

Core Strategy

**Sustainability Appraisal
Strategic Environmental
Assessment**

**Draft Scoping Report
Appendices**

**Prepared for the
Peak District National Park
Authority
by
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Appendix I: Review of Additional Plans and Programmes emerging since publication of Scoping Report, July 2005 produced by Peak District National Park Authority

Review of additional Plans and Programmes

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the SA/SEA of the Scoping Report for the LDF Core Strategy
International Policy		
UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972, Budapest		
<p>The <i>Convention</i> aims at the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value.</p>	<p>Cultural and natural heritage are defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the World Heritage Convention. 'Cultural heritage' is defined under Article 1 as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; – groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; – sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view. 	<p>The LDF could influence the historic environment in several ways, including protecting and conserving historic structures and features, as well as reducing carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p>The Peak District Core Strategy and SA should include objectives covering Conservation Areas.</p>
European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe Treaty 176, 2000		
<p>The ELC was adopted on 20 October 2000 in Florence, and came into force on 1 March 2004.</p> <p>The Convention applies to natural, urban and suburban areas, whether on land, water or sea, and concerns all types of landscapes.</p>	<p>The Convention proposes legal and financial measures at the national and international levels, aimed at shaping "landscape policies" and promoting interaction between local and central authorities as well as transfrontier cooperation in protecting landscapes. It sets out a range of different solutions which States can apply, according to their specific needs.</p> <p>The European Landscape Convention introduced the concept of 'landscape quality objectives' into the protection, management and planning of geographical areas.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the objectives of the programme within the Core Strategy.</p>
European Spatial Development Perspective: Towards Balanced and Spatial Development of the Territory of the EU (1999)		
<p>A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the objectives, concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.</p>	<p>Three main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of a polycentric and balanced urban system and the strengthening of the relationship between urban and rural areas; 2. The promotion of integrated transport and communications which support integration and the polycentric development of the European Union territory; and <p>The development and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage contributing both to the preservation and deepening of regional identities and the maintenance of the natural and cultural diversity of the Region.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the objectives of the programme within the Core Strategy.</p>

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The Directive on Waste Incineration (2000/76/EC)		
<p>The Directive aims to prevent, or reduce as far as possible, the negative effects on the environment caused by waste incineration. In particular, it aims to reduce pollution caused by emissions to air, soil, and water that potentially pose a threat to human health.</p>	<p>The directive introduces strict conditions and minimum technical requirements on waste incineration operators, so they can achieve higher standards of emission control, more cost-effectively. The new rules have applied to new plants since 2002 and will apply to existing plants from 28 December 2005.</p>	<p>Although the National Park is not a waste planning authority there are existing waste sites within the Plan Area. The Derbyshire Structure Plan outlines that in the National Park <i>'major development will not be permitted other than in exceptional circumstances where it is essential to meet a 'national need'</i>.</p> <p>The Directive should be considered in the context of extensions to existing workings, sites in adjoining authorities and regionally based proposals that may come forward involving the burning of waste.</p>
National Policy		
Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) HM Government		
<p>The Strategy sets out a new integrated vision building on the 1999 Strategy with stronger international and societal dimensions. It aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>The strategy outlines priority areas for immediate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production – reducing the inefficient use of resources • Climate Change and Energy – preparation for the climate change that cannot now be avoided and also setting a good example and will encourage others to follow it. • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement – improving understanding of environmental limits, environmental enhancement and recovery where the environment is most degraded to ensure a decent environment for everyone, and a more integrated policy framework. • Sustainable Communities – working to give communities more power and say in the decisions that affect them; and working in partnership at the right level to get things done. <p>Targets</p> <p>The Strategy does not set out any specific targets.</p>	<p>To ensure sustainable development in the Peak District National Park it will be necessary to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a sustainable vision • Provide sustainable spatial policies • Minimise the impact of spatial policies upon other sectors
Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (2007) HM Government		
<p>The White Paper sets out our detailed proposals for reform of the planning system, building on Kate Barker's recommendations</p>	<p>The White Paper proposes reforms on how take decisions are taken on nationally significant infrastructure projects - including energy, waste, waste-water and transport - responding to the challenges of economic globalisation and climate change</p>	<p>The SA and Peak District NPA Core Strategy will need to take account of the final outcomes emerging from this White Paper.</p>

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for improving the speed, responsiveness and efficiency in land use planning, and taking forward Kate Barker's and Rod Eddington's proposals for reform of major infrastructure planning.	<p>Five core principles underpin the proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning must be responsive, particularly to longer term challenges such as increasing globalisation and climate change, and properly integrate our economic, social and environmental objectives to deliver sustainable development; • the planning system should be streamlined, efficient and predictable; • there must be full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement; • the planning system should be transparent and accountable; and • planning should be undertaken at the right level of government – national, regional and local. 	
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006) HM Government		
The Act implements key elements of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004 and creates a new integrated agency, Natural England, to act as a powerful champion for the natural environment, and formally established the Commission for Rural Communities.	Contains a range of measures for the future of the countryside and the people who live and work there. The Act also reaffirms the position of national parks as protected areas and does not advocate removal of areas of significant human influence from existing or future national park areas. It also gives powers to National Park Authorities to make traffic regulation orders to close routes, or to introduce speed restrictions, where unacceptable damage is being done by vehicular pressures.	The SA and Peak District NPA Core Strategy will need to take account of this Act.
Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (May 2007), DTI, HM Government, CM7124		
This White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to these changing circumstances, address the long-term energy challenges we face and deliver four energy policy goals.	<p>Government Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To save energy; • Develop cleaner energy supplies; and • Secure reliable energy supplies at prices set in competitive markets <p>Key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an international framework to tackle climate change. • Provide legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy, progressively reducing emissions. • Make further progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets. • Encourage more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation. • Provide more support for low carbon technologies. 	<p>Guidance will follow through from the Regional Energy Strategy for the East Midlands, which is part of the IRS, and an integral part of the draft Regional Plan which contains targets at a regional level.</p> <p>The SA should ensure that key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the right conditions for investment. <p>In line with the Draft Climate Change Bill a new legal framework for the UK is to be established which seeks at least a 60% reduction in carbon dioxide emission by 2050, and a 26-32% reduction by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.</p>	
Draft Climate Change Bill (2007) HM Government		
<p>The Climate Change Bill was introduced in Parliament on 14 November 2007 and completed its passage through the House of Lords on 31 March 2008. It will shortly go to the House of Commons for consideration. The aim is to receive Royal Assent by summer 2008.</p>	<p>Key points of the Draft Bill are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A series of clear targets for reducing carbon dioxide emissions - including making the UK's targets for a 60% reduction by 2050 and a 26 to 32% reduction by 2020 legally binding. A new system of legally binding five year "carbon budgets", set at least 15 years ahead, to provide clarity on the UK's pathway towards its key targets and increase the certainty that businesses and individuals need to invest in low-carbon technologies. A new statutory body, the <i>Committee on Climate Change</i>, to provide independent expert advice and guidance to Government on achieving its targets and staying within its carbon budgets. New powers to enable the Government to more easily implement policies to cut emissions. A new system of annual open and transparent reporting to Parliament. The Committee on Climate Change will provide an independent progress report to which the Government must respond. This will ensure the Government is held to account every year on its progress towards each five year carbon budget and the 2020 and 2050 targets. A requirement for Government to report at least every five years on current and predicted impacts of climate change and on its proposals and policy for adapting to climate change. 	<p>The SA and Core Strategy should ensure that key themes from the Draft Bill are reflected in objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
Heritage Protection for the 21 st Century: White Paper (March 2007) DCMS, Welsh Assembly Government, Cm 7057		
<p>This White Paper has been developed as a collaborative process including working with the Scottish Executive and in Northern Ireland to develop proposals for changes in the marine historic environment.</p> <p>The white paper applies to England and Wales, with the exception of the marine proposals that are UK-wide.</p>	<p>The White Paper has three core principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a unified approach to the historic environment Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. <p>Summary of Recommendations in England:</p> <p>Promoting a new holistic approach towards the historic environment by creating a single designation regime that is simple and easy to understand. This will require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a single system for national designation to replace listing, scheduling and registering. 	<p>The SA and Peak District NPA Core Strategy should ensure that key themes from the Draft Bill are reflected in objectives and appraisal criteria.</p> <p>Proposals of immediate significance for Peak District planners and the planning system include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> merging the listed building and scheduled ancient monument regimes; removing the need for conservation

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All national designation decisions to be made on the basis of special architectural, historic or archaeological interest. Making designation decisions easier to understand by publishing new detailed selection criteria for national and local designation. Devolving responsibility for national designation to English Heritage. 	<p>area consent;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> making demolition and part demolition works in conservation areas subject to a requirement for planning permission (resolving the decision in the Shimizu case)
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007), Defra		
Sets out details of the objectives to be achieved and introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, similar to the approach being proposed in the new European air quality directive, which is currently under negotiation.	<p>Aims: Sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.</p> <p>Volume 2 sets out the scientific and economic evidence base.</p> <p>Volume 3 is a fully updated Third Report by the ICGB</p> <p>The Strategy also identifies new measures which modelling shows could help achieve significant health benefits and help move closer towards meeting the targets. These measures have been subject to a thorough analysis of the estimated reductions in air pollution, and quantification and valuation of costs and benefits.</p>	The SA should ensure that key strategy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria
England Biodiversity Strategy: Towards Adaptation to Climate Change (2007), Defra		
Provides the scientific evidence and summarises the potential impacts of climate change on the biodiversity of England, within each of the sectors highlighted within the England Biodiversity Strategy (Working with the Grain of Nature). This includes direct impacts and indirect ones resulting from human responses to climate change.	<p>Of the 32 priority habitats in the UK BAP, 7 were assessed as being at risk from the direct impacts of climate change: montane habitats, standing habitats, floodplain and grazing marsh, maritime cliffs and slopes, saline lagoons and open seas.</p> <p>The following pressures were identified as being particularly important in the context of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction due to changing land use causing fragmentation and a reduction in the extent of the habitat. Change in management practices which can result in both positive and negative impacts on biodiversity, including opportunities for biodiversity under a changing climate. Non-native species causing changes in community structure, through displacement or interference, loss of species and potential changes in ecosystem function. Air pollution causing a variety of changes on ecosystems. Over exploitation resulting in additional pressures on habitats and associated species. <p>Six measures for adaptation are recommended:</p>	Provides important context on measures for adaptation that both the SA and Peak District NPA Core Strategy will need to consider, alongside the East Midlands BAP.

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. direct management to reduce impacts 2. promote dispersal of species 3. increase available habitat 4. promote conditions for natural ecosystem functioning 5. optimise sectoral responses not linked to climate change 	
The First Soil Action Plan for England: 2004-2006 (2004) Defra		
<p>The Action Plan contains 52 actions on issues ranging from soil management on farms to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination of soils and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape. All of the actions make a step towards more sustainable soil use and protection.</p>	<p>Objectives The following 9 actions are seen as key to the success of this first Action Plan because they are likely to lead to significant changes on the ground or because they are making first steps to tackle particularly challenging issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defra will work with stakeholders to develop a programme of education and awareness of soil issues among the general public, those working with soils and the professionals that guide, advise or instruct soil managers. We will aim to develop partnerships and plans by 2005 and review progress in implementing those plans in 2006. • Defra will implement the CAP cross compliance conditions in a way that enhances management of soils in the farming industry. • Defra will encourage better management of agricultural soils that goes beyond the requirements of the Single Payment, through the provision of incentives under the Agri-Environment Scheme. • Defra will build on the output of its Learning Skills and Knowledge review and the pilots of the Whole Farm Appraisals, to develop within the next twelve months a strategy for providing farmers and other land managers with practical information and advice building good soil management into overall farm planning. • Defra will work during the Spending Review 2004 process to embed soil protection into its forward strategy and, if appropriate, targets on natural resource protection. • Defra will work with stakeholders to identify the indicators which should be built into a national soil monitoring scheme, in order to develop a scheme which meets both national and European requirements. • Defra will work with other Government Departments and Agencies (including in the Devolved Administrations), the National Soil Resources Institute at Cranfield University (as co-owners of key data sets) and other soil data users, to develop and provide better access to information on soils. • Defra will work with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now DCLG), representatives of planning authorities and other partners to develop a consensus on the procedures needed to give 	<p>The Peak District NPA Core Strategy will need to ensure that it takes into account the Government's objectives and measures for soil protection. Where appropriate the plan should contain policies for the sustainable use of soils.</p> <p>Soil is also important for the SA, and it is specifically referred to in the SEA Directive</p>

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	<p>soils appropriate protection during the planning process. The first milestone will be to examine criteria for designating soils that should be protected from building during the current review of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Nature will prepare and publish, in 2006, a position statement on the role of soil management and protection within statutory nature conservation sites. <p>Targets Does not contain any targets. This is partly due to there being no right or wrong type of soil and so for many soil issues it is difficult to set national targets in the way that can be done for air or water.</p>	
Climate Change and the Historic Environment (January 2006) English Heritage		
<p>This Statement sets out English Heritage's current thinking on the implications of climate change for the historic environment.</p> <p>Detailed guidance notes to assist decision makers are provided on the Historic Environmental Local Management website: www.helm.org.uk</p>	<p>EH has a three-fold responsibility set out in its Sustainable Development Strategy, and climate change forms an important part of this wider Strategy.</p> <p>This guidance document highlights that many aspects of the historic environment are potentially at risk from climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threats include direct impacts such as rising sea levels, ground subsidence, frequent and severe flooding, changes in hydrology, warming climate, alteration of agricultural practices, and increases in frequency of extreme weather. In addition some adaptive responses to climate change may themselves have an impact, for example 'hard' coastal defences, new flood defences and damage to architectural integrity of historic buildings through installations of new rainwater disposal systems. The impact of policies to increase renewable energy supplies can have a wide variety of impacts (for example new infrastructure for hydro-electric and tidal plants on and offshore; wind farms; new biomass crops; micro-renewables. The impact of policies to <i>reduce the demand for energy</i> could have both beneficial effects and detrimental impacts, through for example reducing demand for road transport and constraining greenhouse gas emissions from aviation. While proposals to replace historic buildings with new stock could result in loss of historic character and diversity. 	<p>Provides important context for considering the Peak District's historic environment and archaeology in relation to climate change issues.</p> <p>The SA and Core Strategy will need to take account of these issues within the National Park.</p>
The Historic Environment: a Force for Our Future (2001), DCMS		
<p>Sets out the contribution that the historic environment makes to the quality of life in the region, the environmental economy, regeneration and as an important set of assets worthy of protection and enhancement in their own</p>		<p>Provides setting and context for protection and enhancement of listed buildings and conservations areas and historic environment.</p> <p>The SA and DPDs should ensure that the siting of new minerals and waste sites do not negatively impact upon the historic</p>

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right.		environment, including the ambience of historic structures and features
Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990		
Statutory planning control is affected by three different sources of requirements. Primary legislation is provided in England and Wales by the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.	These Acts set out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect buildings, including those which are listed or in conservation areas, and the framework by which control is maintained.	Provides legal setting and context for protection and enhancement of listed buildings and conservations areas
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979		
This Act which is central to archaeological resource management, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, as amended by the National Heritage Act 1983. This established the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission of England, more commonly known as English Heritage, and provided for the establishment of services of education, public information, research and record keeping	Part one of the 1979 Act enables the Secretary of State for National Heritage to maintain a schedule of nationally important sites. For the purposes of the Act a monument is defined as: a) "any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation; b) any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or of any cave or excavation; and c) any site comprising, or comprising the remains of, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other moveable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of any work which is a monument as defined within paragraph a) above; d) and any machinery attached to a monument shall be regarded as part of the monument if it could not be detached without being dismantled." (Section 61(7)). In order to carry out works to these monuments the consent of the Secretary of State is required although a special provision of the Act gives certain activities 'class consent'.	Provides legal setting and context for protection and enhancement of ancient monuments and archaeological enforced through English Heritage.
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development, 2005		
PPSI sets out the Government's vision for planning and the key policies and principles which should underpin the planning system, as well as the Government's high level policy objectives for planning.	<p>Objectives</p> <p>PPSI contains five broad objectives, based around the four sustainable development aims set out by the (now superseded) 'A Better Quality of Life – A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK', to ensure that planning facilitates and promotes sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development. The five objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life; 	PPSI instructs planning authorities to consider how their plans are addressing the four main aims of sustainable development, and how they should seek to achieve outcomes which enable economic, social and environmental objectives to be achieved together over time. It also lists a number of principles which should be accounted for when considering the

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing to sustainable economic development; • Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities; • Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and • Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. <p>The key policy messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning has a key role to play in the creation of sustainable communities, • The planning system should be transparent, flexible, predictable, efficient and effective. • Plans should be drawn up with community involvement and present a shared vision and strategy of how the area should develop to achieve more sustainable patterns of development. • The plan-led system, and the certainty and predictability it aims to provide, is central to planning and plays the key role in integrating sustainable development objectives. • Planning is a tool for local authorities to use on establishing and taking forward the vision for their areas as set out in their community strategies. <p>Targets</p> <p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>weight to be placed on any particular sustainable development objective.</p> <p>It contains a number of specific objectives for promoting urban and rural regeneration; promoting regional, sub-regional and local economies, communities which are inclusive, health, safe and crime free, and bringing forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in the right locations.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 1: Draft Supplement Planning and Climate Change (March 2007), DCLG</p>		
<p>Planning and Climate Change sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.</p>	<p>There are 7 key planning objectives which reflect PPS1.</p> <p>The following decision-making principles should apply in making decisions about spatial strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed provision for new development, its spatial distribution, location and design should be planned to limit carbon dioxide emissions; • New development should be planned to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy; • New development should be planned to minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate; • Climate change considerations should be integrated into all spatial planning concerns • Mitigation and adaptation should not be considered independently of each other, and new 	<p>The RPB will provide the evidence base for this draft supplement, but Peak District NPA should consider the opportunities for the core strategy to add to the policies and proposals in the RSS. This should also be informed by local policies on climate change, including the sustainable community strategy.</p>

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	<p>development should be planned with both in mind;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA (incorporating SEA) should be applied to shape planning strategies and policies that support the Key Planning Objectives; and • Appropriate indicators should be selected for monitoring and reporting on in RPB and LPA's annual monitoring reports. This monitoring will form the basis on which RPBs and LPAs periodically review and roll forward their planning strategies. <p>There are 4 separate principles applying to the determination of planning applications.</p>	
Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, (Nov 2006), DCLG		
<p>PPS3 has been developed in response to recommendation in the Barker Review of Housing Supply in March 2004, and draws on a range of research and subsequent consultation exercises.</p> <p>The Government's key housing policy goal is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live.</p> <p>PPS3 Annexes:</p> <p>Annex A: List of cancelled previous policy guidance</p> <p>Annex B: Definitions</p> <p>Annex C: Evidence Base – Strategic Market Assessments and Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments</p>	<p>Planning for housing policy objectives (para 10) provide the context for planning for housing through development plans and planning decisions. The specific outcomes that the planning system should deliver are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality housing that is well designed and built to a high standard. • A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural. • A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice. • Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. • A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-development land, where appropriate. <p>PPS3 is based upon the following concepts and principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development (PPS1) with SA being the key means of ensuring housing policies help to deliver sustainable development objectives. • Visionary and strategic approach • Market responsiveness • Collaborative working • Evidence based policy approach • Outcome and delivery focus <p>Affordable Housing: LDDs should set an overall target (plan-wide) for the amount of affordable housing to be provided (definition set out in Annex B)</p>	<p>The Peak District Core Strategy should consider the extent to which the emerging LDDs can have regard to the policies in this statement whilst maintaining the plan-making programme.</p> <p>The SA should ensure that key policy requirements are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set separate targets for social rented and intermediate affordable housing where appropriate; • Specify the size and type of affordable housing that is likely to be needed in particular locations, and where appropriate, on specific sites. • Set out the range of circumstances in which affordable housing will be required. The national indicative minimum site size threshold is 15 dwellings. However LPAs can set lower minimum thresholds where viable and practicable in rural areas. • Set out the approach to seeking developer contributions to facilitate the provision of affordable housing. The presumption is that affordable housing will be provided on the application site to contribute towards a mix of housing. 	
Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004), ODPM		
<p>PPS7 sets out the Government's national policies on sustainable development in rural areas. The policies apply to the rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas.</p>	<p>PPS7 follow four of the Government's objectives for rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas; • To promote more sustainable patterns of development; • Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential; • To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors. <p>Key Principles/Objectives: PPS7 sets out six key principles for sustainable development that should be applied in combination with all the policies within the PPS. Policies are split under the headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Rural Communities, Economic Development and Services: <p>The PPS provides for the facilitation and promotion of sustainable patterns of development and sustainable communities in rural areas. LDDs should include policies to sustain, enhance and, where appropriate, revitalise country towns and villages. In addition to policies promoting strong, diverse, economic activity, whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Countryside: <p>LDDs should seek to recognise, maintain and enhance the environmental, economic and social value of the countryside, to enable the countryside to remain an important natural resource, contribute to national and regional prosperity and be enjoyed by all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Farm Diversification, Equine-Related Activities and Forestry: <p>LDDs should recognise the roles of agriculture, including in the maintenance and management of the countryside and most of our valued landscapes, and support certain development proposals. The presence of the best and most versatile agricultural land should be taken into account alongside other sustainability</p>	<p>Provides guidance for the Core Strategy on development strategies for Peak District's rural areas. PPS7 affords the highest level of protection for the most valued landscapes and environmental resources.</p> <p>LDDs should include policies to sustain, enhance and, where appropriate, revitalise country towns and villages. In addition to policies promoting strong, diverse, economic activity, whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment.</p> <p>The SA places strong emphasis on ensuring that rural areas have good access to facilities.</p>

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	<p>issues. Farm diversification should be recognised and supported where appropriate. Equine enterprises that maintain environmental quality and countryside character should be supported, and Government forestry policy should be reflected in LDDs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism and Leisure <p>LDDs should recognise that tourism and leisure activities are vital to many rural economies. Rural tourism and leisure development should be supported provided they do not harm the area's character, are appropriately controlled and subject to close assessment of their advantages and disadvantages to the locality in terms of sustainable development objectives.</p>	
<p>Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005) DCLG</p>		
<p>This PPS sets out the Government's national policies for the conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity. In the context of the PPS, biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms as discussed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and geological conservation relates to sites that are designated for their geology and/or geomorphological importance.</p> <p>The PPS replaces PPG9 (1994)</p> <p>A Government Circular is published to accompany this PPS: <i>PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system</i>, August 2005.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>The PPS sets out the Government's objectives as set out in <i>Working with the Grain of Nature: a biodiversity strategy for England</i>. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote sustainable development • To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology • To contribute to an urban renaissance • To contribute to rural renewal <p>It also sets out key principles which LPAs should adhere to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. • Plan policies should seek to maintain, or enhance, or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. • Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that individual sites and areas make to conserve these resources within a wider environment. • Subject to other planning conditions, development seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area and/or the immediate locality should be permitted. • LPAs should consider whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. 	<p>The Core Strategy should reflect nature conservation objectives and work to protect, enhance and restore the biodiversity of the National Park.</p> <p>The SEA Directive requires that the SA consider the conservation of biodiversity.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place. • Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. 	
Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice (March 2006), ODPM, Defra, English Nature		
<p>The guide is aimed at those involved in the planning process, such as planning policy makers or development control officers, as well as developers and their agents, elected members, individuals and community groups.</p> <p>It also provides good practice examples to help both Government agencies and non-governmental organisations gauge how successfully nature conservation is being integrated into the planning process.</p>	<p>The guidance is intended to be used in conjunction with PPS9 and the Circular to further biodiversity and geological conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 2 provides a guidance and advice on finding and using appropriate sources of information. • Chapters 3 and 4 deal with integrating biodiversity and geological conservation into the plan-making process at the strategic and local levels respectively. • Chapter 5 is aimed at decision makers and others dealing with individual planning proposals. 	<p>The Good Practice Guide helps to provide an evidence base needed to prepare Core Strategy and to carry out the SA.</p> <p>Information on biodiversity and geological resources is also required to satisfy the European Habitat Regulations.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) ODPM		

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<p>The guidance outlines Government policy on waste management and states that the overall objective of Government policy on waste is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>Regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, prepare and deliver planning strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; • provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; • help implement the national waste strategy and EU legislation • help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations; • reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; • protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries; and • ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management 	<p>It is essential that the SA fully conforms to the requirements of PPS10. It will provide context for joint working on the Derbyshire Waste Development Framework and in policies within the Core Strategy.</p>
<p>Planning for Sustainable Waste Management : A Companion Guide to PPS10 (June 2006), DCLG,</p>		
<p>Published alongside PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p>	<p>The guide provides advice, ideas, examples of current practice and signposts to further sources of information that will be of relevance to planning authorities, to developers and to communities in relation to PPS10. The guide has seven main sections.</p>	<p>The Companion Guide will provide context for joint working on the Derbyshire Waste Development Framework and in policies within the Core Strategy.</p>
<p>Minerals Planning Statement I: Planning and Minerals, (Nov.2006), DCLG</p>		
<p><i>Minerals Policy Statement I (MPSI)</i> is the overarching planning policy document for all minerals in England. It provides advice and guidance to planning authorities and the minerals industry and it will ensure that the need by society and the economy for minerals is managed in an integrated way against its impact on the environment and</p>	<p>MPSI provides for the maintenance of land banks for non-energy minerals as far as is practicable from outside National Parks, the Broads, AONBs and World Heritage sites.</p> <p>Annex 3 Natural building and roofing stone sets out ancillary policy objectives to encourage the reuse of building and roofing stone, where technically feasible, on the building undergoing repair:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to assess the need for small-scale extraction of quantities of stone for the conservation and preservation of historic monuments, buildings and areas with the context of the requirement to protect areas of designated landscape, nature conservation and historical interest (see MPSI, PPS7, PPS9 and PPG15); • to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased, taking into account any 	<p>Minerals Planning Authorities are required to consider whether small-scale extraction of stone may be sustainable in some locations.</p> <p>The NPA Management Plan indicates that the Peak District has more commercial mineral extraction than all other UK national parks combined. The SA should reflect the Regional Waste Management Strategy approach.</p>

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communities.	benefits the site may have in terms of wildlife and geological conservation and safety, associated with public accessibility where possible and appropriate, and requirements for small quantities of stone that may have to be extracted for future restoration and conservation purposes (see MPG7 and PPS9).	
Planning Policy Statement 13: Transport, 2001, DCLG		
	<p>The objectives of PPG13 are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. <p>In order to deliver the objectives of this guidance the PPS indicates that LDD's should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively manage the pattern of urban growth and the location of major travel generating development to make the fullest use of public transport, and to encourage walking and cycling. • Land use planning should facilitate a shift in transport of freight from road to rail and water. Attention should be paid to the value of disused transport sites and effort made to prevent their loss to different land uses. • Traffic management measures should be designed to reduce environmental/social impacts, whilst fiscal measures should be used for tackling congestion. 	The SA includes an objective that seeks to improve accessibility to services and facilities and places of work. The effects of motorised traffic/travel in terms of air quality, climate change and health have also been considered (see environmental objectives).
Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) DCLG		
PPS15 provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection.	<p>PPG15 does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that "the protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control".</p> <p>Aims to protect the historic environment and preserve and enhance the appearance and character of historical and cultural assets such as Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will need to be prepared in accordance with principles set out in this document. The 2007 Government White Paper 'Heritage Protection for the 21st Century' also provides new context for the historic environment.</p> <p>Protection of the historic environments is a key element in the pursuit of sustainable development. This has been reflected in the SA framework.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990) DTLR		
PPS16 gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including	The PPG aims to promote positive planning and management to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation.	The Core Strategy will need to consider the archaeological objectives set out in PPS16. In particular that archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable

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the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions, although separate controls exist for scheduled monuments.		resource..
Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002) DCLG		
	<p>Aims to ensure and promote quality of life in both urban and rural areas through access to high quality leisure and community facilities.</p> <p>Existing open space and communities must be protected unless an assessment has clearly shown that it is surplus to requirements and is not capable of alternative uses.</p> <p>It also broadens the definition of open space so that it includes all amenity space of public value Local authorities need to undertake need assessments and audits for existing open space, sports and recreation facilities as part of the review of the LDF.</p>	The Core Strategy must ensure that policy proposals take account of the impact of developments on all open public space.
Planning Policy Guidance 22: Renewable Energy (2003) DCLG		
PPS22 sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing LDDs and when taking planning decisions.	<p>In light of Government objectives to cut carbon dioxide emissions and increase the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources, this PPS looks to positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. It contains a number of key principles that should be adhered to by LA's in their approach to planning for renewable energy.</p> <p>Targets: To generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The 2003 Energy White Paper 'Our energy – creating a low carbon economy' sets out the Government's aspirations to double that figure to 20% by 2020.</p>	The Core Strategy will need to encourage the use of renewable energies, and the conservation of energy in homes and businesses. It is likely that renewable energy schemes will continue to be based on small scale projects and bioenergy from agriculture and forestry as set out in the Peak District SPG on Renewable Energy (2003).
Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (Dec. 2006) DCLG		
Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. Its aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct	<p>Key Planning Objectives:</p> <p>Aims of planning policy on development and flood risk are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraising risk: identifying land at risk and the degree of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas; preparing Regional Flood Risk Appraisals (RFRA), or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments 	LPAs should prepare LDDs that set out policies for the allocation of sites and control of development which avoids flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage it elsewhere. This must reflect the approach set out in PPS25. Where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some development may not be sustainable in the long term, LPAs should

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<p>development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall.</p>	<p>(SFRA) as appropriate, as freestanding assessments that contribute to the SA of their plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing risk: framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change. Only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of development outweigh the risks from flooding. • Reducing risk: safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management, e.g. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences. Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating SUDS. Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding, e.g. surface water management plans, making the most of GI for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplains and setting back defences. <p>PPS25 introduces the sequential approach (paras. 14-17) to determining the suitability of land for development in flood risk areas and should be applied at all levels of the planning process. This is set out in Annex D and Table D.1 of the PPS.</p>	<p>considered whether there are opportunities in the preparation of the LDDs to facilitate the relocation of development (including housing) to more sustainable locations at less risk from flooding.</p> <p>The Core Strategy should consider flood risk in a cross-cutting way alongside other spatial issues such as transport, housing, economic growth, natural resources, regeneration, biodiversity, the historic environment and hazard management.</p> <p>The SA should incorporate or reflect the RFRA or NPAs SFRA,</p>
<p>Development and Flood Risk: A Practice Guide Companion to PPS25 'Living Draft', A Consultation Paper (Feb. 2007) DCLG</p>		
<p>This Guide provide advice on practical implementation of policies described in PPS25, referring to existing guidance wherever possible. Case studies are used to illustrate they key principles.</p>	<p>Sets out how to factor flood risk into planning decisions from the outset of the spatial planning process, and ensure these decisions fully consider the implications of climate change.</p> <p>Structured into 6 chapters:</p> <p>Chapter 1 – planning and flood risk</p> <p>Chapter 2 – the assessment of flood risk</p> <p>Chapter 3 – the sequential and exception tests</p> <p>Chapter 4 – managing surface water</p> <p>Chapter 5 – risk management by design</p> <p>Chapter 6 – residual risk</p>	<p>In conjunction with PPS 25 the Living Draft provides the overall context for the Peak District Core Strategy and SA for incorporating flood risk and climate change across all policies, and taking account of other spatial planning issues.</p>
<p>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism, DCLG, May 2006</p>		
<p>This Good Practice Guide replaces PPG21 (Planning Policy Guidance for Tourism, 1992)</p>	<p>Local Benefits of Tourism: The guidance highlights that the economic benefits of tourism in particular can help to sustain and improve both the natural and built physical environment through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derelict land and buildings may be brought back into use and the countryside can be better maintained. • Visitors to historic buildings, archaeology and landscapes can provide income or voluntary effort which help maintain and conserve such assets. 	<p>This guidance document will have informed the Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the Peak District developed in 2000 by the Peak District Rural Development Partnership.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In rural areas the health of the environment and of the community depends on the viability of the local economy. So areas which attract visitors for their scenic beauty and which enjoy income from tourism will be better able to afford to sustain the local environment. Proposals involving high quality design improve the visual and environmental experience for visitors and the local community alike. <p>The GPG recommends that In order to keep policies to a manageable number, authorities should aim to support the policies affecting tourism in the core strategy in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> putting detail on matters such as mitigating the effects of development (e.g. by landscaping) into supplementary planning documents; putting good practice messages in other documents or in supporting text; and not repeating national or regional policies in LDFs, although LDFs should indicate how the objectives 	
Regional Policy		
Integrated Regional Strategy (January 2005), EMRA		
<p>The Integrated Regional Strategy sets out the key challenges to be addressed and articulates a core script for all regional, sub-regional and local players in their negotiations with Government to ensure that the East Midlands gets a fair share of resources, attention and policy support from Government to help the region move towards a more sustainable future.</p>	<p>Vision</p> <p><i>The East Midlands is recognised as a region with a high quality of life and sustainable communities that thrives because of its vibrant economy, rich cultural and environmental diversity and the way it creatively addresses social inequalities, manages its resources and contributes to a safer, more inclusive society.</i></p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>The IRS contains the following five agreed priorities for the Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce inequalities in the region; conserve and enhance the natural environment; create sustainable and healthy communities throughout the region; improve economic performance and competitiveness; and use natural resource more efficiently and reduce the impacts on climate change. <p>Targets</p> <p>None specified.</p>	<p>The IRS Framework is intended to ensure that all policies and strategies within the Region are not prepared in isolation but in a compatible and integrated way, and following the context of the IRS.</p> <p>The key overarching policy document for the East Midlands and in setting the regional context approach for the preparation of the Core Strategy and SA.</p>
East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (2005) EMRA		

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<p>The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy RSS8 provides the statutory framework for local authorities to produce more detailed local development plans and local transport plans for their areas.</p> <p>RSS8 was formally RPG8 but was re-published as RSS8 when the new planning system came into play in Spring 2005. RSS8 incorporates recommended amendments from public examinations in 2003 and 2004 and also the formally separate Regional Transport Strategy.</p> <p>The latest publication did not revise all parts of the previous RPG8. A full review is now underway. This will roll forward the period covered by the RSS up to 2026. This is expected to be published in its final form in early 2008.</p>	<p>The Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands sets out regional priorities for both urban and rural communities in general and also more detailed policies in respect to 5 Sub-Areas.</p> <p>Objectives and Targets</p> <p>RSS8 contains 10 core objectives relating to: reducing inequalities; protecting and enhancing quality of life in rural and urban areas; improving health through access to quality housing leisure and recreation; promoting economic prosperity; improving accessibility; achieve effective protection of the environment; promoting prudent use of resources; reducing scale and impact of future climate change; and promoting good design.</p> <p>Relevant targets include: targets for biodiversity, habitat management and recreation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supply the aggregates apportionment figures agreed at the regional level; • a progressive reduction in the proportion and amounts of aggregates from the Peak District National Park and Lincolnshire Wolds AONB; • zero growth in waste at the regional level by 2016; • reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill in accordance with the EU Landfill Directive; • achieve a minimum target for the recycling and composting of Municipal Solid Waste of 25% by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 50% by 2015. • Electricity generated from landfill gas: 52.2MWe Capacity or 137.3GWh/y electricity by 2010 regionally (8.5MWe or 71GWh/y in Derbyshire). • Electricity generated from anaerobic digestion: 18.4MWe capacity or 137.3GWh/y electricity by 2010 regionally (4.2MWe or 33.1GWh/y in Derbyshire). 	<p><i>This version of the RSS has now been replaced by the Draft East Midlands Plan published in September 2006, referred to below.</i></p>
Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (RRS8) (September 2006), EMRA		
<p>The Regional Plan consists of 2 Parts, Part 1: the Regional Strategy and Part 2: Sub-Regional Strategies and is intended to support the spatial theme of the IRS and the RES.</p> <p>An update to the Regional Transport Strategy was included within this Draft East Midlands Regional Plan issues for</p>	<p>The Regional Plan is set within the overall vision and objectives set by the East Midlands Regional Assembly's Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS).</p> <p>10 objectives set out in Policy 1 (Regional Core Objectives) are intended to translate broad policy context into a spatial strategy that will deliver sustainable development in the East Midlands: The headings of these 10 objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To reduce social exclusion through regeneration of disadvantaged areas, reduction in inequalities in the location and distribution of employment, housing, health and community facilities and services, and by responding positively to the diverse needs of different communities. b) To protect and enhance the environmental quality of urban and rural settlements, through promotion 	<p>The main role of the Regional Plan is to provide a broad development strategy for the East Midlands up to 2026 within which the local authorities' planning documents and LTPs can be prepared. It does not provide site specific issues or a level of detail more appropriate to LDFs, and cross refers, rather than repeats national policy guidance, where there is little to add at the regional level.</p> <p>The Annual Monitoring Report for Peak</p>

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<p>consultation. (LPA SRS Policy 13: Sub-Regional Transport Priorities)</p>	<p>of green infrastructure and enhancement of the urban fringe and promotion of high quality design;</p> <p>c) To improve the health of the Region’s residents through improvements in air quality, affordable warmth, availability of good quality housing and access to health, leisure and recreation facilities and services.</p> <p>d) To improve economic prosperity, employment opportunities and regional competitiveness;</p> <p>e) To improve accessibility to jobs, homes and services ;</p> <p>f) To protect and enhance the environment;</p> <p>g) To achieve a ‘step change’ increase in the level of the Region’s biodiversity;</p> <p>h) To reduce the causes of climate change by minimizing emissions of CO2;</p> <p>i) To reduce the impacts of climate change in particular the risk of damage to life and property from flooding and sea level change and the decline in water quality, through the location, design and construction of new development;</p> <p>j) To minimize adverse environmental impacts of new development and promote optimum social and economic benefits through the promotion of sustainable design and construction techniques.</p> <p>Policy 9: Development in the Peak Sub-area addresses development in and around the sub-area should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to secure the conservation and enhancement of the Peak District National Park, respecting the statutory purposes of its designation; • Address the social and economic needs of the Park’s communities, for example, by the provision of appropriate business premises and affordable housing and; • Protect and enhance natural and cultural heritage of the Sub-area, in particular the Peak District Moors SPA, and the SAC covering the South Pennine Moors, Peak District Dales, the Bee’s Nest and Green Clay Pits and Gang Mine. <p>In relation to transport it states that wherever practicable, routes for long distance traffic should be developed to avoid the National Park. However, access to the National Park and across it by public transport and other non-car modes should be improved.</p> <p>Managing tourism and visitors in the Peak District is addressed under Policy 11 and encourages managing tourism and visitor pressures in accordance with principles of sustainable development. It also recommends easing pressure on the Park by encouraging local authorities and other relevant public bodies adjacent to the National Park to consider potential for further development outside the Park area.</p> <p>Policy 30 (Priorities for the Management and Enhancement of the Region’s Landscape) is also crucial to the</p>	<p>District (2006/07) indicates that for spatial planning purposes the entire National Park is included in the East Midlands although the Park extends over four regions – East Midlands, West Midlands, North West and Yorkshire & Humber.</p>

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	National Park since it provides the highest level of protection for nationally designated landscapes.	
Sustainability Appraisal of Draft East Midlands Regional Plan, (September 2006) EMRA		
<p>The purpose of the SA was to assist EMRA in preparing the draft Regional Plan by identifying the key sustainability issues facing the region, to determine what the likely effects of the draft Regional Plan would be on these issues, and put forward recommendations for improving the draft Regional Plan's sustainability performance.</p> <p>The aim was to ensure that the draft Regional Plan has as many positive effects as possible, and that any negative effects are avoided when the policies in the draft Regional Plan are turned into development on the ground.</p>	<p>The SA objectives were taken from the Integrated Regional Strategy, which '<i>draws together the key issues and challenges for the region,</i>' reflects both national policies and specific regional issues and concerns, drew on a wide range of expertise and extensive consultation, and was endorsed by key regional organisations including the Regional Assembly. However, the objectives were altered where necessary to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive and to address issues that were identified during the baseline data collection.</p>	Provides regional context at SA level
Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands 2006-2009 ' A Flourishing Region (2006), EMDA		
<p>The third Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands setting out the East Midlands Development Agency's vision and aspirations to 2020. The Draft East Midlands Regional Plan is required to co-ordinate closely with the RES,</p>	<p>The Vision is underpinned by three main themes each with 10 separate strategic priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raising productivity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment, learning and skills: to raise productivity and raise skills of the workforce. • Enterprise and business support: to achieve greater economic success and develop as a region of highly productive, globally competitive business. • Innovation: To compete successfully in the global economy, fostering a dynamic environment 2. Ensuring sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and logistics: enabling better connectivity within and outside the region and improving infrastructure; • Energy and resources: to reduce impact on climate change and ensure a high quality environment by 	<p>Those parts of the RES that are relevant to rural areas, and in particular the Strategic Objectives for the Peak Sub Area will apply to the National Park. The SA and Core Strategy must take an integrated approach to achieving sustainable economic development by ensuring a better quality of life for all inhabitants of the Park.</p>

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	<p>transforming the way resources are used;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental protection: ensuring economic growth is sustainable and protect and enhance our environment; • Land and development: achieve sustainable growth by ensuring an adequate supply of quality development land, and a good balance between competing land uses. <p>3. Achieving quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cohesive communities: creating a dynamic society and stronger economy supporting equality and diversity, and increasing life chances for all; • Economic renewal: sharing the benefits of economic growth and rising quality of life; • Economic inclusion: improving the opportunities available to disadvantaged groups and tackling barriers to participation and benefits from region's economic success. <p>For the Peak sub-Area the strategic priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental protection • Transport and logistics • Enterprise and business support • Employment, learning and skills 	
The North West Plan, Submitted Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West (2006)		
<p>This RSS covers the counties of Cumbria, Lancashire and Cheshire; the metropolitan districts in Greater Manchester and Merseyside; the unitary authorities of Blackburn-with-Darwen, Blackpool, Halton and Warrington; and the whole of the Lake District National Park.</p>	<p>Those parts of the Yorkshire Dales and Peak District National Parks that fall within the North West Region are covered, respectively, by RSS and RTS for Yorkshire and the Humber and the East Midlands.</p>	<p>The SA and Core Strategy will need to take account of the adjoining LPA's within these regions outside the East Midlands: Oldham MB, Kirklees MBC, Barnsley MBC, and Sheffield CC.</p> <p>The Annual Monitoring Report for Peak District (2006/07) indicates that for spatial planning purposes the entire National Park is included in the East Midlands.</p>
Draft Yorkshire and Humber Plan (December 2005) Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly		
<p>The draft RSS and supporting documents were submitted to the Secretary of State in December</p>	<p>Advancing Together – the Region's framework vision document – sets the vision of regional partners to create a 'world class and international region where the economic, environmental and social well being of</p>	<p>The Annual Monitoring Report for Peak District (2006/07) indicates that for spatial planning purposes the entire National Park is</p>

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2005.	all our region and its people advances rapidly and sustainably’.	included in the East Midlands.
Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands (Jan. 2008) WMRA		
<p>In the MUAs of Birmingham/Solihull, the Black Country, Coventry and the North Staffordshire conurbation more development opportunities will be created to retain and attract people and investment.</p> <p>In other areas new development will be focused on the Region’s other large settlements, and in particular the five sub-regional foci of Hereford, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Telford and Worcester.</p>	<p>Identifies four major challenges for the West Midlands Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban renaissance • Rural renaissance • Diversifying and modernising the Region’s economy • Modernising the transport infrastructure of the West Midlands <p>The Spatial Strategy Objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest; • To secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region; • To create a joined up multi-centred Regional structure where all areas/centres have distinct roles to play; • To retain the Green Belt, but to allow an adjustment of boundaries where this is necessary to support urban regeneration; • To support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs; • To support the diversification and modernisation of the Region’s economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion; • To ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region; • To improve significantly the Region’s transport systems; • To promote the development of a network of strategic centres across the Region; and • To promote Birmingham as a world city. 	<p>The SA and Core Strategy will need to take account of the adjoining LPA’s within the West Midland outside the East Midlands regional boundary. This includes Staffordshire County Council and Staffordshire Moorlands DC.</p> <p>Further policy changes in relation to the RSS for the West Midlands will be forthcoming in 2008 that will also help to shape the Core Strategy approach.</p>
East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy (Jan. 2006) EMRA		
<p>The Regional Waste Strategy, provides regional priorities for waste production and management for Regional and local bodies to endorse and take forward in their respective roles.</p>	<p>The Regional Spatial Strategy sets out the principles and priorities for waste management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work towards zero growth in waste at the Regional level by 2016 • To reduce the amount of waste landfilled in accordance with the EU Landfill Directive • To exceed Government targets for recycling and composting • To take a flexible approach to other forms of waste recovery • The role of the Regional Waste Strategy is therefore to provide the framework for the delivery of these principles. 	<p>Policy RWS 1.1 of the EMRWS requires all LPAs to include policies in their LDDs to encourage re-use and recycling in design, construction and demolition.</p> <p>The Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (RRS8) para. 3.3.62 indicates that there may be opportunities in the larger settlements outside the National Park to accommodate small-scale waste facilities serving the Sub-</p>

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	<p>There are 10 Priority Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning our future waste management infrastructure • Education, behavioural change and promotion of best practice • Improving the efficiency of our resource use and reducing commercial and industrial wastes • Prevention and improving management of hazardous wastes • Prevention and improved management of Municipal Solid Wastes • Procurement and market development • Reduction and management of construction and demolition waste • Managing the impacts of Regional and sub-Regional growth • Addressing agricultural and rural waste management • Reducing Fly-Tipping 	<p>area's needs. These will need to be considered through joint working with the Derbyshire Waste Development Framework and in policies within the Core Strategy and in development control policies.</p>
The East Midlands Energy Challenge, The Regional Energy Strategy (Part 2), A Framework for Action (2007) GOEM, EMRA		
<p>The Framework follows three strands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy for Communities • Energy for Enterprise • Communicating the Energy Challenge 	<p>The overall aims of the Framework are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a low carbon future that will deliver: economic opportunities through exploitation of new markets and technologies as well s the efficient use of resources; • Low carbon design and construction through the planning and regeneration process that delivers affordable warmth and cooling. • A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions to ensure that changes we experience in our climate are within limits that we can adapt to. • The Framework sets out seven priority areas with the three work Strands setting out key and wider stakeholders. This fall under the headings: 1) Energy in homes; 2) planning and design; 3) business performance; 4) economic exploration; 5) energy capacity; 6) awareness raising and 7) capacity building. 	<p>The draft Regional Plan will have considered the Regional Energy Strategy in developing the draft Regional Plan. The SA and Core Strategy should take account of the following priorities identified in relation to LPAs:</p> <p>Priority 1 (energy in homes), priority 2 (planning and design) and 6 (awareness raising)</p>
East Midlands Regional Flood Risk Assessment (June 2006) , EMRA		
<p>This RFRA helped to inform the draft Regional Plan for the EM on where to place development to reduce the risk of flooding.</p>	<p>The flood risk appraisal considers primary, secondary, and residual risks of flooding throughout the East Midlands, which should enable the draft Regional Plan to take flood risk into account in its policies.</p> <p>Para 5.2.4 addresses the HMA for the Peak Sub-Area (Peak, Dales and Park). The profiles show that although there is less than 10% of land in Zone 3, flood risk is a significant factor in planning of new development and some existing defences require improving, on primary sources, e.g. in Matlock Town</p>	<p>The draft Regional Plan will have considered the RFRA in developing the draft Regional Plan.</p> <p>However, the SA and Core Strategy should incorporate or reflect the RFRA or NPA's</p>

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	Centre. There was considered to be some duplication between the results of obtained for this HMA, and substantial areas of High Peak and Derbyshire Dales fall within the Peak District NP. The report notes that as there is no SFRA for Derbyshire Dales or the Peak District NP (as a whole) some potential sources of flooding may not be identified.	SFRA, particularly points raised about potential sources of flooding that may not have been identified.
Spatial Review of Water Supply and Quality in the East Midlands, Final Study Report (2006) Environment Agency		
The Spatial Review informed the draft Regional Plan to ensure that water resources and water quality thresholds would not be exceeded as a result of additional development.	This review provides an assessment of how the proposed housing development set out in the draft Regional Plan will impact on water supply and waste water infrastructure in the West Midlands region up to 2030. It also considered the impact on water demand of reducing water consumption in new properties and the potential impacts of housing growth options on the water companies current water resource plans.	The SA and Core Strategy will need to take account of availability of water resources and waste water infrastructure for any new planned developments.
Green Infrastructure in the East Midlands: A Public Benefit Mapping Project (July 2006), EMRA		
The Integrated Regional Strategy is the core reference point setting out what 'public benefit' means for the region. GI also helps to deliver many of the other IRS objectives, e.g. health, good housing and economic prosperity.	Intervention for GI can take many forms: 7.0 – Summary and Conclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in landscape management, creation of new greenspaces, enhancement, restoration, renewal of existing greenspaces, increasing the number of functions that a greenspace provides, connecting patches of greenspace to form an environmental 'skeleton'. Policy-making should ensure that new hard development and infrastructure is truly sustainable in terms of its environmental impact – not only for its own setting, but also 'retro-fitting' GI in areas where it is in deficit due to past neglect. Bending of mainstream service delivery by Local Authorities and other public bodies so that GI uplift is considered as an outcome of service delivery. Creation of new cross-cutting partnerships between various sectors which may benefit from good GI. 	The SA and Core Strategy will need to take account of public benefit and GI in developing policies and objectives. This may be more applicable to towns and provision of additional greenspace, as well as to new housing developments.
Putting Wildlife Back on the Map: The East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy (May 2006), adopted by East Midlands Biodiversity Forum and EMRA		
The Regional Biodiversity Strategy is a key component of the East Midlands Regional Environment Strategy which is itself a key component of the Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) It provides a strategic framework for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in the region.	<p>Vision</p> <p>'a region – its landscapes and waterbodies, coasts and seas, towns and cities – where wild spaces and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions in society as a whole'.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>The Strategy identifies Key Challenges and associated Drivers and Actions</p> <p>Regional Environment Strategy indicators and targets:</p>	Highlights the diversity of landscape types in the Region including the upland moors and limestone dales of the Peak District. The EMBS includes a map identifying Biodiversity and Conservation Enhancement Areas.

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	<p>There are no equivalent set of targets for BAP priority species, since the current knowledge of the size and distribution of their populations is limited.</p> <p>The RES indicators and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent and condition of SSSIs: 95% in favourable condition by 2010. Increase the area of land that qualifies as SSSI to 7% (the current national average) of the regional land area by 2010. • Condition of wildlife sites; Net improvement in condition on a 5 year cycle. • Population of wild birds and of five key BAP species: Halt and reverse the decline by 2008. • Extent of priority BAP habitats created or enhanced. Set out in appendix 3 of RES. 	
Improving Health in the East Midlands, Keeping Health in Mind, Report of the Regional Director of Public Health in the East Midlands (2006) EMRA, Summary of Recommendations		
Sets out a summary of recommendations for EMRA, its members and partners for health priorities. These will be delivered through Local Area Agreements.	<p>General points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health is added to the four Investment for Health priorities for 2006/07; • The Healthy Schools Standard should be championed. <p>The four Investment for Health priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health, including partnerships for children and young people; • Health protection through improving data outcomes and ethnicity recording; • Black and minority ethnic health inequalities to be addressed and reviewed in Regional Housing Strategy and Integrated Regional Strategy , as well as other policies and strategies; • Addressing obesity through health impact assessment of all regional strategies and policies, and promotion of Regional Food and Health Action Plan. 	The SA and Core Strategy will need to take account of these health priorities in developing policies and objectives.
A Regional Cultural Strategy for the East Midlands 2006-2011: The Place of Choice (2006)		
The Strategy affirms the region's commitment to culture including the arts, sport and physical activity, museums, libraries, archives, heritage, media and tourism. It also applies to less formally defined cultural activities.	<p>The Strategy will strengthen culture in the East Midlands through four key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting cultural opportunities for people and communities • Fulfilling the potential of culture • Getting culture valued in regional policy and planning • Achieving sector sustainability 	<p>One of the goals of rural provision cited is to improve access to culture for people in rural areas. Of relevance to Peak District this is to be achieved through integrating plans for culture in rural economic and community development and in rural planning.</p> <p>The SA and Core Strategy will need to take account of these cultural priorities in developing policies and objectives</p>

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Space4trees, The Regional Forestry Framework for the East Midlands, (2005), Forestry Commission		
<p>The first Regional Forestry Framework setting out approach and opportunities for the East Midlands reflecting national policies and objectives. It has been developed as part of the region's IRS.</p>	<p>Four guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees and People – delivering a wide range of public benefits to local communities and focusing on where the need is greatest. • Trees and the Environment – addressing historic declines in habitats and species and ensuring that our woodland environment is robust and healthy enough to withstand future environmental pressures. • Trees and the Economy – encouraging innovation, enterprise and growth in the woodland sector and supporting investment in a high quality natural environment to provide economic benefits for the region. • Communication and Collaboration – making the most of our wealth of knowledge, skills and experience and sharing the benefits of best practice. 	<p>The SA and Core Strategy will need to take account of forestry and woodland in developing policies and objectives. Ancient woodland, in particular, should be protected from loss and damage.</p> <p>Strategy highlights that East Midlands is the least wooded region in the country with around 5% cover (below England average of 8%).</p>
Employment Skills and Productivity Partnerships Action Plan, (updated August 2007) EMDA		
<p>Launched in June 2005 the esp was created to meet the challenges set in the Government's National Skills Strategy</p>	<p>Two main themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raising productivity - esp priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the productivity of businesses in the region; • Raising employer demand for skills 2. Achieving equality – esp priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving sub-regional employment and skills levels and reducing economic exclusion • Increasing participation and attainment amongst 14-19 year olds • Also identifies 11 priority industry sectors. 	
South Pennines Integrated Transport Strategy (SPITS), (Appendix A6 of Derby Joint LTP 2006-2011, Final LTP2, March 2006)		
<p>SPITS Business Plan was reviewed in early 2005. It now contains the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic restraint incorporating speed management, safety and traffic reduction measures on all class A and B Trans-Pennine routes, and minor roads where significant 	<p>Recommended proposals to be taken forward in the Derby Joint LTP (Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A speed management review on all County class A and B routes, with a view to enhancing safety. • Creation of a network of 'safe roads' within the National Park and the surrounding area offering improved access for non-motorised users • Development of pedestrian and cycling links from the Peak District part of Derbyshire into surrounding towns and cities including those in other counties • The development of "smarter choice" measures to influence travel behaviour in the Peak District and 	<p>Provides the main context for transport planning approaches within the National Park.</p>

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<p>diversion of through traffic could occur within the South Pennines area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing and influencing the implementation of fiscal demand measures, such as road pricing and parking charges, where they affect traffic movements in the South Pennines area. • Creation of a network of 'safe roads' within the South Pennines area offering improved access for non-motorised users. • The development of measures to influence travel behaviour in the South Pennines area. • Improved/reinstated rail routes and services across or around the South Pennines area • Improved long distance bus/coach services within or around the South Pennines area. • Improved local bus and rail services including integration, marketing, ticketing and technology. • Improvements to the A57/A628/A616 core trunk road across the National Park. 	<p>surrounding area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement with Community Rail initiatives on the Matlock, Buxton and Hope Valley lines. • Active support for improved long distance bus/coach services linking southern/central Derbyshire with the western part of the county and Greater Manchester, e.g. TransPeak • Active support for a Derby to Greater Manchester rail service with stops at key towns and in the National Park. • Improved integration and marketing of local bus and rail services including real time information and interchangeable ticketing between operators (road and rail). • Improvements to the A57 from the Tameside boundary towards Glossop as an adjunct to the Mottram-Tintwistle trunk road by-pass (the Glossop spur). • Introduction of decriminalised parking enforcement throughout the Peak District (as part of a county-wide scheme) coupled with further on-street parking charges • Continued working with the NPA and other to seek ways of minimizing the impact of traffic in sensitive areas. 	
English Heritage in the East Midlands 2006-2008 (2006), English Heritage		

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<p>Our aims - In 2006–08, we will: play a leading role in promoting the East Midlands Heritage Forum as a primary means of coordinating the activities of the regional historic environment stakeholders. We will publish guidance and case studies to demonstrate how cross-sector and cross-government participation can meet a wide range of government agendas.</p>	<p>Major challenges to the historic environment in the East Midlands include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development pressures on the historic environment as the demand for housing grows, particularly in the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Growth Area; • Finding new uses for redundant historic buildings and Buildings at Risk, and promoting the benefits of utilising the historic environment in regeneration and masterplanning schemes; • Maintaining the region’s urban and rural churches, particularly in Lincolnshire which has 224 listed at Grade I; • Understanding the potential impacts of climate change and measures to reduce its impact on the historic environment; • Ensuring others take full opportunity to protect and enhance the historic environment using new Environmental Stewardship Schemes; • Working with partners to mitigate the impacts of stone and aggregates quarrying in the region upon the historic environment. <p>EH will continue to work in partnership with a wide range of organisations and individuals to tackle these issues.</p>	<p>The East Midlands Heritage Forum provides contextual information and identifies stakeholders at the regional level.</p>
County / Local Policy		
Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, and Derby Joint Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, Final LTP2, Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, March 2006		
<p>There are two Local Transport Plans in Derbyshire. The Derbyshire Local Transport Plan covers most of the county. The second plan is the Derby Joint Local Transport Plan, which includes the whole of Derby and those parts of the county adjoining the city boundary. Other LTPs areas that connect with Derbyshire include Staffordshire CC and Cheshire CC which are reviewed below.</p>	<p>The vision for the Derbyshire LTP is: <i>“At the heart of our vision is a transport system that is both fair and efficient. Healthier lifestyles, safer communities and better access to jobs and services will be the result. To get there, we will improve the choice and accessibility of transport while balancing the economic, social and environmental needs of everyone”.</i></p> <p>The five strategic priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient maintenance and management • Accessibility and healthier travel choices • Safer roads and communities • Reduced congestion and a strong local economy 	<p>The County Council is a partner in a bid for funding from East Midlands Tourism (EMT). The total funding amounts to £1.053 million over a three year period, with roughly half being grant aid from EMT and the rest being match funding from various sources, principally Derbyshire LTP capital.</p> <p>Of relevance to the National Park potential schemes include:</p> <p>Improved public transport waiting and information provision at key bus stops and rail station in the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales along with key routes thence into Derby, Chesterfield, Sheffield and Manchester. Line branding of the Derwent Valley, Hope Valley</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better air quality and environment 	and Buxton railway lines. Addressing coach boarding/alighting and parking facilities at Bakewell and Chatsworth.
Staffordshire LTP 2006 – 2011 (2006) Staffordshire County Council,		
The long-term transport strategy for the period to 2016 – adopted in February 2006 – has been developed from the policies included in the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Structure Plan 1996-2011, to reflect the Regional Spatial and Transport Strategies, and the Community Strategy for Staffordshire.	<p>The Strategy is based around key aims of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing the transport infrastructure and services necessary to support continued economic growth in Staffordshire; ensuring access for everyone to key facilities and services; protecting the natural environment and the fabric of historic settlements; and developing a transport system which is safe for all users and which encourages the use of sustainable modes. 	Staffordshire LTP includes parts of the Peak District National Park and therefore cross-boundary working with Derbyshire County Council will help to develop policy and initiatives relevant to the Peak District NPA area.
North Staffordshire LTP 2006/7-2010/11 (2006) Staffordshire County Council, and Stoke on Trent City Council		

The North Staffordshire LTP area lies at the northern extreme of the West Midlands Region with Staffordshire Moorlands DC falling within this boundary. This plan is by its nature cross-boundary document being jointly developed by Staffordshire County Council, and Stoke-on-Trent City Council.

Transport vision

To create and maintain an integrated and sustainable transport system for North Staffordshire to facilitate regeneration and to create opportunities for people to live, play and travel in a safe and pleasant environment.

Priorities include support for regeneration efforts and the local economy; and

- Improving accessibility for all.
- Tackling traffic congestion.
- Better air quality.
- Improved travel safety and reduced fear of crime.
- Cost effective maintenance and management of the transport system.
- An enhanced quality of life.

The LTP highlights that most of the jobs are still in the core of North Staffordshire, although there has been a trend to dilute this concentration, with jobs moving away from the centre towards the edge of conurbation and out of the area altogether. The local authorities would like to reverse this trend and will endeavour to direct development towards the core of the conurbation. This links to the Regional Spatial Strategy (Policy UR1: Implementing Urban Renaissance – the MUAs) and the North Staffordshire Core Spatial Strategy.

Peak District Core Strategy will need to take account of cross border commuter transport movements into North Staffordshire.

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Cheshire LTP 2006-2011 (2006), Cheshire County Council		
	<p>A new vision for transport has been developed. “To plan, provide and promote a safe, integrated, sustainable and well maintained transport network which supports wider national and regional agendas, delivers our Corporate social, economic and environmental objectives and which improves the quality of life of those who live in, work and visit Cheshire”.</p> <p>The longer term Local Transport Strategy seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce levels of traffic growth and tackle congestion; • Ensure that our roads and bridges remain well maintained; • Provide safer roads; • Support town centre improvements, regeneration and growth in housing; • Improve accessibility and widen travel choice; • Improve air quality and the environment; • Support economic growth; and • Respond to demographic change. 	<p>Cheshire LTP area includes parts of the Peak District National Park(Macclesfield BC) and therefore cross-boundary working with Derbyshire County Council and will help to develop policy and initiatives for the Peak District NPA, and consider cross border transport movements between the two Counties.</p>
Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan (2005) (Revised Deposit)		
<p>The main purpose of the Waste Local Plan is to set out the planning authorities’ policies and proposals regarding waste management. The document is fundamentally aimed at explaining the situations in which planning permission for waste development will be granted or refused.</p> <p><i>“To establish a planning framework which enables the provision of adequate facilities and an integrated system for the management of waste whilst: respecting the principles of sustainable development; and protecting people and communities, the countryside, natural resources and the built heritage from the adverse</i></p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To permit waste development which is guided by the principles of sustainable waste management, particularly: • the concept of waste being a valuable resource; • consideration of the Best Practicable Environmental Option for each waste stream; • The key considerations: the movement of waste management up the waste hierarchy, the proximity principle and self-sufficiency. • To permit an adequate supply of appropriate sites and facilities to cater for the needs of the plan area and its communities and for the needs of the waste collection and disposal authorities and the waste management industry. • To permit development that contributes to the establishment of an integrated approach to waste management. • To permit development which: makes good use of existing infrastructure or of derelict, despoiled or under-used land and buildings; contributes to the regeneration of the coalfield and deprived areas of Derby; restores rail and water transport routes; contributes to highway safety; brings other physical 	<p>The Derbyshire Waste Management Strategy, first published in 1999, [N205] took an integrated and flexible approach to municipal waste management for the city and county, including the area within the Peak District National Park.</p> <p>In recognition of the valued characteristics of the Peak Park, the Peak District National Park Local Plan sets stringent criteria for the consideration of applications for waste management facilities. To the extent that the Peak District National Park Local Plan does not provide for all the waste management facilities which may be needed, the Waste Local Plan should make the necessary provision for such facilities to be developed outside the park</p> <p>It expects that, when new landfill sites are</p>

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<p><i>effects of waste management</i>". p23</p> <p>The Plan covers the period from the initial deposit to 2015.</p> <p>Within the Peak Park, the Peak District National Park Authority is the waste planning authority.</p> <p>Although the plan area of the waste local plan does not include the Peak District National Park, it is necessary to have regard for the quantities of waste that are likely to be generated in the Derbyshire part of the National Park</p>	<p>benefits to the local environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To permit development which is in locations which reduce the need to travel and enables the movement of freight by rail and water; • To refuse development which would have material, adverse impacts on people or communities, including impacts on their health and on their enjoyment of the amenities of their locality. • To refuse development that would harm the open character of green belts. • To refuse development which would have other material and adverse impacts, including impacts on greenfield land, the best and most versatile agricultural land, the countryside, valued landscape and landscape character, biodiversity and nature conservation, interests of heritage importance, existing and potential transport routes, water conservation and resources and air quality. <p>Relevant policies:</p> <p>W1: Sustainable Development</p> <p>W2: Transport principles</p> <p>W3: Green belts</p> <p>W4: The precautionary principle</p> <p>W5: Identified interests of environmental importance</p> <p>W6: Pollution and related nuisances</p> <p>W7: landscapes and other visual impacts</p> <p>W8: Impact of the transport of waste</p> <p>W9: Protection of other interests</p> <p>W10: Cumulative impact (there may be times when multiple uses may be unacceptable)</p> <p>Although the plan area of the waste local plan does not include the Peak District National Park, it is necessary to have regard for the quantities of waste that are likely to be generated in the Derbyshire part of the National Park</p>	<p>needed for non-inert (now properly called "non-hazardous" [A1.6]) waste, the sites will be outside the national park: permission for such sites within the park will be granted only in exceptional circumstances, for example where a more suitable location outside the park cannot be found. The effect of the policy is that there are unlikely to be new, non-hazardous [A1.6], landfill sites in the Peak Park in the foreseeable future. The Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan, when it is assessing the need for landfill in Derby and Derbyshire should acknowledge that effect.</p> <p>Policy W5: Identified Interests of Environmental Importance applies to the National Park. In addition a large part of the West Derbyshire sub-area lies within the National Park.</p> <p><i>The Waste Local Plan will be saved for 3 years and will be superseded by the Waste Site Allocations DPD under the Derbyshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, adopted in December 2006.</i></p>
<p>Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (2005), Derbyshire Dales District Council; High Peak & Derbyshire Dales Joint Affordable Housing DPD – Issues and Option Consultation, July 2007</p>		
<p>The Policies in the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan were saved on adoption for a period of three years and will be progressively replaced by new DPDs as set out</p>		<p>Derbyshire Dales District and High Peak Borough have jointly produced an Affordable Housing DPD consultation paper (<i>High Peak & Derbyshire Dales Joint Affordable Housing DPD – Issues and Option</i>) which was open for</p>

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in the Local Development Scheme.		consultation to Key Stakeholders from July 2007 for 8 weeks. This considers a number of targets and scenarios for affordable housing which will be of importance to the National Park.
High Peak Local Plan (2005); High Peak Borough Core Strategy Consultation 'Shaping the Future of High Peak Discussion Paper' 2007, High Peak BC		
The Consultation for the Core Strategy is ongoing from November 2007 to July 2008	The Core Strategy consultation highlights that the Borough has a 'two speed' economy consisting of residents with higher level qualifications employed in senior positions or as professional, but many commute out of the Borough to work in the surrounding urban centres. Many of those working in the Borough are employed in lower paid service and manufacturing services.	Emerging LDF Core Strategy will provide context for those parts of the Borough outside the National Park, and will be important considerations for cross boundary influences and relationships.
Sheffield Unitary Development Plan, adopted March 1998, Sheffield City Council; Core Strategy Submission Version, September 2007,		
<p>Following consultation with the Council, the Secretary of State has now directed the saving of all policies in the UDP except for those listed below. This takes effect from Friday, 28 September 2007. From that day these policies cease to apply and, consequently, should not be used in planning decisions.</p> <p>The policies that will cease to apply are:</p> <p>GE26 Water Quality of Waterways IB4 Land for Industry and Business IB10 Visitor Accommodation in Industry and Business Areas H1 Land Needed for New Housing CF5 Community Benefits</p>	<p>The City Council is suggesting nine new policies which are possible changes to the submission Core Strategy. These new policies are suggestions from the City Council to the Inspector who is examining the soundness of the Core Strategy. If the Inspector recommends that these changes should be made, then the new policies will be inserted into the Core Strategy when it is adopted in 2009.</p> <p>The major spatial outcomes of the vision of transformation and sustainability are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New development will be concentrated in the main urban area of Sheffield, complemented by Chapeltown/High Green and Stocksbridge/Deepcar and will take place mainly on previously developed land. Average densities will be increased within the existing built-up areas rather than spreading out into the surrounding countryside, which will remain protected as Green Belt, and urban open space will be safeguarded. 2. The City Centre will be the driver for the transformation of the city's economy, providing sustainable new employment opportunities and excellent regional services, supported by sustainable transport and a high-quality environment. 3. The Lower and Upper Don Valleys will complement the City Centre, as primary locations for employment supported by a mix of related uses and providing for developments not appropriate in the City Centre. 4. The North-East and South-East Urban areas will have renewed housing markets and transformed environments and services. The character of all other housing areas will be safeguarded and distinctive heritage areas, in the west and elsewhere, will be conserved. 5. The outer built-up areas of Mosborough/Woodhouse, Chapeltown/High Green and 	Emerging LDF Core Strategy produced by Sheffield City Council will provide context for those parts of the Borough within the National Park and will be important considerations for cross boundary influences and relationships.

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MW1 Mineral Working MW2 Conservation of Mineral Reserves	<p>Stocksbridge/Deepcar will continue to be served by jobs and services in the rest of the city but local provision will also be safeguarded and, where possible, expanded.</p> <p>6. The surrounding countryside will continue to be protected from development and linked with a network of green corridors, connecting river valley, parks, recreational areas and green spaces within the urban areas.</p> <p>7. Sustainable forms of travel will enhance mobility in key corridors into the City Centre with improved public transport and provision for pedestrians and cyclists, supported by increased densities of development in centres and near high-frequency routes.</p>	
Barnsley Unitary Development Plan, adopted 2000; Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council;		
<p>The statutory development plan in Barnsley is the Barnsley Unitary Development Plan (UDP). The UDP was prepared in the 1990s and involved two major rounds of public consultation and a year-long public inquiry. It was formally adopted in 2000 but was in use throughout the 1990s.</p>	<p>The main aims of the Barnsley UDP are to increase job opportunities, to conserve and improve the environment and to revitalise communities.</p> <p>The UDP therefore has a key role in helping to deliver the Barnsley Community Plan. The Community Plan provides a long-term vision for Barnsley to 2020. It is prepared by One Barnsley a partnership of the public, private, voluntary and community sectors.</p> <p>The loss of Barnsley's main industry, coal mining and the effect on local communities; and the need to restructure the economy and provide jobs for all those seeking work provide a major context for the UDP. .</p> <p>The goals of the UDP have been derived from the Council's overall goals and an assessment of the issues facing Barnsley. These goals are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To bring about economic restructuring and encourage greater industrial and commercial activity so as to increase the scale and range of job opportunities b) To conserve and improve the natural environment for its own sake and in order to maintain and increase the attractiveness of Barnsley as a place to live, work, invest in and visit c) To revitalise communities and lessen disadvantage. <p>Although expressed as three separate goals they are closely interrelated in terms of their application to the policies and proposals in the Plan and are of equal priority.</p>	<p>The emerging Core Strategy for Barnsley LDF will provide context for those parts of the Borough adjoining the north east boundary of the National Park. It will also be important to consider cross boundary working and influences. Barnsley is seeking to improve accessibility of the borough, as well as improving transport links between settlements.</p>
North East Derbyshire District Local Plan, adopted Nov. 2005, North East Derbyshire District Council; Core Strategy Issues and Options Consultation, 2007		

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the SA/SEA of the Scoping Report for the LDF Core Strategy
The Council launched an initial consultation in December 2007 to identify the planning issues that the Core Strategy should address. The Council is currently analysing these responses		Emerging LDF Core Strategy will provide context for those parts of the Borough outside the National Park. The National Park will need to consider cross boundary influences and relationships for the small part of the Park that falls within this District.
Staffordshire Moorlands DC Local Plan (adopted 1998); Issues and Options Consultation Summary Paper, 2007		
All saved policies will remain in force until such time as they are replaced by new policies in the Local Development Framework.	The Issues and Options Paper sets out 7 potential development options for the Borough considering whether development should be concentrated in the main towns and villages, spread across the Borough or concentrate on a new settlement strategy.	Emerging LDF Core Strategy will provide context for those parts of the Borough outside the National Park to ensure cross boundary relationships and influences have been considered.
Oldham Borough Local Plan, adopted July 2006, Oldham Borough Council; Issues and Options Consultation document (2007); adopted Renewable Energy SPD, adopted March 2008		
Sets out context for future development within Oldham for the next 15 – 20 years.	Part of the Saddleworth area falls under the planning responsibility of Oldham MBC, whilst the other part falls under the responsibility of the Peak District National Park Planning Authority. A key challenge for the LDF therefore will be to ensure that the policy frameworks for Oldham MBC and the Peak Park, in so far as they relate to Saddleworth, are generally coherent and consistent with each other. This will be particularly important in strategically important locations such as the Robert Fletchers area of Greenfield. The Council and the Peak Park are working together to ensure planning issues affecting Saddleworth are fully reflected in each other's LDF. The Renewable Energy SPD provides further updates to the adopted UDP in relation to policies for renewable energy, wind, and major new developments. In considering planning applications for wind turbines, the Council will also have regard to the statutory purposes, appearance and valued characteristics of the Peak District National Park.	The early stage Issues and Options consultation document considers whether the Core Strategy should provide a different approach for affordable housing across the Borough reflecting the needs of local areas. It also questions whether a 'rural exceptions site' policy should be included for Saddleworth. The National Park will need to ensure that cross boundary issues are compatible with the Core Strategy.
Kirklees Metropolitan Council LDF Scheme (2007)		
	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 provides for all Kirklees Council UDP policies and proposals to be "saved", i.e. remain in force, until 28 September 2007 or until replaced by policies and proposals in DPDs adopted by that date. Kirklees is currently consulting on Affordable Housing SPD2 from April – May 2008	Kirklees is within the Peak District National Park. The district contains a diverse mix of land uses with the main urban areas in the north and west containing the majority of the population. The green belt is extensive, covering 70.3% of the district (excluding Peak District National Park), particularly within the south. Kirklees is divided into 23 wards, with

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the SA/SEA of the Scoping Report for the LDF Core Strategy
		59 designated conservation areas. The Core Strategy will need to take account of the Kirklees emerging SPDs and Core Strategy.
Macclesfield Borough Local Plan, adopted January 2004, Macclesfield BC; Core Strategy Revised Issues and Options Consultation, May 2007		
Cheshire East Council will take over all local government services in the boroughs of Congleton, Crewe & Nantwich and Macclesfield, from April 1, 2009, following a decision by the Government on Tuesday 18 December 2007.	The Macclesfield Borough website indicates that given the central government decision to create two unitary Councils for Cheshire, little further development planning work will be undertaken by Macclesfield Borough Council. Instead, Cheshire East Council will have responsibility for development planning.	The National Park will need to consider the emerging policy documents prepared by Cheshire East Council.
National Park		
Population projections, 2007, University of Manchester		
The projections were presented by the consultants, Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Surveys at Manchester University. They indicate that the patterns indicated by national and regional projections will be more pronounced in the Peak District.	<p>The population predictions indicate that there is likely to be an increased demand for public transport and adaptations to facilities and services to meet the needs of older people, including housing, health and social services. There are also likely to be increased dependency rates, and there were likely to be inequalities due to differences in incomes and access difficulties. This should affect public service provision.</p> <p>Coupled with a falling population, there was concern that settlements may not be sufficiently large to sustain the services required by residents (and if that was the case, would older people leave the area?); the costs of providing support and care services would be relatively high. Because of a lack of labour supply, rural enterprise and businesses might be affected adversely.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will need to reflect the close relationship of the National Park with surrounding areas, socially, economically and in terms of service provision, and the emerging community strategies affecting the area</p> <p>Joint working with other authorities to understand the linkages, the changes that are likely to occur and provide evidence to support plans. There will also be opportunities to learn from the effectiveness of policies in other National Parks.</p>
Dales and High Peak Strategic Housing Needs Survey, 2007, John Herington and Associates		
A strategic housing unit covering the Peak Sub Region (Derbyshire)	The priority of the Partnership's Joint Housing Strategy is new affordable homes for rent and shared	Alongside the Peak District Annual Housing Report this Housing Needs survey will help to

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the SA/SEA of the Scoping Report for the LDF Core Strategy
<p>Dales District Council and High Peak Borough Council areas) has been established and the unit has published 'A Joint Housing Strategy for 2005 to 2009'. This Joint HNS has been commissioned to address and inform both housing strategy and planning policies at the sub-regional and local authority scale</p>	<p>ownership especially for key workers. The survey bears out this priority and indicates that the need for key worker provision is most pressing in Matlock, Ashbourne and Buxton.</p> <p>Social rented housing is by far the most important of the tenures required. Based on the analysis at least 80% of backlog and emerging households require social rented housing.</p> <p>In the National Park, the survey indicates a significant shortfall in 1 bedroom affordable homes.</p>	<p>guide the Core Strategy policy approach for affordable housing in the National Park.</p> <p>The SA has ensured that the key themes are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
<p>Peak District Annual Housing Report (2007) Peak District NPA</p>		

<p>The Annual Housing Report 2007 updates information on housing development, land availability and contributions towards local housing needs in the Peak District National Park (PDNP) from 1991/92 to 2006/07. The information helps the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) develop housing policy for the area.</p>	<p>Strategic Housing Needs Assessments have been carried out in four of the National Park's constituent authorities: Derbyshire Dales and Staffordshire Moorlands District Councils and High Peak and Macclesfield Borough Councils over the past 5 years. Whilst carried out by different consultants, they do provide an indication of the extent of need for affordable homes in the National Park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Derbyshire Dales part of the National Park, the survey carried out in 2001 recommended the provision of 344 affordable dwellings over a 10 year period. The greatest need identified was in Bakewell followed by Bradwell, Hucklow, Stoney Middleton, Froggatt and Curbar areas. • In the High Peak part of the National Park, the survey also carried out in 2001 estimated that about 14 houses a year will have to be provided in that part of the Borough lying in the National Park to satisfy current needs. • In the Staffordshire Moorlands part of the National Park, the survey carried out in 2003 indicated that 241 of the households wished to move, although only 87 wished to stay in the Park. This creates a situation where there could be an overall surplus of properties (with the exception of owner occupied detached homes) both in the owner occupied and rented sectors. However, a need for affordable housing was identified and an estimate of 4 dwellings a year was given for the Park. Further work at parish level by Outside Research & Development has revealed some need for affordable housing in all of the Moorland's parishes lying within the National Park. • The survey in 2004 covering a Macclesfield rural sub-area which extended beyond the National Park boundary, and included Kettlethulme, Winkle and Wildboarclough, identified a concealed demand and an affordability problem for low income households. In some of the more rural settlements, none of the concealed households would be able to purchase in the area where they lived and wished to remain. The survey revealed that, up to 2009, 79 of net new or concealed households stated a preference to live in the sub area; the majority of these need some form of affordable housing. However, waiting list figures have previously shown a need for just 6 houses in Kettlethulme, so these strategic results will need to 	<p>Whilst these surveys would indicate that there is a need for about 50 new affordable dwellings a year in the National Park, the precise phasing and location of such development will be in response to local needs surveys, policy for development in settlements (preferred option to be produced by October 2008).</p> <p>Liaison continues to take place with National Park partners through the Peak District Housing Forum and this will help to inform the development of policies for affordable housing within the Core Strategy.</p> <p>The SA has ensured that the key themes are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
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Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the SA/SEA of the Scoping Report for the LDF Core Strategy
be supplemented by parish needs information.		
Peak District Landscape Character Assessment (March 2008) Peak District NPA		
<p>The LCA establishes a baseline audit of the current state of the landscape and develops a system for the measurement of change.</p> <p>This document is the first stage of an ongoing project. The coming year will see the development of a landscape strategy and action plan for the Peak District National Park. The landscape strategy will build on an analysis of condition and forces for change in the landscape and further consultation with stakeholders.</p>	<p>The maps and accompanying descriptions provide a relatively value free summary of the current character of the landscape. Future work will follow-on with analysis to assess landscape condition and identifies key forces for change for each Regional Character Area and Landscape Character Types.</p> <p>The LCA highlights that the National Park and its surrounding area has been divided into a series of eight Regional Character Areas representing broad tracts of landscape which share common characteristics. The three main character areas are Dark Peak, the White Peak, and the South West Peak.</p>	<p>The finalised Landscape Strategy for the National Park will provide a framework to guide and inform landscape change by recognising the character of each landscape, the values placed on them, and the activities likely to bring pressure on them.</p> <p>The Output will be a Landscape Strategy and Action Plan which will involve significant stakeholder engagement. This will form a key contribution to implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the Peak District.</p>
Peak District Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for LDF Level I, Vol I. Draft (March 2008), report by Halcrow for Derbyshire Dales DC, High Peak BC, Peak District NPA		
<p>The purpose of the SFRA is to assess and map all forms of flood risk from groundwater, surface water, sewer and river sources, taking into account future climate change predication. This provides an evidence base to locate future development primarily in low risk flood risk areas.</p>	<p>This profile shows that although in the Peak Sub-region there is less than 10% of land in Flood Zone 3, flood risk is a significant factor in planning of new development and some existing defences require improving, on primary sources. The Draft SRFRA sets out relevant policies to be incorporated in LDF documents.</p>	<p>The evidence base for helping the PDNPA to prepare sustainable policies for the long-term management of flood risk.</p> <p>Although the EM RSS Plan states that the annual average housing provision rate between 2001 and 2026 for the PDNPA will be zero, the authority will need to apply the Sequential Test to all other development sites within the 'high' and 'medium' flood zones to demonstrate that there are no reasonably available sites in areas with less risk of flooding that would be appropriate to the type of development, or land use proposed.</p>
Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2008)		
<p>The main objective of this study was to assess the need for</p>	<p>The main objectives of this study were to assess the need for additional authorised Gypsy and Traveller site provision within Derbyshire in at least the next five years, and to assess the needs of people living on</p>	<p>The National Park Authority will need to ensure that the requirements for new Gypsy</p>

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the SA/SEA of the Scoping Report for the LDF Core Strategy
<p>additional authorised Gypsy and Traveller site provision within Derbyshire in at least the next 5 years.</p> <p>Identified broad location of where any additional sites should be located, and to have these apportioned to local authorities.</p> <p>A secondary objective was to assess the needs of people living on existing sites in terms of any extra service provision that may be required.</p> <p>This study applies to the whole of the National Park area.</p>	<p>existing sites.</p> <p>There is a large amount of national legislation and guidance relating to Gypsy and Traveller policies which should be taken into consideration when producing more local guidelines.</p> <p>A national study conducted in 2003 estimated that 1,000-2,000 additional residential pitches and 2,000-2,500 transit pitches were required, an increase of between and third and a half.</p> <p>Current guidance encourages local authorities to take a more inclusive approach and assess Gypsy and Traveller needs alongside Housing Needs Surveys.</p> <p>Circular 1/06 (which replaced Circular 1/94) encourages local authorities to provide more authorised sites and grants have been made available for this. It also gives guidance on where sites should be located.</p> <p>In total, the study identifies a need for 58 extra residential pitches to be provided in Derbyshire over the next five years;</p> <p>The study identifies that the provision should continue to predominantly occur in Derby UA, and, provisionally based upon waiting lists for existing sites, North East Derbyshire District and South Derbyshire District.</p>	<p>and Traveller sites are met, and that the quality of these sites is in accordance with the recommendations of this study.</p>

Appendix 2: Indicators

Revised SA Objectives and draft indicators

Headline Objective	Sub Objective	Indicator
Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage		
1. To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape of the National Park	1a To conserve and enhance landscapes including moorland, edge, valley, woodland, grassland and their history.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Area of Section III land lost, enhanced or degraded as a result of development</i>
	1b To protect, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the townscape, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Indicators to be developed
	1c To protect open spaces within settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Area of open spaces lost to development</i>
2. To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests	2a To conserve and enhance designated nature conservation sites and vulnerable habitats and species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Area of SSSIs lost, enhanced or degraded as a result of development</i> • <i>Area of BAP habitats lost, enhanced or degraded as a result of development</i> • <i>Area of semi-improved habitat lost, enhanced or degraded as a result of development</i> • <i>Area of habitat of vulnerable species lost, enhanced or degraded as a result of development</i> • <i>Number of bat roosts lost, enhanced or degraded as a result of development</i> • <i>Area of Natura 2000 sites lost, enhanced or degraded as a result of development</i>
	2b To protect geology and geomorphology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Area of RIGs lost, enhanced or degraded as a result of development</i> • <i>Area of Geological SSSIs lost, enhanced or degraded as a result</i>

		<i>of development</i>
3. To preserve, conserve and enhance the National Park's archaeological, historic and cultural environment	3a To preserve and enhance sites, features, areas and settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Area of historic landscape lost, enhanced or degraded as a result of development</i> • <i>Number of listed buildings</i> • <i>Number of listed buildings on 'At Risk' Register</i> • <i>Number of listed buildings rescued from 'At Risk' Register</i> • <i>Number of listed buildings demolished</i> • <i>Number of listed buildings dropped from 'At Risk' Register because of demolition</i> • <i>Number of developments affecting features within Historic Environment Records</i> • <i>Developments permitted as a % of applications recommended for refusal by cultural heritage specialists</i> • <i>Number of developments affecting Scheduled Monuments</i> • <i>Developments permitted as a % of applications recommended for refusal by archaeologists</i>
4. To protect and improve air, water and soil quality and minimise noise and light pollution	4a To reduce air pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Air pollutant levels by type compared to national targets</i>
	4b To maintain and improve water quality and supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No. of developments permitted contrary to EA advice on water quality</i> • <i>% of rivers achieving EA River Ecosystem Class I</i>
	4c To maintain and improve soil quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Area of contaminated land sites in PDNP</i>
	4d To preserve remoteness and tranquillity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Area of PDNP defined as an 'area of tranquillity'</i> • <i>% of PDNP defined as an 'area of tranquillity'</i> • <i>Visitor perceptions</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident perceptions
5. To minimise the consumption of natural resources	5a To safeguard mineral reserves for future generations and promote the reuse of secondary materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of PDNP with permissions for extraction Area of PDNP under active extraction
	5b To reduce waste generation and disposal and increase recycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of landfill sites in PDNP
	5c To reduce water consumption.	Indicators to be developed
6. To develop a managed response of climate change	6a To reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes' public transport time of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GP surgery ○ hospital ○ primary school ○ secondary school ○ areas of employment ○ major retail centre
	6b To conserve and enhance carbon sinks within the Park.	Indicators to be developed
	6c To promote the use of renewable energy exploring innovative techniques.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy capacity installed by type: Bio-fuels; onshore wind; water; solar; geo-thermal
	6d To achieve efficient energy use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators to be developed
	6e To ensure development is not at risk of flooding and will not increase flooding elsewhere.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of developments permitted contrary to EA advice on grounds of flood risk
7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development	7a To maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Indicators to be developed
	7b To consider sustainable construction in the	Indicators to be developed

	design of development.	
	7d Spatial development to be focussed in settlements.	Indicators to be developed
Promote Understanding and Enjoyment for the understanding and enjoyment by the public		
8. Increase understanding of the special qualities of the Park by target groups, young people, people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities and from ethnic minority backgrounds	8a Increase learning opportunities, information and interpretation.	Indicators to be developed
9. To promote access for all	9a Increase use of the National Park by under represented groups from surrounding urban areas.	Indicators to be developed
	9b Manage the range of recreational activities so that all types of users can enjoy the Park and its special qualities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor surveys • Total number of different recreational activities catered for
10. Promote good governance	10a To improve opportunities for participation in local action and decision making.	Indicators to be developed
	10b Raise partners awareness of National Park purposes.	Indicators to be developed
Foster social and economic well-being of local communities		
11. To help meet local need for housing	11a To provide affordable /social housing which meets identified local need both in terms of quantity and type.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of PDNP housing stock that is RSL managed • % of PDNP housing stock subject to S106 • % of PDNP housing stock subject to agricultural conditions • % of PDNP housing completions that are RSL managed • % of PDNP housing completions that are subject to S106 • % of PDNP housing completions subject to agricultural conditions

	11b To ensure housing in the National Park is appropriate in terms of quality, safety and security.	Indicators to be developed
	11c To ensure that new housing is located appropriately in terms of employment and services.	Indicators to be developed
12. Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities	12a To improve access to and retention of schools, shops, post offices, pubs and GPs in order to support local need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households within 2km of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GP surgery ○ petrol station ○ bank or building society ○ Job Centre ○ library ○ cashpoint ○ primary school ○ secondary school ○ post office ○ supermarket
	12b To improve access to and retention of countryside, parks, open space and formal leisure and recreation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor surveys • Total number of different recreational activities catered for
	12d To increase opportunities for skills development and access to education and training	Indicators to be developed
13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy	13a To encourage a viable and diversified farming and forestry industry	Indicators to be developed
	13b To increase and improve jobs related to National Parks purposes including tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jobs in PDNP • % of jobs that contribute to National Park purposes • % of jobs that are full time • % of jobs that are part-time • % of jobs that are seasonal

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % full-time jobs paying more than £20,000
	13c To encourage business growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of losses of retail premises • Area of gains of retail premises • Area of losses of office premises • Area of gains of office premises • Area of losses of leisure premises • Area of gains of leisure premises • Area of losses of other premises • Area of gains of other premises
14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight), traffic congestion and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car	14a To promote the provision of public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of bus routes serving locations in PDNP • Total no. of bus journeys to/from locations in PDNP • Total number of passengers per set period • Level of customer satisfaction
	14b To increase opportunities for walking and cycling	Indicators to be developed
	14c To reduce levels of traffic congestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of journeys at particular places and times recorded by type: cars; vans; LCVs; HGVs rigid; HGVs articulated; motor cycles; cycles; service buses; coaches; other

Appendix 3: Compatibility Matrix – SA Objectives from Draft Scoping Report June 2005 against Spatial Objectives from Peak District Structure Plan (1994)

Matrix I: Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage against plan objectives.

	Development in Bakewell	Protection of the wildest part of the landscape	Protection of the remaining open countryside	Focussing development in towns and villages with basic levels of service provision	Preserving and enhancing character of conservation areas	Conserving character of formed landscapes	Encouraging diversification of the rural economy	Conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage	Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity	Control over pollution and contamination	Encouragement of small scale renewable energy	Control of flooding	Focusing development of new housing on the needs of local people
Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage													
Landscapes including moorland, edge, valley, woodland, grassland and their history	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Clean air, soil and water	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Wildness, remoteness and quietness	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Important or vulnerable habitats and species	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Biodiversity of habitats and species	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Geology and geomorphology	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Historic and architectural character of buildings and settlements	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Archaeological heritage	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Cultural heritage including history, traditions, customs and literary associates	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Well designed, locally distinctive new development	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Use of local sourced stone and wood in buildings	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Reduced impact of cars, road freight, and infrastructure including signs	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

Matrix 2: Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage against more plan objectives.

	Maintenance of an aggregates handbook	Minimising the impact of operators	Reviewing existing mineral permissions	Establishing a road hierarchy	Controlling impact of cross park traffic	Provision of agreed new road schemes	Encouragement of public transport provision	Encouragement of rail for freight movement	Encouragement of traffic management	Control over new car parks and stabilising of overall parking numbers	Consideration of access for those with mobility difficulties
Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage											
Landscapes including moorland, edge, valley, woodland, grassland and their history											
Clean air, soil and water											
Wildness, remoteness and quietness											
Important or vulnerable habitats and species											
Biodiversity of habitats and species											
Geology and geomorphology											
Historic and architectural character of buildings and settlements											
Archaeological heritage											
Cultural heritage including history, traditions, customs and literary associates											
Well designed, locally distinctive new development											
Use of local sourced stone and wood in buildings											
Reduced impact of cars, road freight, and infrastructure including signs											

Matrix 5: Foster economic and social well-being against plan objectives

	Development in Bakewell	Protection of the wildest part of the landscape	Protection of the remaining open countryside	Focussing development in towns and villages with basic levels of service provision	Preserving and enhancing character of conservation areas	Conserving character of formed landscapes	Encouraging diversification of the rural economy	Conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage	Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity	Control over pollution and contamination	Encouragement of small scale renewable energy	Control of flooding	Focusing development of new housing on the needs of local people
Foster economic and social well-being													
New housing to help meet the local need for affordable homes	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Blue	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue	Green
Better access to a good range of local centres, services and amenities	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Blue	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue	Yellow
Less need to travel particularly by car	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Blue	Red	Blue	Blue	Blue	Yellow
Safe and healthy communities	Blue	Blue	Blue	Green	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Green
Promote social inclusion and community involvement	Red	Blue	Blue	Green	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Green
Increase and improve jobs related to National Park purposes including in tourism	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Blue	Blue	Yellow
Diversify employment in settlements	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Blue	Blue	Yellow
Encourage viable and diversified farming and forestry	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Blue	Blue	Blue	Yellow
More jobs in the countryside that are not related to farming and forestry	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Blue	Blue	Yellow
Improve learning and skills	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Green	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Yellow
Good road and rail provision	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Blue	Red	Yellow	Blue	Blue	Yellow
Ease of utility provision including gas/electricity/water/drainage and sewers/communications	Blue	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Blue	Red	Yellow	Blue	Blue	Yellow
Design and construction for renewable energy and conservation	Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Green	Blue	Yellow

Matrix 6: Foster economic and social well-being against plan objectives.

	Maintenance of an aggregates handbook	Minimising the impact of operations	Reviewing existing mineral permissions	Establishing a road hierarchy	Controlling impact of cross park traffic	Provision of agreed new road schemes	Encouragement of public transport provision	Encouragement of rail for freight movement	Encouragement of traffic management	Control over new car parks and stabilising of overall parking numbers	Consideration of access for those with mobility difficulties
Foster economic and social well-being											
New housing to help meet the local need for affordable homes											
Better access to a good range of local centres, services and amenities											
Less need to travel particularly by car											
Safe and healthy communities											
Promote social inclusion and community involvement											
Increase and improve jobs related to National Park purposes including in tourism											
Diversify employment in settlements											
Encourage viable and diversified farming and forestry											
More jobs in the countryside that are not related to farming and forestry											
Improve learning and skills											
Good road and rail provision											
Ease of utility provision including gas/electricity/water/drainage and sewers/communications											
Design and construction for renewable energy and conservation											

Key	
Positive	
Uncertain	
Negative	
No effect	

Appendix 4: Compatibility Matrix – SA Objectives from the 2nd Draft Scoping Report and Draft Spatial Objectives from the Issues and Options Consultation 2007

Key to Compatibility Matrix

✓	Objectives compatible
0	Neutral
x	Compatibility issue raised

Appendix 5: Consultation responses from First Draft SA Scoping Report

SA / SAE Scoping Consultation 2005 – Comments Received.

English Nature – Jon Stewart		
Comment	Officer comment	Further Action
<p>EN 1 Relationship with other plans and programmes</p> <p>Welcome our scope.</p> <p>Suggests inclusion of Milton Keynes sub regional strategy because of regional sustainability issues and plans for incorporating green spaces into housing schemes.</p>	<p>Disagree re Milton Keynes. We need to stop at regional documents with direct coverage of parts of the Park or else where is the sensible boundary of our concern. The Milton Keynes work will filter back via the EM strategy work if it is considered of value by the EM assembly. It will therefore be referred to in EM integrated strategy context.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>EN 2 Current State of environment and likely evolution without plan implementation.</p> <p>Suggest objectives 4,5,6 be reworded as per 12 to refer to “protection and enhancement”. May need title of first table to be altered to avoid repetition.</p> <p>Objectives for promoting understanding and enjoyment should include one for “bringing wildlife and people together” to recognise wildlife</p>	<p>Needs researching and then decision in principle re purposes v other legislation. Conclusion = use both in this exercise? – see note 1.</p> <p>Disagree since this point is covered more broadly already and could apply to all purposes and many interests (eg people and art</p>	<p>Change to “conserve / protect”</p> <p>N/A</p>

<p>contrib. to sustainable communities.</p> <p>All objectives should be SMART – including the timescale component.</p>	<p>as part of understanding) Check that individual objectives for people and wildlife exist so that they can be “brought together” and seen as compatible via appraisal process.</p> <p>Inherent problem of smarter objectives requiring many more individual statements. Therefore: suggest SMART is best applied to targets and indicators as sub-sets of current objectives which should be largely as they are at present.</p>	<p>Create sub-objectives and tie these to indicators</p>
<p>EN3 Environmental characteristics of areas likely to be affected.</p> <p>Consider that objectives 1 to 12 are comprehensive and cover all significant environmental issues.</p> <p>Suggest possible specific ref to need to conserve statutorily protected sites such as SSSIs, SACs and SPAs.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>See EN2 re SMART objectives.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Create sub-sets and tie these to indicators</p>
<p>EN4 Existing environmental problems in particular relating to areas of environmental importance.</p> <p>Biodiversity Action plan contains these and should be carefully referred to. State of SSSIs should be stressed.</p>	<p>See EN2 re SMART objectives.</p>	<p>Create sub-sets and tie these to indicators</p>

<p>EN5 Environmental protection objectives and how such considerations are taken into account.</p> <p>Environmental protection is not sufficiently represented in the draft plan. Wording alteration as per 2 above would correct this, together with altering CE3 (Appendix 6 – options for conservation and enhancement etc) by inclusion of “protecting and enhancing biodiversity.”</p>	<p>See EN2 – first point</p>	<p>See EN2 – first point</p> <p>Same for Appendix 6</p>
<p>EN6 Likely Significant effects on the environment and interrelationships with other aspects of directive</p> <p>Please see comments re Appendix 6 initial options in EN response to “Help Shape the future” of 14/06/05.</p> <p>Also: CE3 – should be rewritten so that Biodiversity Action plan targets and not the plan itself are at the centre of conservation and enhancement work.</p> <p>“Conservation” should be replaced with “protection” to reflect the 2 aspects of the biodiversity action plan – protection and enhancement.</p>	<p>Can be accommodated in next round of objectives.</p> <p>The intention of placing the plan at the centre is of course to place its proposals / targets at the centre. If not clear there is no harm in altering as suggested.</p> <p>See EN2 – first point</p>	<p>Alter refs in C3 and C4 as requested</p> <p>Alter ref in CE3 appendix 6 to ref to BAP targets.</p> <p>See EN2 – first point</p> <p>Consider reword or new objective to include layout and form etc</p> <p>Alter CE11</p>

<p>CE8 welcomed but should state that all major developments should include green spaces and have and biodiversity plan.</p> <p>CE10 welcomed but should include ref to “restoration to nature conservation” to reflect mineral planning guidelines.</p>	<p>This comment exposes a gap in the objective wording because CE8 is about the design of buildings rather than layout and form.</p> <p>Better to build this into CE11 and ref to “restoration including nature conservation” so as not to exclude options</p>	
<p>EN7 Measures envisaged to prevent reduce and offset adverse effects</p> <p>Request a new option for conservation and enhancement section in Appendix 6 – for the prevention of any adverse effects on biodiversity assets of brownfield sites by new housing developments, road construction or mineral operation.</p>	<p>Why limit this to impact on brownfield sites and only biodiversity (as opposed to cultural heritage etc)?</p>	<p>Introduce new objective re minimising impacts on features of conservation interest.</p>
<p>EN8 Reasons for selecting alternatives and how assessment undertaken.</p> <p>No reasons are given for the selection of options from alternatives.</p>	<p>This consultation was reg 25 rather than reg 26 which is still to come.</p>	<p>Text will be prepared as appropriate at reg 26 stage.</p>
<p>EN9 Monitoring</p> <p>Biodiversity monitoring plan in Appendix1 table (a) is welcomed.</p> <p>All SEA objectives should be quantified so that progress towards targets can be tabulated.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Inherent problem of smarter objectives requiring many more individual</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Create sub-sets and tie these to indicators. See also DCC3</p>

<p>Suggest and extra column in table b – to be headed “remedial action required.” This will enable a feedback loop between unachieved targets and remedial action.</p>	<p>statements. Suggest SMART is best applied to targets and indicators as subsets of current objectives</p> <p>Agreed.</p>	<p>Build in additional column as requested.</p>
<p>Council for National Parks</p>		
<p>Comment</p>	<p>Officer comment</p>	<p>Further action</p>
<p>CNP1 Agrees placing SA/SEA firmly in context of NP purposes.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>CNP2 Para 2.10 insert “irreconcilable” to reflect Sandford more accurately.</p>	<p>Agreed</p>	<p>Alter text as requested.</p>
<p>CNP3 Para 3.3 – clarify that promoting social and economic must also not compromise promoting public enjoyment and understanding.</p>	<p>Agreed</p>	<p>Alter text as requested.</p>
<p>CNP4 Qn 2 – suggests adding in to list of documents considered relevant –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eniro act 95 • NPks nd access to Countryside act 49 • Circular 12/96 • UK Sus Dev Strategy 2005 • Duties on authorities to have regard to NP purposes (defra note 2005) 	<p>See note 2</p> <p>Reconsider format and content. Clarifying our assumptions on relevance.</p> <p>Include links to higher order documents.</p> <p>Take view of steering group on exclusivity.</p>	<p>As per column 2</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights of Way improvement plan guidance (defra2003) • MPS1 (2005) • NPMP guidance – CA 2005 • Landscape character assessment guidance (CA) • Regional landscape character assessment (CA) 		
Derbyshire County Council – environmental services – Ian Goldstraw		
Comment	Officer comment	Further action
DCC1 Agrees the purposes context	Noted	N/A
DCC2 Suggest ref to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Aalborg Charter • The Declaration of Florence on Alternative Traffic in Towns • The Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change • Securing the future, the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy March 2005 • Water Resource for the future-A strategy for the East Midlands • Towards a Regional Waste Strategy • Space4trees • East Midlands • Regional Delivery 	See note 2 plus see CNP4	See CNP4

<p>Plan for Sustainable Food and Farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change4sport in England's East Midlands • Also local Community Plans • Dft- the Future of Transport 2004 and the East Midlands Freight Strategy 		
<p>DCC3</p> <p>The suggested SA/SEA objectives are not written in the form of objectives, especially the numbered list which relate to each of the 3 main objectives. This can be confusing. Reformatting is recommended.</p> <p>Objective 12 is unclear, does it refer to all infrastructure or just transport infrastructure?</p>	<p>Can consider this point but also see EN2 re SMART objectives. Inherent problem of smarter objectives requiring many more individual statements. Suggest SMART is best applied to targets and indicators as sub-sets of current objectives. Explain evolution of objectives from guidance topics to examples / workshops / scoping / refinement at appraisal stage / plus smart sub objectives.</p> <p>Clarify as not just transport infrastructure</p> <p>Disagree the objectives are simple and discrete. The combined outcome of 12 and 13 includes more</p>	<p>Create sub-sets and tie these to indicators</p> <p>Revise to clarify</p> <p>Reconsider objectives as a whole in light of this</p> <p>show clearer relationships between such topics and objectives.</p>

<p>The implications of travel choices should be made clear within the objectives relating to promoting understanding and enjoyment.</p> <p>Objective 28 could be reworded to refer to "improved local accessibility and public transport services in connection with fostering economic and social well-being.</p>	<p>public transport (could also include cycling) but this is not an objective in itself.</p> <p>As above</p>	
<p>DCC4 The plan objectives have a mixture of objectives and solutions/outcomes. A clearer distinction should be made.</p>	<p>See EN2 re SMART objectives.</p>	<p>Create sub-sets and tie these to indicators</p>
<p>DCC5 TABLES/MATRICES can help assess complex issues. However a commentary could be given with each to show stakeholders what and how conclusions were drawn from them and to improve transparency.</p> <p>Not sure how the SEA Objective in table (a) relates to the SA/SEA objectives in the scoping report and to the monitoring of the plan.</p>	<p>Agree that some form of written commentary / description is needed. This will also be part of the more detailed work on assessment sheets.</p>	<p>Provide commentary as part of final SA/SEA</p>
<p>DCC6 The table in Appendix 5 is hard to read.</p>	<p>To look at presentation of Appendix 5.</p>	<p>Look at presentation of Appendix 5.</p> <p>Check that our monitoring criteria are</p>

Regional monitoring requirements need to be included.	Regional monitoring requirements need not perhaps be singled out as such - as long as they are covered by the range of targets and indicators in our work. It may be possible to indicate which of ours are also regional.	inclusive of regional requirements. If they are not, change to encompass them. Also make their inclusion clear.
DCC7 No comment	N/A	N/A
DCC8 Re who should carry out the process - I would draw your attention to the contents of the ODPM Document "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks-Consultation Paper."-Sept. 2004	To check it out again. DCC point is not clear. We were asking for opinions and perhaps the evidence of experience rather than ref to known guidance without local comment. Can look at guidance but others have generally agreed the approach proposed	N/A
DCC9 No further comment but please keep DCC on board.	OK	
English Heritage		
Comment	Officer comment	Further action
EH1 Generally satisfied.	Noted	N/A
EH2 QN1-Agree using NP purposes as context	Noted	N/A
EH3		

QN2-Plans and programmes – suggest adding – European Landscape convention	See note 2 plus see CNP4	See CNP4
EH4 QN3-Objectives Happy with proposal	Noted	N/A
EH5 QN4-new plan objectives Please clarify “formed Landscapes”	Should say farmed landscapes.	Correct typing.
EH6 QN5-tables and matrices Appendix1 table (a) Natural environment example does not relate to suggested objectives in para 5.2. What will be the comparative table for the historic environment? Appendix 1 tables (b) and (c) Symbols might be better than colour if only b/w copies are available. Appraisal must have supporting commentary in order to inform development of mitigation and enhancement measures. Appendix 1 table (d) Final column assumed to read “further options by which outcomes of the SA/SEA issues can be addressed” Appendix 3 Compatibility matrices	Consider need to alter table To be developed. Both might be practical – colour and symbol This would be the outcome of the final column and would replace the abstract statement as particulars emerge in a “live” appraisal Error in consultation draft Noted thanks	To be decided To develop table Revise to allow for black and white copying. Column title to be corrected Check all headings versus content and change presentation style as per table b)

And Appendix 4 tables Acceptable in principle but interpretation is difficult because headings and titles do not seem to match the content. Colour coding problem as above.		
EH7 QN6-baseline data Cultural heritage and landscape should include registered parks and gardens. Is ref to no. of regionally important to “conservation areas”?	Agreed Clarify reference	Check table Clarify the reference
EH8 QN7-main sustainability issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumed that this relates to list in para 6.4. New issues from matrices need to be listed. Threat to historic landscapes such as lead rakes should be identified for NPMP. 	No. It refers to the items listed in the matrices, which answers the second bullet point here Noted.	Clarify the reference To Note for NPMP
EH9 QN8-who to carry out the appraisal? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve heritage team please in NPA officer role. Independent check is needed such as a panel – officers / others / consultants 	Noted and they are already involved. Noted	N/A To set up external panel input Officers to consider.

etc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools for use can include quality of life assessment. 	Check what this is	
Countryside Agency – LAR – Landscape Access and Recreation		
Comment	Officer comment	Further action
CA1 Supports SA/SAE being within context of purposes and duty.	Noted	N/A
CA2 Supports landscape character work that we are embarking on.	Noted	N/A
Suggests ref to 3 CA documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape Character Assessment – guidance for England and Scotland Planning Principles for Landscape, Access and Recreation Towards a New Vernacular. 	See note 2 plus see CNP4	See CNP4
CA3 Broad agreement with objectives.	Noted	N/A
Objective 11 too limited and should ref to sustainable construction more generally	Disagree – that is in objective 30. Obj 11 is linked directly to conservation of character	N/A
Objective 15 should ref more specifically to “recreational” activities.	Disagree – understanding and enjoyment can be educational etc not just recreational.	N/A
Objective 25 could be read as “intensified” farming and this	Disagree because this set relates to	

reading should be avoided. Farm diversification should only be where compatible with SD and landscape in particular.	social economic objectives – but the potential incompatibility expressed here will be expressed in the compatibility matrix – and decisions based accordingly. This approach is more “open” to identification of the difficulty as a matter of record.	
Objective 26 should clarify that additional jobs should be mostly in settlements.	Disagree – as in the above para re objective 25, this would be building policy into appraisal rather than basing policy on appraisal.	N/A
Objective 28 as written seems to encourage road provision-which is contrary to SD. LAR wants more public transport emphasis.	Disagree - as in para 25 and 26 comments these are appraisal objective rather than plan objectives. Road provision is not always contrary to SD.	N/A
CA4 Supports new objectives in appendix 4 taking on the issue of landscape protection.	Noted	N/A
BUT there should be ref in appendix 4 to access and recreation issues.	There is – see matrix 3	N/A
CA5 Tables and matrices and difficult to interpret without colour.	See EH6	Alter presentation as per EH6
CA6 Indicators are very comprehensive. Ref to village design statements and ROW/access indicators especially welcomed.	Noted	N/A
CA7 The main sustainability	Noted	N/A

issues have been identified.		
CA8 An independent body or consultant should carry out the SA/SAE assessments – for greater objectivity.	This needs to be built into the process but held in balance with the “ownership” of SA/SAE by specialist throughout the authority. Need to consider cost implication for small authority and need and approach that can be replicated.	Use external validation / challenge of any internal work on appraisals.
CA9 No other comments. Wants continued involvement.	Noted	N/A
CPRE		
Comment	Officer comment	Further action
CPRE 1 YES	Noted	N/A
CPRE 2 International Convention on biodiversity should be ref to as “UN Convention on Biological Diversity”. Uncertain about the statutory force of the Johannesburg Summit though this does not necessarily deny its relevance. Kyoto protocol is part of and not separate to the UN FCCC. European Add refs to EIA directives (original and revise) and to SEA directive. – but should this be via UK subsidiary regs?	see note 2 plus see CNP4 for this entire series of points See note 2	See CNP4 for this entire series of points

<p>National MPG 1 and 2 (and draft MPS1 and annexes). MPG14 (for ROMP) All the PPG/PPS/MPG/MPS should be done more coherently.</p> <p>Regional BAP is not one of these is it? EM aggregates WP survey to go in?</p> <p>Agree with CNP for additions.</p>	<p>See note 2</p> <p>See note 2</p> <p>See note 2</p>	
<p>CPRE3 Uncertain as to whether all the objectives are worded carefully enough for measurable targets to be developed. Use SMART objectives please.</p> <p>Under CE1 the landscapes are very imprecise and some are better understood as habitats (eg grassland).</p> <p>Under CE8/9 can't see difference between archaeological and cultural heritage since former is a sub-set.</p>	<p>See EN2. Inherent problem of smarter objectives requiring many more individual statements. Suggest SMART is best applied to targets and indicators as sub- sets of current objectives</p> <p>Comment not understood</p> <p>Comment not understood</p>	<p>Create sub-sets and tie these to indicators</p> <p>Check out the point made</p> <p>Check out the point made</p>
<p>CPRE4 Matrix approach is fine if objectives are better as above.</p> <p>SEE RNIB guidance on print size to ensure legibility please.</p> <p>QN 4 seems odd in that a more transparent process is surely needed to be a new</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Comment not fully understood.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Check this point</p> <p>Check out the point made</p>

way of synthesising overall plan objectives.		
CPRE5 See comment re legibility.	Noted	Check this point
CPRE 6 Appendix 5 cannot be read.	See CPRE 5	See CPRE 5
CPRE 7 Error in CNP letter as this repeats 6	Noted	N/A
CPRE8 SA/SEA can be in-house but with external advice and audit by consultants.	Noted and agreed	In house and external systems to be established and made clear.
CPRE 9 Part 2 is an unwieldy mix and some of it of very dubious relevance (eg full Kyoto text). A criteria-based approach to this part of the document might better inform the relevance of its content.	Decision needed about use of full texts or simply links Comment not fully understood	Decision needed about use of full texts or simply links Check out the point made
Internal Comments		
Anne Ashe		
Comment	Officer comment	Further Action
AAQN1 Yes supports NP purposes context Clarify how objectives came about Always provided that SA/SAE scope is not narrowed so that the process is prejudiced Purposes need relating to SA/SEA	Noted Noted	N/A Add more commentary on evolution/development of objectives Consider in context of other responses
AAQN2 Ref to Gleneagles inter-govt agreement	See note 2 plus see CNP4	See CNP4

<p>on climate change</p> <p>Include more at regional level especially in other regions:</p> <p>Transport strategies LTPs PTEs Other RSSs Northern Way SPs and LSPs for the mets Community strategies Key Documents</p>		
<p>AAQN3</p> <p>Objectives needed on Climate change because of relationship to biodiversity and cars and global commitments</p>	<p>Need to see how existing objectives can be grouped by sustainability topics to show how tackling issues such as this via a number of routes.</p>	
<p>AAQN4</p> <p>Appendix 3 has wrong title or matrix</p> <p>Plan objectives need to incorporate new agendas</p>	<p>Check consistency</p> <p>Disagree in principle since objectives reflect existing plan with appraisals covering new agendas.</p>	
<p>AAQN5</p> <p>done</p>	<p>Agreed</p>	
<p>AAQN6</p> <p>Can't read appendix5</p> <p>How do the topics relate to our objectives</p> <p>Baseline is very important</p>	<p>check clarity</p> <p>See AAQN3</p>	
<p>AAQN7</p> <p>Where are sustainability issues listed</p>	<p>Check clarity</p>	
<p>AAQN8</p> <p>Regional Assembly Academics Leicester Nottingham</p>	<p>Seek to involve these types of organisation</p>	

External audit is good	Noted	
AAQN9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix 1 – SEA objectives needs to be compatible with our list Table b only goes to 22 Table c-top line just says SEA – also need to check the numbering 	check consistency Should relate to number of objectives.	
Sheffield City Council		
	Officer comment	Further action
SCC1 Support SA/SEA placed within the existing framework of the NP purposes and duties. Purposes and duties already sit well within the social and environmental aspects of sustainable development. Might be useful to take a broader perspective and include more consideration of sustainable communities in a social and economic sense.	A broad sustainable communities objective could be problematic to define and therefore make appraisals against such an objective.	Compare to existing set of objectives to judge whether sustainable communities are covered by separate detailed objectives or if scope to use sub objectives under a broader sustainable communities heading.
SCC2 The list of policies, plans and programmes relevant to the SEA appears comprehensive. For consistency this list would include reference to the Sheffield Unitary Development Plan as the plans of other neighbouring authorities are included. Also suggest including the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.	Noted and include refs to documents suggested	Amend accordingly

<p>SCC3 The relationships and conflicts between sustainability appraisal objectives and plan objectives have been well drawn out. The discussion of issues arising from these links and potential conflicts is useful.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>No further action</p>
<p>SCC4 Most sustainability issues affecting the area appear to have been identified within the 7 themes for objectives. Suggestion to have transport / accessibility/ linkages as a theme as it is a big issue, which has significant links to spatial planning as well as environmental issues, and could be usefully drawn together in a separate theme.</p>	<p>Consider scope for drawing out a separate theme as suggested</p>	<p>As per column 2</p>
<p>SCC5 Suggest drawing out some of the social and economic factors within the objectives. Influence over some factors may be limited, but there are opportunities within planning to influence the developments which may contribute positively or negatively to these particular factors, e.g. improving health by reduction of air pollution from congestion, provision of access to health facilities, ensuring sufficient provision of facilities for culture leisure and recreation, encouraging 'designing out crime' within new developments to curb low level anti social</p>	<p>Consider these points for possible inclusion in sub objectives, baseline and indicators</p>	<p>As per column 2</p>

behaviour, providing well overlooked footpaths and spaces in residential areas.		
<p>SCC6</p> <p>Planners involved in the drafting of policy options are best placed to make the initial sustainability appraisals of the National Park plans. They understand the relationship between policies and proposals and the thinking behind them.</p>	Noted	Current cross functional approach considered appropriate.
<p>SCC7</p> <p>It is important that the appraisals are subject to independent scrutiny/validation. In Sheffield, we have formed a small 'Sustainability Appraisal Panel' made up of representatives from the Local Strategic Partnership and Council officers from outside the planning service. Their role is to review the initial appraisals undertaken by the planning officers and we have found this process useful. We are also using consultants to provide independent validation of the results.</p>	Noted	Consider scope for validation process or use of consultants to add independent scrutiny

Notes

1) Looking via internet at documents using protect (P) rather than conserve (C), the evidence is varied and inconsistent. Although a number of legislative areas such as SPA refer to P the vast majority of references in PPSs remain to C. NPK purposes are to C and enhance but a number of individual legislative areas will (as stated) refer to P.

English Nature in particular wishes to see use of P instead of C – presumably believing it to be a stronger word. Interestingly, common use (the Pocket Oxford Dictionary 7th edition) is not that far apart (see below) and arguably reference to P detracts from the intended image/language emphasis that we wish to place on statutory NPK purposes. We could perhaps refer without loss on either side to C/P, if that is what everyone wants.

P = defend or keep safe (from or against danger or injury etc); notice that this does not preclude change where it is not injurious.

C = keep from harm, decay, or loss. esp. for future use. There is an interesting second meaning for fruit jam addicts.

Appendix 6

Consultation responses from the second draft SA Scoping Report

Name	Response	Revisions or alternations to the Draft Scoping Report
English Heritage	<p>Table 4.1 Baseline Information - Page 20 Landscape Character</p> <p>Does the Landscape Character Assessment referred to in the first Column include the Peak district Historic Landscape Characterisation? We do note that there is reference to the loss of historic field boundaries and damage to lead rakes on page 22 under Historic Environment and Archaeology, but it might be more appropriate to include these issues under the Landscape Character heading</p>	<p>In discussions with PDNPA it has been agreed that reference to the loss of historic field boundaries and lead mines should remain under historic environment.</p>
	<p>Page 22 Historic Environment and Archaeology</p> <p>It is unnecessary to separate out archaeology, as it is an integral part of the historic environment</p> <p>Although there is a reference to parks and garden in page 45 Table 5.1 Criteria there is no reference to the number of registered historic parks and gardens, such as Chatsworth House and Haddon Hall, in the baseline.</p> <p>If as suggested above the two key issues are</p>	<p>Reference to archaeology has been removed and specific reference to a number of registered parks and gardens.</p> <p>Additional text has been added to cover settlements and the historic environment.</p>

	<p>moved to Landscape character are there any other significant issues affecting the area's historic environment, including built heritage, that should be highlighted here e.g. the number of buildings "at risk." The views of the PDNPA heritage team should be sought</p>	
	<p>Page 36 Minerals and Quarrying</p> <p>The supply of local building and roofing stone for the repair of historic buildings and structures and for new buildings is an issue in the National Park and is being considered in the context of the Minerals Development Framework. Reference should be made to the Key issues column to this matter</p>	<p>Acknowledged and additional text has been added to Table 4.1 to reflect this issue.</p>
	<p>Table 5.1 Revised SA Objectives Page 44 Headline Objective 1:</p> <p>We suggest that as sub objective 1b refers to townscape, the word townscape should be removed from the third criterion for 1a and an additional criterion added to 1b "Will it promote / maintain an attractive and distinctive townscape?"</p>	<p>All the comments have been taken on board and the text revised accordingly</p>
	<p>Page 45 Headline Objective 3</p> <p>As indicated above it is unnecessary to separate out archaeology as it is an integral part of the historic environment. It is suggested that the headline objective could be</p>	<p>All the comments have been taken on board and the text revised accordingly</p>

	<p>amended as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To preserve, protect and enhance the National Park’s historic environment and cultural heritage • In light of the above it is suggested that the first criterion is reworded as follows: • “Will it preserve and protect scheduled and unscheduled archaeological sites and other designated and undesignated historic assets” • Fifth criterion: SAs there are no registered battlefields in Derbyshire, there is no need to refer to them in this criterion 	
	<p>Table 6.1 Recommendations: Appraisal of Plan Objectives against SA Objectives – Page 52 1.5 Mineral Extraction</p> <p>As indicated above although mineral extraction can have adverse effects on the historic environment, the opening of small quarries for the supply of building and roofing stone, can contribute to the conservation of local character</p>	<p>Further text has been added to the Table to recognise the importance of local quarries in reflecting local character.</p>
	<p>Appendix 2 Indicators – Page 46</p> <p>The indicators for Headline Objective 3 seem to be comprehensive, it is assumed that most</p>	<p>Check with BT</p>

	<p>of these are already being collected by the PDNPA. There is no specific reference to registered historic parks and gardens, unless they are included in the first indicator as “designed landscapes”. This needs to be clarified. The 7th bullet refers to “developments affecting features within Historic Environment Records” however, it does not state if the effects being monitored are positive or negative</p> <p>A new “at risk2 register, “Heritage at Risk” replacing the Buildings at Risk register and extending coverage of assets being monitored is to be launched on 8th July and will assist in future monitoring</p>	
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