

# Summary of Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Peak District National Park Management Plan 2018 – 2023

## Introduction and Definitions

According to European Directive 2001/42/EC, all plans, programmes and strategies with an impact on the environment require a Strategic Environment Assessment or a Sustainability Appraisal. A Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) involves the systematic identification and subsequent evaluation of the *environmental* impacts of strategic actions. A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is an assessment considering the *social, environmental* and *economic* effects of implementing a plan or programme.

It is essential to make sure that all policy and plan development, including the National Park Management Plan (NPMP) 2018-23, and tools such as the SEA and SA, focuses on and prioritises the purposes and duty of national parks, as set out in the Environment Act 1995. The purposes are to:

- *‘Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage’, and*
- *‘Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of national parks by the public*

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

Since the Peak District National Park Authority is bound by the purposes and duty set out in the Environment Act 1995, they have been firmly embedded within the NPMP and parallel SA/SEA process. The principles of sustainability, as defined by Government and European guidance, naturally have close synergies with the vision, areas of impact and the intentions of the NPMP.

## Background

The Sustainability Appraisal for the NPMP incorporates the Strategic Environment Assessment, as accepted by Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) guidance, and is in line with the approach taken by other national park authorities. This combines the environmental elements and requirements of the SEA Directive into the broader SA, thus allowing for a more comprehensive yet concise process, without losing the essence of either. It is a proportionate SA, with equal weight applied to environmental, social and economic factors. It can allow certain policies where some ‘negative’ sustainability outcomes are predicted to be found to be ‘sustainable’ on balance, because of the mitigation or compensation measures secured through the application of those other policies. The SA for the NPMP uses the same sustainability objectives recently used to assess the sustainability of Local Plan Part 2.

The Local Plan Part 2 was subject to a separate rigorous SA process throughout its development. This process determined 14 sustainability objectives which were developed from previous SAs undertaken for the Local Plan Part 1 and the previous NPMP. Based on SEA Directive requirements and available baseline data gathered, the 14 sustainability objectives cover the following topics: biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna,

soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between the above factors. Additionally, 'sustainability' topics were also included, covering housing, access to services, crime and safety, education and engagement, tourism and recreation, rights of way and open access, employment characteristics, transport and accessibility, market towns and villages and rural deprivation. Most of the baseline data was drawn from the State of the Park Report.

## **Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal**

Initial development of the NPMP identified the issues of concern and the aspirations for the PDNP for its many stakeholders. From this evidence base six areas of impact have been developed which form the focus of the NPMP. These areas are very broad and are as follows:

- Preparing for a future climate
- Ensuring a future for farming and land management
- Managing landscape conservation on a big scale
- A national park for everyone
- Encouraging enjoyment with understanding
- Supporting sustainable communities

These broad areas of impact are difficult to assess, in any meaningful way, against the 14 sustainability objectives as they represent high level aspirations. However, within each area of impact two or three intentions have been identified which provide more detail on how each aspiration is to be achieved. Undertaking an SA at this intention-based level enables a more rigorous sustainability analysis of the NPMP as it is more likely to identify any potential negative sustainability implications. This approach is consistent with the SA that was undertaken for the previous NPMP.

## **Strategic alternatives**

The Sustainability Appraisal requires alternatives to be assessed. The underlying purpose of the NPMP is to seek to secure a sustainable future for the environment and the communities of the Peak District National Park. Thus, because the overarching aims of the NPMP largely reflect the objectives of the sustainability assessment framework, no strategic alternatives have been considered formally in this assessment.

However, one possible alternative would be not to produce a NPMP. In the short term this is unlikely to have significant sustainability implications as 'business as usual' activities would continue to address the current priority issues and opportunities within the Peak District National Park. Over time though situations change, new national and international policies are introduced and new evidence is gathered. Without a place-based NPMP to respond to such changes it is likely that the effectiveness of business as usual activities would diminish over time. Within a sustainability context the absence of a NPMP to guide and coordinate the work of stakeholders to respond to the most pressing issues or opportunities of the day would be greatly diminished.

## Relevant plans and policies

An important statutory consideration in undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal is a review of other relevant *plans and programmes* in order to identify guiding social, environmental and economic objectives at the international, national, and local level that together help define a broad consensus of what sustainability aspirations are. A comprehensive undertaking to establish this was undertaken as part of the SA for the Local Plan Part 2 during 2016. This led to the development of a comprehensive sustainability assessment framework. This work is considered to be still current and consequently no further analysis has been undertaken for the SA of the NPMP. It is however worth noting that the National Park Authority must ensure that across all plan-making and spatial policy development (including through the application of tools such as SA and SEA), emerging policy recognises and conforms to the statutory purposes and duty of national parks, as set out within the National Parks and Access to the Countryside act 1949 (as amended by the Environment Act 1995). Consequently it is reasonable to conclude that the purposes and duty together present a fundamentally sustainable framework within which to develop the NPMP. Further to this prioritisation of environmental conservation and enhancement, promotion of a wider understanding and inclusive enjoyment of the National Park's special qualities, whilst allowing for social and economic well-being of the communities of the National Park together present a robust sustainability context for the NPMP from the outset. As statutory purposes, these priorities must prevail where or when other valid sustainability objectives (not as explicitly established in law) might conflict, for example support for general economic growth or large-scale renewable energy generation.

## Methodology

For the purpose of consistency this SA uses the same sustainability assessment framework as that used to assess the [Local Plan Part 2](#). It focusses on considering how the NPMP 2018-23 might affect social, economic and environmental trends and conditions across the Peak District National Park, and looks to see how the plan would make a difference to those conditions.

The sustainability assessment framework uses 14 sustainability objectives that cover broad elements of sustainability under the following three headings:

- Living within environmental limits and protecting national park special qualities
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just community
- Achieving a sustainable economy

The policies of the Local Plan Part 2 are relatively detailed and were systematically assessed against the full set of criteria as presented in Table 1. The intentions of the NPMP are less detailed and have only been assessed against the 14 headline sustainability objectives. However, throughout the process the more detailed criteria were drawn upon to help the sustainability analysis.

**Table 1 – Sustainability Assessment Framework**

Objective	Criteria
<b>Living Within Environmental Limits and Protecting National Park Special Qualities</b>	
<b>1. To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and built environment of the National Park.</b>	
<b>1a To conserve and enhance diversity character and condition of landscapes, including woodland, grassland and any historic importance.</b>	Will it protect areas of highest landscape sensitivity from harmful incremental change?
	Will it protect key or characteristic landscape features?
	Will it support delivery LCA aspirations and facilitate landscape enhancement?
<b>1b To protect, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the built environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place and relationship to its landscape setting.</b>	Will it deliver high quality of design and construction?
	Will it deliver change which conserves and enhances an attractive and locally distinctive built environment and ensure its good landscape fit, including important vistas into and out of the settlement?
<b>1c To secure architectural, artistic and historic open spaces within settlements.</b>	Will it retain or deliver new and/or respect existing valuable open space and its amenity value, within and on the edge of settlements?
<b>2. To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests</b>	

<p><b>2a To conserve and enhance designated nature conservation sites and vulnerable habitats and species as well as the wider biodiversity importance of the National Park.</b></p>	<p>Will it protect sites and habitats of nature conservation value, including SSSIs and other national and local designations? <i>(note N2K sites covered by law)</i></p>
	<p>Will it protect BAP priority species and Habitats and Species of Principal Importance in England?</p>
	<p>Will it protect nature conservation interests outside designated areas, including wildlife corridors, and maintain or improve permeability of the landscapes to species responding to climate change?</p>
<p><b>2b To protect geodiversity assets.</b></p>	<p>Will it conserve and where possible enhance geological interests, including RIGS, through conservation or managed accessible feature exposure?</p>
<p><b>3. To preserve, protect and enhance the National Park’s historic and cultural environment</b></p>	
<p><b>3a To preserve and enhance sites, features, areas and the settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance.</b></p>	<p>Will it preserve and protect scheduled and non-- scheduled archaeological sites and other historic assets, and facilitate site survey?</p>
	<p>Will it preserve and enhance the setting of features and sites of heritage importance?</p>
	<p>Will it protect and enhance the integrity and character of conservation areas?</p>
	<p>Will it preserve and enhance buildings and groups of buildings, which contribute to the wider historical and architectural character of the National Park, including Listed Buildings ‘at risk’?</p>
	<p>Will it resist loss or harmful change to Registered Parks and Gardens and other designed landscapes?</p>
	<p>Will it help respect and support the Park’s cultural heritage? (e.g. history, traditions, customs and literary associations and the spaces and places these rely upon or relate to).</p>
	<p>Will it recognise and respond to the special qualities and sensitivities of designated and non--designated buildings and heritage assets?</p>

#### 4. To protect and improve air, water and soil quality and minimise noise and light pollution

<b>4a Reduce air pollution and its effects.</b>	Will air quality be protected or improved?
<b>4b To maintain and improve water quality and, natural hydrological system and security of supply.</b>	Will it allow water to be used efficiently and managed with care?
	Will water quality in the natural environment be protected and improved and natural drainage processes allowed to function?
<b>4c To maintain and improve soil quality.</b>	Will it protect the soil resource from loss, particularly peat and unimproved soils?
	Will it support remediation of contaminated land?
	Will BMVL (grades 1, 2, 3a) be protected from loss where alternative sites of lower quality soil sites are feasible?
<b>4d To protect and increase a sense of remoteness and tranquility.</b>	Will it serve to control noise and light pollution from roads, industry and other development so as to protect tranquility and dark skies?

#### 5. To minimise the consumption of natural resources

<b>5a To safeguard mineral reserves for future generations and promote the reuse of secondary materials.</b>	Will it prevent the sterilisation of known or suspected mineral resources by development?
	Will it ensure efficient/prudent use of mineral and other resources, such as recycling aggregates?
<b>5b To reduce waste generation and disposal and increase recycling.</b>	Will it result in a reduction in the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal, and encourage recycling or 'Energy from Waste' in line with the waste hierarchy?
<b>5c To reduce water consumption.</b>	Will it help encourage a reduction in water consumption through maximising water efficiency and encouraging recycling/re-use of 'grey water'?
<b>5d To increase opportunities for walking and cycling</b>	Will it support reduction in vehicular traffic and related emissions by promoting alternative sustainable modes of transport?

#### 6. To develop a managed response to climate change

<b>6a To conserve and enhance the carbon absorption function and capacity within the National Park.</b>	Will it conserve and protect the functionality and increase capacity of carbon sinks, such as peat soils, unimproved grassland and woodland?
<b>6b To promote the use of renewable energy, exploring innovative techniques.</b>	Will it promote or facilitate the use of alternative renewable energy where it is within the capacity of the National Park's special qualities to accommodate it?
<b>6c To achieve efficient energy use.</b>	Will it help improve energy efficiency in the built environment?

<p><b>6d To ensure development is not at risk from flooding and will not increase the threat from flooding elsewhere.</b></p>	<p>Will it reduce the vulnerability to fluvial flooding and flash flooding within settlements both within and outside the National Park through reduced run-off rates and increase water absorption / management?</p>
<p><b>6e To ensure all new development is resilient to climate</b></p>	<p>Will development facilitate natural urban cooling in larger settlements through planting schemes and avoidance of reflective materials?</p>
<p><b>7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development</b></p>	
<p><b>7a To maximise the use of previously developed land and</b></p>	<p>Will it allow for the conversion of existing buildings where overall effect is a more sustainable development?</p>
<p><b>7b To promote sustainable construction solutions in the design of development which also meet landscape and built environment conservation priorities.</b></p>	<p>Will local materials be sourced which will not pressure the wider landscape and natural environment of the National Park?</p>
	<p>Will it seek to support sustainable design and construction techniques embracing energy efficiency measures, micro-generation, water and waste conservation whilst respecting conservation priorities?</p>
	<p>Will it encourage sensitive design of road infrastructure? (e.g. reduced signage road markings, use of local materials and alternative traffic calming methods).</p>
<p><b>Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Community</b></p>	
<p><b>8. Increase understanding of the special qualities of the National Park by all, including the specific target groups of: young people; people from disadvantaged areas; people with disabilities; and, those from ethnic minority backgrounds.</b></p>	
<p><b>8a Facilitate learning opportunities, information availability and interpretation resources.</b></p>	<p>Will it facilitate and encourage provision of accessible resources and opportunities which can improve understanding of the special qualities, pressures and management of the National Park to all?</p>
<p><b>9. To promote access for all</b></p>	
<p><b>9a Increase enjoyment of the National Park by under-represented groups from surrounding urban</b></p>	<p>Will it help remove real or perceived barriers to target group understanding and enjoyment of the Park and facilitate enhanced accessibility to these groups?</p>
<p><b>9b Manage the range of recreational activities which depend</b></p>	<p>Will it allow for improved access to and provision of high quality and a wider scope of formal and informal recreational opportunities?</p>

upon the special qualities of the National Park so that all types of users can enjoy its recreational offer.	Will it facilitate the meeting of educational, sports and recreational needs of the local community, children and disadvantaged groups?
<b>10. Promote good governance</b>	
<b>10a To improve opportunities for participation in local action and decision-making.</b>	Will it empower all sections of the community to participate in decision-making and increase understanding of how those decisions are reached?
	Does the plan set a process for engagement with communities, including specific approaches to reach particular groups/sectors?
<b>10b Raise partners' awareness and understanding of National Park purposes and standing.</b>	Will it encourage positive partnership involvement and joint working with other stakeholders and sectors?
<b>10c To ensure compliance with Race, Disability and Gender Equality Duties.</b>	Does the policy avoid potential for inequality of effect, or serve to positively address existing identified inequalities through its implementation comes?
<b>11. To help meet local need for housing</b>	
<b>11a To meet identified local affordable / social housing need both in terms of quantity and type.</b>	Will it deliver housing that meets the needs of the young, elderly, local people and those on limited incomes, and allow for the changing needs of residents within affordable housing?
<b>11b To ensure housing in the National Park is appropriate in terms of quality, safety and security.</b>	Will it provide good quality, safe, and secure housing, resilient to climate change and avoid areas at risk from flooding?
<b>12. Secure better access to a range of sustainable local centres, services and amenities</b>	
<b>12a To improve access to and retention of schools, shops, post offices, pubs and medical facilities in order to meet local need.</b>	Does it allow for delivery of new and improved healthcare, schools and other community services?
	Will it support the retention of key facilities and services ensuring that local needs are met locally wherever possible or alternative sustainable access is provided?
<b>12b To increase opportunities for skills development and access to post-school education and training.</b>	Will it facilitate improved access to vocational training, education and skills for all, including young people?
	Will it facilitate opportunity for delivery and uptake of traditional skills training which may benefit wider National Park purposes?

## Achieving a Sustainable Economy

### 13. Promote a healthy and resilient Park-wide economy

<p><b>13a To encourage a viable and diversified farming and forestry industry which is influential in positively shaping the valued landscape of the National Park</b></p>	<p>Will it support the changing needs of sustainable agriculture and forestry, including diversification within the capacity of the National Park's special qualities to accommodate it?</p>
<p><b>13b To increase and improve the quality of jobs related to National Park purposes including tourism</b></p>	<p>Will it facilitate sustainable tourism opportunity?</p>
	<p>Will it help improve the creation of good quality of jobs in the tourism sector, and reduce seasonal dependence?</p>
	<p>Will it offer alternative opportunities for employment, to offset declining traditional employment activity and reduce pressure for commuting?</p>
<p><b>13c To encourage business growth</b></p>	<p>Will it provide the spaces and infrastructure to support self-employment opportunities and business start-up?</p>
	<p>Will it support existing business viability and local employment growth?</p>

### 14. To Reduce the need for, and impacts of road traffic.

<p><b>14a To improve the provision of public transport</b></p>	<p>Will it promote sustainable forms of transport (public transport including bus and rail, cycle and pedestrian routes) and ensure that the necessary associated infrastructure is made available?</p>
	<p>Will it increase access to special qualities of the National Park by sustainable transport modes?</p>
<p><b>14b To reduce the impact of transport infrastructure on the National Park's special environmental qualities and quality of life?</b></p>	<p>Will it reduce the net impact of transport infrastructure such as road signage, lighting, conspicuous structures and parking?</p>

The 14 sustainability objectives have been tested against the 14 intentions of the NPMP using a systematic matrix. The matrix assesses whether effects of the intentions are likely to be positive, neutral, negative or uncertain. The scoring system enables potentially significant positive or significant negative impacts to be identified. Where potentially significant negative effects are identified, alternatives can be proposed or measures for avoidance or mitigation identified. The criteria used for determining the likely significance of effects is taken from [Schedule 1 of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#) and can be seen in Table 2.

**Table 2: Schedule 1 of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004**

SCHEDULE 1 CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING THE LIKELY SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to—
  - (a) the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;
  - (b) the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;
  - (c) the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;
  - (d) environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and
  - (e) the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (for example, plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to—
  - (a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;
  - (b) the cumulative nature of the effects;
  - (c) the transboundary nature of the effects;
  - (d) the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents);
  - (e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
  - (f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to—
    - (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
    - (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or
    - (iii) intensive land-use; and
  - (g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

The intentions of the NPMP are grouped under three themes that relate to the statutory purposes:

1. A diverse working and cherished landscape
2. A welcoming and inspiring place
3. Thriving and sustainable communities and economy

To aid the analysis three workshops were held that assessed the intentions within a theme against the 14 sustainability objectives. The membership of each workshop was made up of National Park Authority Officers with a skill set that related to that particular theme. Whilst this ensured people with sufficient technical knowledge were able to contribute towards the analysis it potentially created limitations on the depth of some conversations. For example if an ecologist had been present in the welcoming and inspiring place themed workshop there may have been more in depth discussion on the potential negative impacts of bringing more visitors into a fragile environment. However, all contributing officers were given the opportunity to review the full completed matrix in order to highlight any areas they felt had

not been scored correctly. No discrepancies were highlighted so it is considered that the analysis has been full and robust.

### Scoring Guide

The symbols below denote the potential impact of the National Park Management Plan intentions on the sustainability objectives.

Symbol	Effect
++	signifies major positive impact
+	signifies minor positive impact
0	signifies no/neutral impact
-	signifies minor negative impact
--	signifies major negative impact
?	signifies uncertain impact

### Summary analysis

#### A diverse working and cherished landscape

Summary Matrix:

Sustianability Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Climate change & SQ's	+	+	+	++	0	++	?	0	0	0	?	0	+	+
Funding for land management	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	++	0
Future of upland management	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0
Maintain existing delivery	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0
Landscape monitoring	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+
White Peak Partnership	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0

Comment:

The intentions of the NPMP that relate to this theme are intended to promote sustainable land use through supporting land managers and increasing their awareness of how their activities have the potential to effect the special qualities of the Peak District National Park. It is therefore not surprising to see significant amounts of green as there are very close synergies between what the intentions are trying to achieve and the sustainability objectives. This supports the premise that the two purposes and duty of national parks provide a solid foundation on which to build a sustainable National Park Management Plan.

The two areas of uncertainty acknowledge the fact that reducing the effects of climate change on the special qualities has the potential to both positively and negatively affect the ability to achieve sustainable built development and meet the need for local housing. For example limiting the opportunity to install solar panels because of their visual impact on the local character of a settlement will have a negative effect on the ability to achieve a sustainable built environment. However, encouraging appropriate hydro power will

enhance the prospects of achieving this. Taken as a whole it was uncertain whether the positive or negative effects would prevail.

### A welcoming and inspiring place

Summary Matrix:

Sustainability Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Overcome Physical Barriers	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	+	+	?
Overcome Perceived Barriers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	0	+	+	?
Balance Opportunities	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	0
Shared Responsibility	++	++	++	+	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	+

Comment:

The intentions of the NPMP that relate to this theme generally involve increasing awareness of the Peak District National Park's special qualities and of activities that may negatively affect them. Should these intentions be successfully delivered they are anticipated to have a generally positive effective on many of the sustainability objectives, this is clearly visible by the amount of green within the matrix.

The one minor negative that was recorded in this matrix reflects the potential negative effects on the landscape that could result with increased infrastructure being developed to help people access the park. It also recognises that an increase in visitor numbers could have minor negative environmental effects as people have the potential to alter habitats and disturb wildlife. These potential negative outcomes will be mitigated through good communications and the requirement to undertake a further SEA on any plan that is designed to deliver this intention.

### Thriving and sustainable communities and economy

Summary Matrix:

Sustainability Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Benefits of the PDNP	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0
Access to services	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	++	?
Local housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	0	0	++	+	?	-
Business Engagement	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	-

Comment:

This summary matrix has by far the most negative sustainability implications. However, this is not unexpected as the intentions within this theme are focussing on promoting economic development and building more houses. These activities are most likely to have negative effects on the natural and cultural environment if not appropriately planned for. The scale of this type of development is most likely to be small which is why they have been scored as minor negative impacts rather than significant negative impacts. In addition, any type of development of this nature will require planning permission and all planning policies have themselves been subject to a rigorous SA process which further limits the scope for significant negative effects to manifest themselves.

This theme also produced the most amount of uncertainty, particularly around the intention to *Engage with businesses on the benefits of the Peak District National Park*. The reason for

this is there is very little detail to explain how this intention is to be achieved. Without this detail it was not possible to say if the effects would be positive or negative. To mitigate this it was agreed that any projects that are conceived to help achieve this intention will be required to undergo a further SEA.

It is still anticipated that many of the intentions within this theme will make positive contributions towards achieving the Peak District National Park Authority's sustainability objectives. These positive contributions generally revolve around raising awareness of the ecosystem service benefits that the National Park provides and fostering the social wellbeing of its communities.

In relation to all summary matrices where effects have been rated as neutral it is because achieving the intention is unlikely to have any impact on the overall ability of the National Park Authority to achieve its sustainability objective. In other words there is no direct link between what the intention is trying to deliver and what the sustainability objective is trying to achieve.

### Full Summary Matrix

	NPMP Sustainability Appraisal Matix 2018-23													
Sustianability Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Climate change & SQ's	+	+	+	++	0	++	?	0	0	0	?	0	+	+
Funding for land management	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	0	+	0	0	0	++	0
Future of upland management	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0
Maintain existing delivery	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0
Landscape monitoring	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+
White Peak Partnership	++	++	++	++	0	++	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0
Overcome Physical Barriers	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	+	+	?
Overcome Percieved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	0	+	+	?
Balance opportunities	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	0
Shared Responsibility	++	++	++	+	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	+
Benefits of the PDNP	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0
Access to services	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	++	?
Local housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	0	0	0	++	+	?	-
Business Engagement	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	-

#### Comment:

This full matrix is a useful way of identifying the relationships between the intentions of the NPMP and the sustainability objectives. It shows where the NPMP has the potential to make both a positive and negative impact on the same sustainability objective. This however should not come as a surprise as it is inevitable that conflicts will arise during an assessment that considers social, economic and environmental matters of equal magnitude alongside one another.

Copies of the detailed testing matrices which articulate the rationale behind the scoring are available on request.

### **Monitoring of the National Park Management Plan**

Under the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive monitoring must be undertaken on the implementation of the NPMP. This is to allow for unforeseen effects to be identified at an early stage and mitigation measures to be implemented. At the time of writing the method of monitoring the implementation of the NPMP was yet to be decided. However, it is considered that, whatever method of monitoring is adopted, it will be able to identify any significant negative effects on the sustainability objectives.

### **Conclusions**

Overall, the sustainability appraisal has been a very useful exercise in confirming that the National Park Management Plan is largely sustainable. The amount of positive impacts that the intentions are anticipated to have is testament to the close synergy there is between the plan's intentions and the sustainability objectives.

No potential significant adverse effects have been found through the process of conducting this sustainability appraisal therefore no changes are proposed to the NPMP.

Whilst a small number of potentially negative impacts have been identified, these are considered to be minor, small-scale and localised, and there is a high level of confidence that these can be addressed by the recommended mitigation.

Nevertheless, some caution is still needed as there remain a number of intentions with uncertain effects on the sustainability objectives. This highlights the need for an ongoing review process, to assess the potential sustainability effects of new or further developed aims and actions that have not been identified or fully considered at this stage. The Sustainability Appraisal will be reviewed in parallel to the National Park Management Plan over the 5-year period of the plan, and updated as necessary.