009. Ride the Peak group set up, Discussion on international Mountain Biking event in the National Park	On schedule	Low / medium
Develop ways to positively manage motorised recreation	-Highway Authorities -PDNPA - Police	2008	Strategy to manage recreational vehicular use of unsurfaced highways produced and publicised in leaflets and website	On schedule	Low / high
Provide high level of service to all users of recreational facilities in PDNP and ensure under-represented users are aware of opportunities	-PDNPA -partners	on going	Continuous programme of maintenance & upgrading of public facilities. Extended ranger/ countryside walks programmes & continued commitment to annual walking festival. Possible new Peak District northern gateways initiative	On schedule	Medium / high
Develop range of recreational facilities building on traditional & new demands for leisure facilities whilst protecting PDNP special qualities	-PDNPA -partners	on going	Parsley Hay, Trails Triangle, less able routes at key locations. Further opportunities will be identified through the Recreation Strategy & action plan	On schedule	Medium / high
Develop quality of all recreational facilities so they are accessible; linked to public transport; greater benefit to visitors, local community & economy; & provide greater understanding of link between activity & impact on PDNP	-PDNPA -Highway Authorities -partners	on going	Extensive programme of improvements to PROW in partnership with the highway authorities & water companies, promotion of public transport and environmental impacts messages	On schedule	Medium / medium
Deliver & manage to high standards improved access to open country	-PDNPA	on going	Partners continue to meet and improve access standards supported by the Local Access Forum.	On schedule	Low / medium
Improve recreation routes and link together where possible	-PDNPA -partners	on going	Partners examples include: Trails Triangle, concession footpath through Water-Cum-Jolly	On schedule	Low / medium
Encourage more informal and active recreation	Derbyshire Sport, NPA and partners	on going	Active Derbyshire website developed; Visit Peak District micro sites for recreation planned. New area leaflet for Macclesfield Forest, new walks signs in Derwent. Further actions will be developed from the Strategy	On schedule	Low / medium
Develop clear, evidence-based & proactive recreation strategy & action plan for Peak District	NPA	2009	Vision & objectives drafted, Workshop held May 2008, Consultation list drawn up. Assessment of evidence base in progress	On schedule	Low / medium
Increase awareness of benefits of outdoor recreation to personal health & well-being by implementing Health Concordat	-NE -PDNPA -partners	on going	Funding from Community Investment Fund achieved to promote Jog Derbyshire. Actions will be identified in the Strategy	On schedule	Low / medium
Achieve stronger Regional & County Sports Partnership commitments to outdoor recreation & community sports opportunities and participation in PDNP	- sports partners -PDNPA	on going	Involvement with Active Derbyshire Dales (community sport network for Derbyshire Dales). Actions to be identified from strategy	On schedule	Medium / low

2.7b. Tourism

By 2011, the number of people staying overnight in the Peak District, and the sustainability of tourism experiences is increased, especially resulting from increased quality of tourism services; and a wider range of tourism products based on and compatible with the special qualities of the National Park.

Tourism is recognised as a key rural development priority for the Peak District offering important economic diversification and skills opportunities but needing to be developed sustainably and compatibly with the special qualities of the National Park. A Sustainable Tourism Strategy from 2000 has been taken forward in a number of key partnerships. These include the constituent area Destination Management Partnerships (DMPs), most notably the Peak District and Derbyshire DMP that has specific plans for marketing, promoting quality accreditation, improving standards of visitor services, and encouraging new tourism investment. The other main partnership is the Peak District Rural Action Zone that has specific intervention plans for improving tourism sector skills and Small and Medium sized Enterprises start up and development. Both plans have helped significantly towards meeting the NPMP outcomes of increasing overnight stays (by 2% last year) and therefore visitor spending (around 1% last year) within the local economy and increasing the quality of tourism services (now 51% of tourism providers) as reported by the DMP.

In addition, a range of sustainable tourism schemes have been developed by the NPA and partners to increase the range of products based on the special qualities of the PDNP. A total of 261 businesses (19% of tourism providers) were participating in a range of recognised schemes last year. The Working with People and Communities Strategy (see Understanding the PDNP) will include two new Action Plans to take this National Park specific work further - a Visitor Action Plan focused on improving the quality of the visitor experience of the National Park, and a Business Action Plan focused on furthering the work to engage businesses in sustainable tourism schemes.

Progress on specific NPMP actions are as follows:

- Sustainable tourism has developed through specific schemes led by the PDNPA and other partners with growing numbers of businesses participating in these schemes. However, there is uncertainty over how these can be continued to ensure we maintain and grow the number of participating businesses in future years.
- All of the Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) have recognised the Peak District as a destination that contributes to their respective tourism strategies with links into specific DMPs in their regions. Yorkshire Forward included part of the Peak District in their economic assessment of National Parks and emda is undertaking a specific PDNP economic assessment that includes its contribution to the visitor economy.
- The East Midlands RDA has more specifically carried out a tourism investment assessment that highlights the needs and opportunities for tourism development in the Peak District and Derbyshire DMP area. There has also been new research carried out into new hotel opportunities and the development of events that help boost local income.
- Specific joint DMP initiatives across the Peak District have been developed, these include, investment in rail and bus improvement/promotion, a 'breathing spaces' marketing campaign for outdoor recreation and cultural experience, and an possible joint Yorkshire and East Midlands initiative to attract Eurostar users to visit the Peak District, Sheffield and Nottingham/Derby.
- Tourism development policies within new land-use plans will be developed as part of the LDF.

Main Risks:

1. *Uncertainty over the future of current schemes working with tourism providers in and around the NP on sustainable tourism developments that were started with EU grant aid.*
2. *Difficulties in engaging and attracting inward tourism investment as identified in the East Midlands Regional Assessment and DMP Investment Framework for the Peak District.*

Main Recommendations:

1. Seek ways of continuing the NP supported sustainable tourism schemes to ensure participation levels with local tourism providers can be extended.
2. DMP and sub-regional economic partners to address NP inward investment needs that are environmentally sustainable in order to take forward opportunities identified in the emda assessment and DMP framework for the Peak District.
3. DMPs and regional tourism bodies to jointly exploit nationally/regionally significant tourism opportunities (such as Eurostar and hosting national events) in and around the Peak District.

Outcome Indicators

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
SC1: Number of overnight stays in the wider Peak District	T			To be set	To be set	To be set	To be set	
	A	3,331,100	Not available					
SC2: Amount of visitor spending in the wider Peak District (millions)	T			To be set	To be set	To be set	To be set	
	A	£385.5	Not available					
SC3: Average visitor spend per day – staying visitors	T			To be set	To be set	To be set	To be set	
	A	£49.90	Not available					
SC4: Average visitor spend per day – day visitors or staying with friends / relatives	T			To be set	To be set	To be set	To be set	
	A	£27.21	Not available					

Output Indicators

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
SP1: Number and proportion of tourism businesses with quality accreditation (DMP)	T		50%			East Mid 60%		☺
	A		721 51%					
SP2: Number of tourism businesses participating in recognized sustainable tourism schemes (NPA led and supported)	T			East Mid 5%	East Mid 15%	East Mid 20%		☺
	A	Not available	261 19%					

Rationale

SC1, 2, 3, 4: The approach to measuring the contribution of the visitor economy to local areas in the East Midlands and the Peak District and Derbyshire DMP is through the use of the STEAM model which annually reports on staying and day visitor activity, their spending and occupancy levels in accommodation sectors. Within the Wider Peak District, there is previous years STEAM figures available for Derbyshire Dales and High Peak local authority areas and from 2007 onwards the Peak District National Park is arranging to extend this coverage to include all National Park areas.

SP1: The Peak District and Derbyshire DMP specifically promotes the National Quality grading schemes to businesses on behalf of the regional East Midlands Tourism body and maintains records of the current business stock and individual business quality gradings on its Destination Management System covering all three main districts of the Wider Peak District (Derbyshire Dales, High Peak and Staffordshire Moorlands).

SP2: The NPA recognises the following schemes as contributing to Sustainable Tourism objectives and counts the number of participating businesses in each scheme that are tourism related. For some schemes all businesses are tourism related whilst for other schemes only those recorded on the Destination Management System qualify as tourism businesses:

BESST scheme (all businesses counted)	60
Peak Experience (all businesses counted)	165
Environmental Quality Mark (DMS businesses counted)	11
Peak Cuisine (DMS businesses counted)	14
Taste of Staffordshire (DMS businesses counted)	4
Bellamy Awards (DMS businesses counted)	2
VisitBritain Green Start scheme (DMS businesses counted)	5

Strategic Drivers

- Peak District Sustainable Tourism Strategy (2000)
A framework of objectives for encouraging sustainable tourism activities particularly within tourism and economic related partnerships in the Peak District.
- Peak District and Derbyshire DMP Business Plan 2007-2010
Sets out priorities of the DMP in how the sub-regional area should contribute to the East Midlands Tourism regional targets for the growth of the visitor economy particularly around increased staying visitors and the quality of business stock.
- Peak District and Derbyshire Tourism Investment Assessment and Framework 2007
Sets out the priorities for tourism investment in the sub-region based on an independent assessment of investment needs and opportunities in 2007.
- Other sub-regional DMP Business Plans – the main ones being:
Staffordshire DMP
Yorkshire South DMP
Chester and Cheshire DMP
- Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership
- Sub-Regional Rural Action Plan including the Peak District Rural Action Zone
Identifies the opportunities for tourism development to contribute significantly to the growth in the rural economy particularly around the Peak District as a nationally important destination and brand.

Evidence

SC1: Overnight stays in 2006 were slightly up by 2% on 2005 figures even though actual visitor numbers were down particularly in Non-Serviced Accommodation (down 5%) - their actual lengths of stay were slightly longer than 2005. Demand in some Serviced Accommodation areas were particularly strong (e.g. 10% up in High Peak). Day visitor numbers were more static in 2006 (less than 1% down).

SC2, 3, 4: Visitor spending was slightly up especially on Accommodation (4% up) possibly attributable to the increased quality ratings that visitors will pay a little more for.

SP1: The DMP has been able to beat the 50% regional target for quality accredited businesses (the only DMP in the region to achieve this).

SP2: Businesses participating in sustainable tourism schemes is also growing steadily due to a range of projects especially Peak Experience, BESST and various Food schemes.

Overall progress towards the tourism outcome is steadily progressing and on course presently, much of this is as a result of marketing and industry support from the DMP and as a result of the response of tourism businesses to the need to further their quality and environmental credentials. The main future concern of this outcome is the uncertainty over the continuation of a number of sustainable tourism schemes. [Previous data used - Overnight stays (2005) 3,252,500 - 2% increase in 2006, Spending (2005) 381.9m - 1% increase in 2006, Day spend - Staying (2005) £49.49 - 1% increase in 2006, Day spend - day/SFR (2005) £27.20 - 0% change in 2006]

Actions

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Increase quantity & quality of tourism products based on PD special qualities & provide indicator of sustainable tourism growth	-DMP -PDNPA -partners	On going	Uptake of national tourism quality accreditation is good and on target. Participation levels in Sustainable Tourism schemes also good.	On Schedule	High / high
Adopt policies and criteria in LDF that describe the sensitivity of the landscape and potential development of range of recreation needs	-District planning authorities -PDNPA	2011	The NPA and Districts are all mid-way through their LDF development programmes working towards adoption of new LDF land-use planning policies that support rural development needs by 2011.	On Schedule	Low / high
Achieve stronger joint RDA commitments towards tourism in PDNP with all 4 regions contributing to clear, ambitious, sustainable destination-based strategy	-RDAs	2011	Good recognition in all 4 RDA tourism strategies of the PDNP as an important tourism destination. Particular strong support from Emda through the DMP and a recent Tourism Investment Assessment.	On Schedule	Low / medium
Develop strong multi-Destination Management Partnership and multi-regional programme aimed at developing PD as iconic tourism brand	DMPs, NPA	2011	A number of joint DMP initiatives are being developed which it is hoped will be fully implemented.	On Schedule	Medium / medium

2.8 Understanding the National Park

By 2011, there is increased understanding of the special qualities of the Peak District National Park amongst target groups so that they feel welcome in and know that they are in the National Park; understand why it is a special place; have the opportunity to influence decisions that affect them and respect each others needs; and have the opportunity to make a personal contribution to sustainable management of the National Park.

The National Park offers people the opportunity to experience, enjoy and learn about this special landscape and contribute to looking after it for the future. The NPMP aims to encourage more young people and more diverse sectors of society to derive benefits from visiting and learning about the National Park. A Working with People and Communities (WWPC) Strategy has been developed with specific action plans targeted at key groups that the PDNPA feels should be engaged more effectively. The measures of this NPMP outcome seek to monitor levels of engagement from these targeted key groups and at present are from surveys of users of NPA services and volunteers. Eventually they will include surveys of users conducted by other key providers of learning and volunteer services. The baselines for this outcome are therefore still being developed but will ultimately enable higher targets for engagement with target groups.

The WWPC Strategy seeks to improve basic levels of welcome and information to target groups and develop more intensive learning opportunities with partners. This will happen through educational visits, leisure courses, volunteering or engagement in local decision-making processes. Specific progress has been made in the initial action plan for young people. This includes a youth engagement project and a youth ranger initiative.

Progress on the main NPMP actions is as follows:

- The WWPC Strategy and first 2 out of 5 'target group' Action Plans were approved by Oct 2007. The remaining 3 are due to be approved by Dec 2008.
- The PDNPA has been involved in MOSAIC (a UK National Park initiative) to engage more diverse sectors of society in National Parks. A range of community champions has been identified and they will be reviewing and seeking improvements to National Park communication channels and helping to take forward a new 'Under-represented group' Action Plan in 2008.
- Welcome and information messages have been improved through partnership projects such as the Peak Experience cultural trails and new media project, and through improvements in the PDNPA Parklife newsletter and at PDNP Visitor Centres.
- Development of more intensive learning opportunities is being sought within 2 target groups in particular: Young people (through volunteering schemes and environmental education providers) and Local residents (see Outcome 9) through increased engagement in for example community planning, local nature/heritage projects, landscape assessment and policy-making. However, there is a need to find continued funding of community planning.

Main Risks:

1. *Uncertainty over the future of existing initiatives delivering WWPC priorities, several of which were started with EU grant aid.*
2. *Partner buy-in to the WWPC action plans may be difficult if ambitions are too wide-ranging and not focussed sufficiently.*

Main Recommendations:

1. *Widen the participation of key providers in delivering NPMP actions/outputs related to target groups in line with the WWPC (e.g. local authorities, YHA, NT, FE/HE colleges)*
2. *Build on existing priority initiatives under WWPC Action Plans involving key partners including Peak Experience, MOSAIC, and Community Planning.*
3. *Work with partners on quality improvements in services at key NP delivery sites and on specific learning opportunities for priority target groups.*
4. *Complete the Action Plans for visitors and businesses focusing on the realistic opportunities for improving NP understanding among target groups.*

Outcome Indicators (See also 9. People and Communities)

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
UC1: Proportion of population in surrounding deprived areas who have heard of the PDNP	T			Arrange data collection	To be set	To be set	To be set	
	A	Not available	Not available					
UC2: Percentage of people that know they are in the PDNP: - All visitors - Children & young people - Minority ethnic groups - People with a limiting long-term illness/disability - From a deprived area	T			98%				
	A	Not available	98% (all service users)					
UC3: Average score (1-6) of how much people felt their understanding about what is special about the PDNP increased: - All visitors - Children & young people - Minority ethnic groups - People with a limiting long-term illness/disability - From a deprived area	T			5.0				
	A	Not available	5.0 (all service users)					
UC4: Proportion of residents who feel they have the opportunity to influence decisions that affect them (LAA NI4)	T			Data source to be identified				
	A							

Output Indicators (See also 9. People and Communities)

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
UP1: Number of contacts through information & percentage that are: - Children & young people - Minority ethnic groups - People with a limiting long-term illness/disability - From a deprived area	T			495,000				
	A	Not available	498,039 (profile of target groups not available)					
UP2: Number of contacts through face2face activities & the percentage that are: - Children & young people - Minority ethnic groups - People with a limiting long-term illness/disability - From a deprived area	T			13,000				
	A	Not available	13,929 (profile of target groups not available)					
UP3: Number of contacts through volunteering or capacity building programmes & the percentage that are: - Children & young people - Minority ethnic groups - People with a limiting long-term illness/disability - From a deprived area	T			2,500				
	A	Not available	2,500 (profile of target groups not available)					

Rationale

UC1: Provides an indication of the awareness of the National Park amongst a specific target group who may or may not have used the Park. This will help to inform whether they are 'under-represented' i.e. aware but choose not to use the park or 'excluded' i.e. aware but are unable to come because of barriers to participation. Potentially the 'excluded' proportion would increase in key areas if targeted work is successful.

UC2: Provides an indication of the awareness of the National Park amongst different target groups already using it. This will help to ascertain whether certain target groups are more or less aware than others. Although already extremely high amongst PDNPA service users, the indicator will be more useful when combined with data from partners. Children and Young People includes the ages from 5 years to 24 years.

UC3: Provides an indication of the relative understanding that different target groups learn about the special qualities of the National Park. This will help to inform whether certain target groups would benefit from different approaches to learning and engagement opportunities. Potentially the rating would increase across target groups if targeted work is successful. Children and Young People includes the ages from 5 years to 24 years.

UC4: Provides an indication of whether people, especially local residents, feel that they can influence the decision-making process of the National Park Authority and other statutory bodies working in the area. This will help to inform the Authority and its partners about the quality of engagement with local residents. Potentially this indicator would be either maintained or increased if the quality of engagement work is high.

UP1: Provides an illustration of the quantity of contacts receiving National Park information e.g. through a visitor centre. Potentially this output will increase as new partners and initiatives are developed through the WWPC strategy. The percentage of the different user groups identified for proactive outreach work would be either maintained or increased to reflect the profile of the local and surrounding population, if targeted work is successful. Children and Young People includes the ages from 5 years to 24 years.

UP2: As UP1 but for contacts made through face to face experiences such as guided walks and education activities (separated from above to indicate the different contact time and opportunity to promote key messages). Includes any face to face activities including talks that promote understanding of the National Park. Children and Young People includes the ages from 5 years to 24 years.

UP3: As above but for contacts made where individuals make a positive contribution to the National Park through participation in activities such as volunteering or training (separated from above to indicate the different contact time and opportunity to contribute delivery to other National Park outputs). Includes any volunteering or capacity building work that contributes to the sustainable management of the National Park. Children and Young People includes the ages from 5 years to 24 years.

Strategic drivers

UC1, 2, 3, 4, UP1, 2, 3: Working with People & Communities (WWPC) Strategy, Countryside Agency Diversity Review, Natural England Diversity Action Plan, Defra-NPA settlement, Every Child Matters, Second Purpose of National Parks, Local authority Agreements, Government Guideline of Safe and Prosperous Communities, indices of Multiple Deprivation, PDNP Biodiversity Action Plan, Climate Change, Landscape, LDF and Cultural Heritage Strategies.

Evidence

UC1: In 2008/09 discuss approach with selected LAA areas for 2008/09 baseline response.

UC2, 3, UP1, 2, 3: The figure provided for 2007/08 represents all users of NPA services that were included in the pilot survey (Visitor centres, Cycle Hire, Education Services, Ranger Guided Walks and Conservation Volunteers). Sample sizes were not large enough to cross-correlate between Promoting Understanding data and different target audiences. Discussions are under way to extend the survey to other providers.

UC4: Contacted DD/HP and SM LSP for information.

Actions

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Produce and implement Working with People and Communities Strategy and 5 action plans for target groups	-NPA	Strategy produced 06. 5 Action plans to be complete by July 08 Implementation 2008-11	Strategy, Children & Young People's action plan and Local Residents action plan completed. Under-represented groups, Land managers/business and Visitor action plans begun.	on schedule	Low / high
Promote key messages about PDNP and special qualities	-Peak District Interpretation Partners -NPA -DMP	March 08	Through development of Peak District Interpretation partnership and key messages. Initial project outline begun. Key messages drafted in 06/7 but require refresh.	on schedule	Low / high
Display consistent, positive, welcoming messages that promote key information in a way that reflects the diversity of communities	-Peak District Interpretation Partners -NPA -DMP	Visitor and Under-represented groups action plan highlighting specific actions by July 08	Specific actions to be included in Visitor Action plan and under-represented groups Action plan. Planned feedback workshop on communications channels for May 08 with Mosaic community champions.	on schedule	Low / high
Develop quality of National Park information facilities and services focusing on opportunities to access and experience National Park and understand its special qualities	-NPA -Peak District Interpretation Partners -Kirklees, Oldham LAAs	Visitor and Under-represented groups Action plans highlighting specific actions to be produced by July 08	Specific actions to be included in Visitor and under-represented groups Action plans. Through development of Peak District Interpretation partnership and key messages. Initial project outline begun. Key messages drafted in 06/7 but require refresh.	on schedule	Low / high
Provide learning services so that more young people, under-represented groups from surrounding areas and all local residents understand special qualities of National Park	-NPA -National Trust -Mosaic -Staffs CVS -DRCC -HP/DD LSP -Derbyshire, Kirklees, Oldham LAAs	Children & Young people's Action plan and Local Residents Action plan implementation 2008-11. Under-represented groups Action plan highlighting specific actions to be produced by July 08	Children & Young people's Action plan implementation begun. Focus on engaging partners 08/09. Local Residents Action plan implementation begun. Focus on community planning future 08/09. Under-represented groups action plan to be completed July 08	on schedule	Low / high

2.9 People and Communities

By 2011, communities around the National Park are more cohesive with more opportunities for children and young people and the elderly; reduced inequality; and communities within the Park have better access to services; and more affordable homes for those that need them. By 2011, communities are better able to shape their future with more objectives for the National Park and its communities being met by the voluntary sector, volunteering and community activity and enterprise.

This NPMP outcome focuses on local community needs within and around the PDNP. The NPMP actions seek to support local authority-led Sustainable Community Strategies and Local Area Agreements (LAAs) and to ensure local community needs are reflected in National Park policies, for example on land-use developments including affordable housing for local need. Some of the main measures for the outcome are taken from LAAs and the new national indicators on neighbourhood belonging (currently around 50%), civic participation and residents volunteering.

Whilst National Park communities are part of different constituent LSPs/LAAs, under current regulations, planning policies and development control are operated by the NPA across the National Park to enable National Park purposes to be achieved. These are developed through close working with local authorities, agencies and National Park communities to understand local need and reflect the priorities of the separate Community Strategies in constituent areas within the National Park as a whole. One of the key measures for this outcome is for local resident engagement in PDNPA spatial policy making and community planning. The NPMP will monitor this against wider residents engagement figures for the LSP Forums and Community Strategy work. The outcome actions aim to improve community engagement in policy-making and decision-making particularly in key issues such as affordable housing for local need.

The NPMP is the basis on which the PDNPA seeks to bring together more closely the separate LSP/LAA priorities affecting NP communities. In future a more formal mechanism may be more suitable to link the LSPs/LAAs together under the NPMP (e.g. through a Multi-Area Agreement).

Progress on the main NPMP actions is as follows:

- A PDNP local residents action plan has been approved under the WWPC Strategy and is starting to be implemented.
- Work to take forward local community needs identified in community strategies (including affordable housing needs) is progressing as part of the LDF. The target for 'core strategy/policy document' adoption date is Spring 2011.
- The PDNPA and local Housing Authorities continue to work closely through the PDNP Housing Forum. Affordable housing need is met using existing land-use policies.
- Opportunities for communities to get involved in new National Park planning policy development are through the community planning process and the LDF consultation programme. The LDF is working to a published statutory Statement of Community Involvement to achieve this. There is uncertainty however over the work of the community planning project.
- The volunteering strategy action is being taken forward through the work to develop the WWPC Strategy. Actions are being identified under specific target group action plans.

Main Risks:

1. *That NP-wide community issues are marginalised under separate constituent sub-regional LAAs without a mechanism to tie them together under the NPMP.*
2. *That the NP LDF doesn't sufficiently engage with key community stakeholders in order to reflect NP community needs.*

Main Recommendations:

1. *LSP/LAA partners help and support joint plans and actions under the NPMP that address NP-wide community issues (including exploring joint plan options such as an MAA).*
2. *The NP LDF process to demonstrate good levels of community involvement and reflection of Community Strategies.*

Outcome Indicators (see also indicators for 8. Understanding the National Park)

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
PC1: Proportion of population in and around the PDNP who feel they belong to their neighbourhood (LAA NI2)	T			HP/DD LSP 52%				
	A	DDDC 51% HPBC 49%	Not available					
PC2: Number of affordable dwellings completed	T	Nominal 50	Nominal 50	Nominal 50				
	A	79	4					
PC3: Civic Participation (LAA NI3)	T			Data source to be identified				
	A							
PC4: Proportion of residents undertaking regular volunteering (LAA NI6)	T			Data source to be identified				
	A							

Output Indicators (see also indicators for 8. Understanding the National Park)

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
PP1: Production of strategy (i.e. local residents action plan) and the achievement of targets	T		Complete action plan	Implement actions				☹
	A		complete					
PP2: Number of Park resident written contacts received during the development of local Community Strategy and key National Park strategy documents and programmes i.e. HP/DD LSP community strategy, SM community strategy, LDF, landscape character and village plans.	T			290 (PDNPA only)				
	A	Not available	72 (PDNPA only)					
PP3: Number of Park resident contacts involved in face2 face consultation during the development of local Community Strategy and key National Park strategy documents and programmes i.e. HP/DD LSP community strategy, SM community strategy, LDF, landscape character and village plans.	T			680 (PDNPA only)				
	A	Not available	692 (PDNPA only)					

Rationale

PC1: Provides contextual information about how communities in and around the National Park feel about the area in which they live. This will help to inform Local Strategic partnerships about the success of aspects of their Local Area Agreement delivery. Reporting will be dependant upon the level of take up of this indicator in Local Area Agreement priorities.

PC2: Provides information on number of new homes built specifically to meet local need.

PC3: Provides contextual information about the level of participation by individuals, living in and around the National Park, in activities that help to look run local services or manage their local area. Reporting will be dependant upon the level of take up of this indicator in Local Area Agreement priorities.

PC4: Provides contextual information about the level of volunteering undertaken by individuals living in the National Park. This will provide a useful indication when compared with the level of volunteering etc contribution to the sustainable management of the National Park (UP3). Reporting will be dependant upon the level of take up of this indicator in Local Area Agreement priorities.

PP1: Provides an indication of progress in terms of working with partners and focusing programmes on outcomes and targets.

PP2: Provides an indication of the level of written contact by local residents in the decision-making processes of the Authority and other statutory agencies. This will help to inform how successful general consultation activities are in term of engaging people. Potentially the number would increase if programmes and iniatives are successful.

PP3: Provides an indication of the level of face to face engagement with local residents in the decision-making processes of the Authority and other statutory agencies. This will help to inform how successful higher input consultation activities area in term of engaging people. Potentially the number would increase if programmes and iniatives are successful.

Strategic drivers

PC1, 3, 4: Local Area Agreements

PP2, 3: Local Development Framework, Statement of Community Involvement, Local Strategic Partnerships, Government Guidelines Sustainable Communities and Safe & Prosperous communities.

Evidence

PC1, 3, 4: Local Area Agreement indicators under consideration

PC2: NPA records

PP2: 39 responses on the Local Development Framework; 33 on the Landscape Character Assessment

PP3: 70 responses on the Local Development Framework; 588 on Community Planning

Actions

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Produce and implement action plans for local residents under the Working with People and Communities strategy	-PDNPA	Local Residents Action plan produced Oct 07. Implementation 2008-11	Focus on community planning future 08/09.	some specific actions behind schedule	Low / high
Ensure PDNP LDF policies founded on accurate evidence base and respond to community needs for services and facilities	-District planning authorities -PDNPA	2011	NPA and Districts are mid-way through evidence gathering and consultation working towards adoption of new land-use planning policies by 2011.	On Schedule	Low / high
Review NPA designated settlements policy recognising role and interdependence of service centres inside and on fringe of PDNP for local people	-District planning authorities -PDNPA	2011	NPA and Districts will review settlement policy as part of working towards adoption of new land-use planning policies by 2011.	On Schedule	Low / high
Identify sites and suitable buildings for affordable and more affordable housing in designated settlements in line with established need and in accordance with village design statements, village plans and landscape character assessments	-District planning authorities -PDNPA	2011	NPA and Districts will review affordable housing policy as part of working towards adoption of new land-use planning policies by 2011.	On Schedule	Low / high
Housing to be accessed by those most in need and a stock of social housing should be developed and effectively managed for both current and future residents	-District planning authorities -PDNPA	2011	Partners on the NP Housing Forum continue to monitor local needs and seek to address these through appropriate agreements/processes.	On Schedule	Low / high
Involve local people in the development of spatial plans and policies	-PDNPA	2011	LDF engagement project plan agreed. Implementation 2008-11. Landscape character engagement plan agreed for 2008. Village planning projects ongoing until Dec 08.	on schedule	Medium / high
Develop and implement a volunteering strategy that co-ordinates volunteer and community effort across the PDNP so that people can contribute to many facets of its management	-PDNPA -Derbyshire Volunteer centres	2011	Actions on volunteer opportunities will be part of individual target group action plans and taken forward with key volunteering organisations.	on schedule	Medium / medium

2.10 Economy

By 2011, prosperity has been improved by businesses, social enterprise and the public sector by working together; raising productivity; capitalising on their location in a special and distinctive environment; developing a sustainable economy.

The economic issues of the PDNPA are addressed through local authority economic development plans and the Peak District Rural Action Zone (PDRAZ) partnership. This has helped to research and monitor the economic status and problems of the area. It also helps to plan and manage the delivery of targeted financial assistance to support solutions which are primarily delivered by the private sector. Such assistance comes from the Regional Development Agencies (mainly emda both directly and via its sub-regional economic partnership), European Structural Funds and from some UK and European rural development funding (e.g. Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE) [including LEADER], Defra Pathfinder etc).

The NPMP uses a range of local authority and PDRAZ economic data to measure this outcome. The current economic indicators show business start ups (7.5% of all businesses) are significantly less than the average for the region (9.2%) and that earnings are around 7% less than the average for the region. The proportion of part-time to full-time workers is also higher than the average for the region. These figures continue to show the weakness in the wider Peak District economy. There is continued decline in some traditional sectors and a need for sustained targeted support to grow existing and new sectors. The new sectors have capacity for longer term and sustainable employment, that will bring in new investment, and that will help raise skill levels.

The level of support from PDRAZ and RDPE programmes is vital. This includes developing and delivering an RDPE LEADER strategy in the wider Peak District (although this will differ significantly from the former LEADER programme, of which it is *not* a continuation) and a RAZ Action Plan for the two Derbyshire district areas for the future. There will also be scope for the Peak District to benefit from the non-LEADER RDPE grant aid delivered by the RDAs and others, including the ring-fenced money for support of the livestock sector, and in respect of which a smaller minimum project size of £25k has now been agreed for the East Midlands region.

The targeted development of the environmental economy and local food sectors has made significant progress through schemes such as New Environmental Economy and Peak Foods. These need continuation funding to embed and strengthen the sectors in the area. This is being progressed by the PDNPA with emda through European funding sources. The contribution of the visitor economy has also been recognised and a tourism investment plan that includes the PDNP has been developed by the DMP with support from East Midlands Tourism.

Main Risks:

- 1. Concern over the Government's Sub-National Review in how it will change the current structures for economic development and delivery in the Peak District and that it will lead to a loss of impetus and focus on the specific Peak District rural development needs.*

Main Recommendations:

- 1. Secure the economic outcomes of the three PDRAZ plans through an effective new structure of economic support for the Peak District (including exploring joint plan options such as an MAA).*
- 2. Continue to raise the economic issues and opportunities of the cross regional Peak Sub-Area rural economy through RDAs and their RES (and proposed new Integrated Regional Strategies) and with key City Region Strategies and programmes.*
- 3. Secure a successor programme for the Peak District environmental economy schemes.*
- 4. Take forward key investment opportunities identified in the PDRAZ plans and other key sector plans (e.g. DMP tourism investment plan).*
- 5. Achieve good levels of business engagement and reflection of rural development needs in the new land-use policies of the LDF.*

Outcome Indicators

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
EC1: Number of business units in National Park wards (NP) and in the wider Peak District (WPD) (000's)	T	Monitoring against state of the economy						
	A	NP 2.5 WPD 11.3	Not available					
EC2: Proportion of business units that are knowledge based industries	T	EM 26% WM 27%	Regional figure					
	A	NP 26% WPD 25%	Not available					
EC3: Number of jobs in National Park wards and in the wider Peak District (000s)	T	Monitoring against state of the economy						
	A	NP 15.7 WPD 92.4	Not available					
EC4: Proportion of jobs that are full time	T	EM 68% WM 69%	Regional figure					
	A	NP 62% WPD 64%	Not available					
EC5: Median Gross Weekly Earnings (work based, full time)	T	EM £419 WM £413	EM £420 WM £430	To be set	To be set	To be set	To be set	☹
	A	DDDC £384 HPBC £413 SMDC £394	DDDC £381 HPBC £400 SMDC £394					

Output Indicators

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	On Target
EP1: Number of newly VAT registered businesses & proportion of total stock	T	EM 9.2% WM 9%	Regional figure					
	A	800 (7.5%)	Not available					
EP2: Number of VAT deregistered businesses & proportion of total stock	T	EM 6.8% WM 7.2%	Regional figure					
	A	610 (5.7%)	Not available					
EP3: Number of agreements for Environmental Stewardship schemes	T		New so no target set	1350				
	A		1303					
EP4: Number of RAZ new businesses created and demonstrating growth after 12 months	T					LEADER 3yrs 50		
	A	18	9					
EP5: Number and % of RAZ/Leader jobs created/safeguarded	T					LEADER 3yrs 60		
	A	RAZ – 109 LEADER - 112	RAZ – 45 / LEADER - 30					
EP6: Number and proportion of businesses participating in recognised environmental economy schemes & proportion of total stock	T			To be set	To be set	To be set	To be set	
	A	Not available	218 (2%)					
EP7: Number of new environmental economy grants to businesses	T			Existing project ended				
	A	21	37					

Rationale

EC1: It is important to ensure that the number of businesses in the National Park does not decline so as to maintain a healthy economic community.

EC2: It is generally accepted by economic theorists that knowledge and learning are central to the economic growth of an area, competitiveness and employment⁵.

EC3: It is important to ensure that the number of jobs in the National Park does not decline so as to maintain a healthy economic community.

EC4: It is important to ensure that full time jobs in the National Park are not replaced by part-time jobs so as to maintain a healthy economic community.

EC5: Median gross weekly earnings reported to be in line with ONS reports. The median is the value below which 50% of employees fall. It is preferred over the mean for earnings data as it is influenced less by extreme values and because of the skewed distribution of earnings data. Work-based earnings are presented rather than resident-based as around half of National Park residents work outside the National Park and therefore their income will not be directly affected by changes to the National Park economy. Target is against the relevant Region (EM = East Midlands / WM = West Midlands)

Strategic drivers

- DDEP Sub-Regional Rural Action Plan

Setting out the Derby and Derbyshire sub-regional rural issues and needs and how this fits within the emda Regional Rural Action Plan.

- Peak District Rural Action Zone Action Plan

Co-ordinating funding opportunities into a single programme of economic activity, addressing local economy gaps and prioritising intervention to business support and skills development.

- Peak District Leader Local Development Strategy

Delivering a locally led and integrated approach to socio-economic and environmental needs and opportunities for land-based and the wider rural economy of the area. Contributing to measures within the Rural Development Programme for England as defined in both the East and West Midlands Regional Implementation Plans.

Evidence

EC1, 3, 4: The data is sourced from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI). This is a national data set, however, as the dataset is based on businesses registered for VAT and/or PAYE some very small businesses are not included. This will particularly mean that for the National Park there will be an undercount of the self-employed, those without employees and low turnover. ABI data is not released to fit the National Park boundary. Therefore a ward based definition of the Park has been produced (this is the 'Peak District' data). Data for the 'Wider Peak District' covers the Staffordshire Moorlands, Derbyshire Dales and High Peak areas to provide some indication of how the Park fits into the economy of its surrounding areas.

EC2: The definition of Knowledge Based Industries has been taken from 'The Knowledge Economy in Rural England' by Defra (2004) and the data is sourced from the ABI (see EC1 for details on data limitations).

EC5: Data sourced from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. Data is not produced to fit the National Park boundary. The smallest geography that data is presented at is District Level. Therefore data has been presented for the three Districts covering the majority of the population of the National Park. The data set provides information about earnings of employees who are working in an area, who are on adult rates and whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. It is based on a sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue & Customs PAYE records and therefore does not cover the self-employed.

EP1, 2: Data from NOMIS. Data to fit the National Park is not available. Figures provided are for Derbyshire Dales, High Peak and Staffordshire Moorlands.

EP7: Grants to businesses from the New Environmental Economy Scheme. Project ended 31 March 2008. Successor scheme currently under negotiation.

⁵ The Knowledge Economy in Rural England, Defra, 2004

Actions

Action	By whom	By when	Progress to date	Status	Likelihood / Impact
Integrate and channel all available regulatory, business advice and funding to businesses as needed to achieve business growth, extend business life and achieve greater sustainability	-RAZ	2011	3 rural development plans produced: The Sub Regional RAP, Peak District RAZ Action Plan, and Peak District Leader Development Strategy	On Schedule	Medium / high
Further develop PD Sustainable Tourism Strategy & work with partners and tourism industry as basis for future investment towards high quality tourism destination based on natural, cultural and recreational assets and on sustainable development principles and practices	-DMPs -RAZ -partners	On-going	DMPs have all developed new Business Plans which include supporting the Peak District as a lead destination. A range of specific Sustainable Tourism schemes have been successful in engaging businesses.	On Schedule	Medium / high
Adopt LDF policies that enable further opportunities for tourism accommodation & take account of rural development needs identified in regional, sub-regional & city regional economic plans whilst ensuring development is sympathetic to the conservation values of the built & natural environment	-District planning authorities -PDNPA	2011	PDNPA and Districts will review tourism needs and opportunities as part of working towards adoption of new LDF land-use planning policies by 2011.	On Schedule	Low / high
Increase modern rural office workspace for knowledge based and creative industries, especially within certain settlements specified in LDF	-District planning authorities -PDNPA	2011	PDNPA & Districts will review new workspace needs as part of working towards adoption of new LDF land-use planning policies by 2011.	On Schedule	Low / high
Identify and address skills shortages in land based industries	PD Rural Action Zone partners	2011	PD skills needs are reflected in the 3 new rural development plans produced.	On Schedule	Medium / medium
Strengthen & extend RAZ and Pathfinder programmes to wider PD and secure greater commitment from RDAs and sub-regional city region economic plans to PDs rural development	PD Rural Action Zone partners	2011	New commitments made in the 3 new rural development plans produced: Sub Regional RAP; PD RAZ Action Plan; PD Leader Development Strategy	On Schedule	Medium / medium
Complete studies into economic impacts of National Park designation at regional level	Emda with NPA support	Mar 2009	Emda study due to be completed by Mar 2009	On Schedule	Low / low
Develop environmental economy schemes beyond 2008 for example by increasing support for development of high quality products and increasing levels of local procurement	Emda NPA PDRAZ partners	Jan 2009	Currently bidding for new funding to support a successor programme that will continue to develop the environmental economy of the PD	Behind Schedule	High / high
Maximise take up on new agri-environment schemes where they benefit National Park purposes	-NE -Defra	On going	Support through the Land Management Advisory Service. Opportunities of the new RDPE programme need to be exploited.	On Schedule	Medium / high
Adopt LDF policies that support the on-going diversification of farming economy where it contributes positively to conservation and enhancement of PDNP landscape and where it assists farmers in their transition to new single payment system	-District planning authorities -PDNPA	2011	The NPA and Districts will review farming land-use needs as part of working towards adoption of new LDF land-use planning policies that support rural development needs by 2011.	On Schedule	Low / high
Increase area of land where products grown help achieve biodiversity targets	-BIG partners	On going	Part of progress on Biodiversity	On Schedule	Low / medium