

**PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT
2008/09**

Policy Service

Peak District National Park Authority Annual Monitoring Report

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

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Contents

	Page
Glossary of terms	v
Summary of Key Findings and Action to be taken	vii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 The Annual Monitoring Report	1
1.2 Planning Context of the Peak District National Park	1
2 Spatial portrait, vision and objectives for the Peak District National Park	3
2.1 Spatial Portrait	3
2.2 Spatial Vision	6
2.3 Spatial Aims and Objectives	7
2.4 Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment Objectives	7
3 The Local Development Scheme (LDS)	8
3.1 Context of the Local Development Framework (LDF)	8
3.2 Local Development Scheme Time Frame	9
4 Policy Monitoring	12
4.1 Conservation / Environment	12
4.2 Housing	13
4.3 Shops and Community Services	18
4.4 Economy	19
4.5 Recreation and Tourism	21
4.6 Utilities	21
4.7 Minerals	22
4.8 Waste Disposal	23
4.9 Transport	23
4.10 Bakewell	24
5 Applications that have raised significant policy issues	25
5.1 Applications granted contrary to policy	25
5.2 Other applications that have raised significant policy issues	25
5.3 Unused Policies	28
6 Conclusions	29
Appendix 1: National Park boundary and its Constituent Authorities	30
Appendix 2: Nature Conservation Designations covering the Peak District	31
Appendix 3: Contextual Indicators	32
Appendix 4: Spatial Planning Areas	34
Appendix 5: Previous Structure Plan Objectives	35
Appendix 6: Summary of previous Structure Plan Policies	36
Appendix 7: Summary of Local Plan Policies	37
Appendix 8: SA / SEA Objectives	39

List of Figures

	Page
Figure 1: Relationship of the National Park Management Plans to wider strategies	3
Figure 2: Relationship of the LDF to legislation and other plans	8
Figure 3: Revised timetable agreed in February 2007 and progress to date	9
Figure 4: Net dwelling completions & forecast against estimated need and regional provision	16
Figure 5: Cumulative net dwelling completions in relation to Structure Plan forecasts	17

List of Tables

	Page
Table 1: Core Indicators for Conservation / Environment	12
Table 2: Local Indicators for Conservation / Environment	12
Table 3: Core Indicators for Housing	15
Table 4: Net dwelling completions & forecast against estimated need and regional provision	16
Table 5: Cumulative net dwelling completions compared to Structure Plan forecast	17
Table 6: Local Indicators for Housing	18
Table 7: Core Indicators for Shops and Community Services	19
Table 8: Local Indicators for Shops and Community Services	19
Table 9: Core Indicators for the Economy	20
Table 10: Local Indicators for the Economy	20
Table 11: Local indicators for Recreation and Tourism	21
Table 12: Core Indicators for Utilities	21
Table 13: Local Indicators for Utilities	22
Table 14: Core Indicators for Minerals	22
Table 15: Local Indicators for Minerals	23
Table 16: Core Indicators for Waste Disposal	23
Table 17: Local Indicators for Waste Disposal	23
Table 18: Local Indicators for Transport	24
Table 19: Local Indicators for Bakewell	25
Table 20: Applications granted contrary to policy	25
Table 21: Applications that have raised significant policy issues	25
Table 22: Unused policies during 2007/08	28

Glossary of terms

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

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

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

Development Control (DC): Department within the Planning Authority which processes planning applications. This department is called 'Planning Services' in the PDNPA.

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

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): Spatial planning documents which, with the Regional Spatial Strategy, form the development plan for a local authority area. They can include a Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, and Site-Specific allocations; they will all be shown geographically on an adopted proposals map. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Scheme.

Dwelling: An accommodation unit where all rooms are behind a door that is inaccessible to others and has no restrictions on occupancy (other than for local needs).

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

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

Household Space: Accommodation available for an individual household.

Holiday Homes: The PDNPA's definition of a holiday home is a development with permission for a maximum occupation of 28 days per year by any one person. The definition of a holiday home in the 2001 Census was any dwelling rented out for holidays.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP): A plan for wildlife conservation priorities in the area.

Local Area Agreements (LAA s): mandatory agreements between Government and the responsible authorities which reflect local and national priority targets and allocation of funds.

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

Local Development Framework (LDF): The portfolio of Local Development Documents. It consists of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports.

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

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

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

Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs): partnerships which cooperate to plan, implement and monitor Local Area Agreements

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

National Park Management Plan (NPMP): The Plan seeks to guide the management of the National Park in a way which will help to achieve its statutory purposes and duty.

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

Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA): The Authority responsible for planning in and management of the Peak District National Park.

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

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

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): Sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land, and forms part of the Development Plan for LPAs. The whole of the National Park is included in the RSS for the East Midlands (RSS8).

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

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

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

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

Structure Plan (SP): The present set of over arching policies for development within the Park.

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

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

Sustainable Community Strategy: Document required as part of the LDF to show how the social, environmental and economic well being of the area will be improved. GOEM has agreed that the NPMP is the equivalent for the purpose of developing the Core Strategy.

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

Summary of key findings and action to be taken

- The Preferred Options document was released for consultation towards the end of 2009 along with an accompanying Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- A revised Local Development Scheme was submitted to GOEM in 2009, which builds on the advice from the Planning Advisory Service and recent practice observed from other Authorities in preparing Local Development Frameworks for rural areas.
- The number of dwelling completions was particularly high during 2008/09, as was the number of completions of holiday homes. However, there were very few completions of renewable energy or heat generating installations indicating some affect on people's disposable income.
- There was reduction in the accessibility of petrol stations for resident but increases for GPs and dentist surgeries.
- Office floorspace continues to decrease.
- Unemployment levels increased but remained low compared with the surrounding area and England as a whole indicating some effect of the recession on the area.
- The Annual Monitoring Report as yet does not monitor enforcement issues. Systems need to be established for this purpose.
- This version of the Annual Monitoring Report has not identified any policy issues that are not already being addressed as part of the development of the Local Development Framework.
- Monitoring of enforcement is still required.

1 Introduction

1.1 The Annual Monitoring Report

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

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

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

1.1.2 'Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks' and the 'Annual Monitoring Report: A Good Practice Guide' identify a strong relationship between the local Development Documents (LDD) Sustainability Appraisal (SA)/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the AMR. The AMR is to form the basis for monitoring the significant effect indicators identified in the SA/SEA. The Authority updated its SA/SEA scoping report in 2008 including a smarter set of SA/SEA objectives. Since then the Authority has used these objectives to test the sustainability of refined options and most recently in selecting preferred approaches.

1.1.3 This AMR relates to 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009. It focuses on the saved policies in the current Development Plan, which, during that period, still comprised the Structure Plan (adopted 1994) and the Local Plan (adopted 2001), and monitors progress in transferring to Local Development Documents (LDDs). In March 2009 the Structure Plan was replaced in full following the issuing of the East Midlands Regional Plan by GOEM. The AMR provides information on policies and indicates where monitoring systems are still required. It will focus on the policies set out in the LDDs when they are adopted.

1.1.6 The boundary of the Peak District National Park (PDNP) does not follow any other boundaries. Data to fit the Park boundary has been used where available. In other cases a 'best fit' geography has been used based on the smallest geographical areas for which data is available. The National Park Authority (NPA) continues to press for data available to Local Authorities from government related sources to be made available to NPAs on the same basis, to avoid the additional costs currently incurred.

1.2 Planning Context of the Peak District National Park

1.2.1 The planning context for the PDNP is complex. It was designated in 1951 and the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) is the management and unitary planning authority for the National Park. Other local authority functions lie with constituent authorities (Appendix 1).

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

1.2.3 Partnership working is long-standing and responding to the new statutory planning and monitoring requirements, e.g. through joint working with Derbyshire Dales District Council and High Peak Borough Council on evidence gathering and delivery issues.

- 1.2.4 The purposes of NPAs were set out in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and updated in the Environment Act 1995:
- *"conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area....; and"*
 - *"promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of those areas by the public".*
- In pursuing these purposes the NPA has a duty to:
"seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park".
- 1.2.5 The special qualities of the Peak District National Park are identified as:
- outstanding natural beauty and character of the landscape
 - significant geological features
 - sense of wildness and remoteness
 - clean earth, air and water
 - importance of wildlife and the area's unique biodiversity
 - thousands of years of human influence which can be traced through the landscape
 - distinctive character of villages and settlements
 - wealth of historic buildings, gardens and parks
 - opportunities for quiet enjoyment
 - opportunities for outdoor recreation and adventure
 - easy accessibility for visitors from surrounding urban areas
 - vibrancy and sense of community
 - customs, legends, traditions and arts
 - environmentally friendly methods of farming and working the land
 - craft and cottage industries
 - special value attached to the National Park by surrounding urban communities.
- 1.2.6 The Environment Act (1995) also emphasises that all relevant authorities:
"exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in a National Park" should "have regard to" the National Park purposes and "if it appears that there is a conflict between those purposes, shall attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area comprised in the National Park" (section 62).
- 1.2.7 Section 66 of the Environment Act (1995) requires the NPA to prepare a Management Plan (NPMP) for the Park. The current Plan was published in February 2007. It is co-ordinated and integrated with other plans, strategies and actions in the National Park within the statutory purposes and duty upon the NPA and its partners. It indicates how the purposes and duty will be delivered through sustainable development and as such provides a strategic framework component of the Local Development Framework (LDF).
- 1.2.7 The revised PPS12 (2008) restated the concept of "soundness" in plan making. To be "sound" a Core Strategy must be *'justified'* (founded on a robust, credible evidence base), *'effective'* (deliverable, flexible and monitorable) and *'consistent with national policy'*.
- 1.2.8 Evidence and spatial policies are important to ensure that development documents are locally responsive and distinctive. Documents within the LDF should reflect the Sustainable Community Strategies (produced by Constituent Authorities) where they relate to the use and development of land compatible with National Park Purposes and the East Midlands Regional Plan. The NPMP is the equivalent of the Sustainable Community Strategy for the National Park. The development of the LDF is also taking into account the Local Area Agreements (LAAs) and Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) covering the National Park.

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

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



Source: Countryside Agency 2005

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

1.2.12 During the review the Authority, in consultation with stakeholders, is exploring the extent to which the vision and objectives for the NPMP and the LDF can be aligned. (See www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/index/looking-after/plansandpolicies.htm).

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

2.1 Spatial portrait

2.1.1 Located at the southern tip of the Pennines, the National Park extends over 1438 sq km of gritstone moorland and edges, limestone upland and dales, and attractive villages. It is nationally and internationally important with much of the National Park being covered by other designations, providing extra protection for geological, ecological, biological and historical features and sites. Environmental, Cultural, Social and Economic information on the National Park as a whole is provided in Appendices 2 and 3 and further information was provided in the LDF AMR 2007/08. However, with the drive for more spatially related planning, the Peak District National Park Authority has categorised the National Park into 3 areas based on the results of the Landscape Character Assessment (see appendix 4).

Dark Peak and Moorland Fringes

2.1.2 The Dark Peak and Moorland Fringes area consists of relatively wild, expansive and unenclosed upland landscape dotted with important cultural heritage and historic settlements. Unimproved pastures and wet pastures are found on the lower lying areas and wooded areas can be found in the reservoir valleys.

- 2.1.3 The area is important for water storage facilities and protecting landscapes and communities downstream and may be a key resource for sequestering carbon. However, poor management practices in the past combined with atmospheric pollution from roads and surrounding conurbations have degraded peat bogs and caused the loss of heath species. Recent and ongoing moorland restoration projects and changing management approaches are starting to restore the moorland.
- 2.1.4 The coniferous plantations in the reservoir valleys isolate patches of ecologically valuable broadleaved and ancient woodlands while soil erosion, wildfires and inappropriate management threatens moorland biological and cultural heritage features. Maintaining the views of the landscape from existing settlements is important to both settlement and landscape. The area is particularly sensitive to increased demand for renewable energy infrastructure (including substations and overhead wires), telecommunication masts, agricultural buildings, post and rail fencing and stable blocks. Relict quarries are considered to be important landscape features. Although there are no active mineral workings in the area, removal of ganister creates localised problems.
- 2.1.5 The area has good road and rail access to surrounding conurbations, particularly Manchester and Sheffield. This allows access to work and key services for residents and access to the open moorland for millions of people. It gives visitors the opportunity for active recreation over large swathes of open access land, to enjoy peace and tranquillity, to improve their health, and to increase their understanding of the National Park. However, this comes with its problems. The high volumes of Carbon Dioxide from traffic threaten the ability of the area to mitigate the conditions that exacerbate climate change. The cars and lorries damage walls and verges and road signage associated with road safety is often a negative visual impact on the landscape. Pressure from day visitors from the nearby urban areas can cause damage to footpaths, bridleways, crops, field boundaries etc and spoil residents' living and working environment. In some popular areas large visitor numbers create parking problems and may create pressure for new development and improved facilities.
- 2.1.6 There is a need for affordable homes, services and access to services for residents. However, few of the small settlements in the area are able to accommodate them.

White Peak and Derwent Valley

- 2.1.7 The White Peak and Derwent Valley is more settled and less remote than elsewhere in the National Park containing a large number of settlements that vary greatly in size from a cluster of houses to the main town of Bakewell.
- 2.1.8 The landscape suffers from fragmentation and loss of area and or quality of habitats including changes in quality of grassland, scrub encroachment on to moorland, and degradation of valuable woodland. However, people still value the peace, quiet, and solitude and the variety and beauty of the farmed landscape.
- 2.1.9 The area contains important cultural heritage features such as intact field patterns, field barns, industrial heritage and small villages. However, some of these are in poor condition or are under threat from reworking mineral resources, changes in agricultural practices, and abandonment.
- 2.1.10 Climate change is predicted to cause drier summers, making the limestone waterways more seasonal and therefore increase demand for floodwater storage in the riverside meadows. It will also increase the risk of fire in the moorland fringes. Changes to agricultural practices as a result of climate change may include a move towards more crop production or increased demand for winter housing for livestock. However, there is potential for small scale projects to reduce carbon production such as hydro schemes and for domestic renewable energy installations. These need to be carefully planned and designed, though, so as not to detract from the valued landscape.

- 2.1.11 Quarrying is valued in the area for its contribution to the cultural heritage and landscape, having created distinct lead mining settlements, contrasting landscape features, and havens for wildlife. This area contains most of the quarries in the National Park and although the number of quarries is declining the area quarried is increasing. Current quarrying practice provides valuable local jobs and a supply of good quality building materials that help to conserve the character of the buildings and settlements. However, working faces have a negative visual impact on the landscape and the associated heavy vehicles are a persistent problem for some communities and environmental bodies.
- 2.1.12 There are significant arterial roads in the area providing good access to and from nearby urban areas. This means that many residents have good access to jobs and services and visitors from outside the area can easily access the National Park for recreation. However traffic causes damage to smaller rural roads, which are not designed for this use, as well as walls, hedges and verges. In addition, the increase in the number of road signs for safety detracts from the aesthetics of the landscape. Although much of the area does have a good road network there are some more isolated villages that have poor access to services and facilities. It is important in this area that good public transport is maintained so that residents can get to necessary jobs and services inside and outside the area.
- 2.1.13 There is a demand for affordable housing in the area but limited capacity within the settlements for new buildings to be erected. Furthermore, cumulative changes of use of buildings and extensions have a detrimental effect on the landscapes and settlements.
- 2.1.14 The basis of the economy in the White Peak is pastoral farming and small businesses. However, some business sites in the area are under-used and pressure exists to release them for housing. Pressures to permit business diversification away from traditional farming activities are impacting on the landscape and biodiversity.
- 2.1.15 The extensive length of rights of way and concessionary routes makes the area ideal for gentler activities such as walking, horse riding and cycling. In addition the historic villages, limestone valleys and also historic parks and gardens, like Chatsworth House, are big visitor attractions. However visitor pressures can degrade the quality of life for residents as well as damaging the landscape and cultural heritage.

South West Peak

- 2.1.16 The South West Peak is valued for its rugged landscape, tranquillity and the connection it provides to the past. Many moorland landscapes are in good condition although there has been some historical degradation in the north. Much of the ancient woodland that covers slopes and valleys is threatened by grazing pressures, poor management, coniferous plantations and rhododendron invasion. Large areas of moorland have been planted with woodland that is out of character for the feature and past drainage and agricultural improvement has reduced the extent of blanket bog and heath. Careful management of the upland landscape may allow it to be a key resource for sequestering carbon and maintaining the integrity and health of the related ecosystems. However, this landscape, particularly the peaty soils are likely to be at increased risk of fire, peat desiccation, erosion, changing moorland practices and recreational pressures due to climate change.
- 2.1.17 The cultural heritage that exists in the area is at risk from abandonment and material robbing, particularly redundant field barns.
- 2.1.18 Riverside meadows provide flood storage for lower lying land which may experience a decline in water quality and increased flood risk.
- 2.1.19 Opportunities for small renewable energy schemes exist but need to be carefully planned and designed so as not to detract from the landscape. Recent advancements in communications have resulted in visual intrusion from increasing numbers of related infrastructure, particularly telecommunications masts.

- 2.1.20 There is one active quarry in the area which provides local building stone to help conserve the local character of buildings and pressure exists to re-open some older quarries to increase the supply for local building stone.
- 2.1.21 There is good road access to and from surrounding towns but there is a need to improve the transport networks to improve access to services. Lack of parking can cause property and roads to be blocked, causing tension between residents and visitors. In places the levels of traffic are damaging roads, walls, hedges and verges leading to a loss of historical features. Increased signage for road safety detracts from the landscape.
- 2.1.22 The area is valued by residents and visitors for the excellent recreation opportunities including walking, cycling and climbing. The dispersed settlement pattern is unique to the area and the relative isolation of the small settlements has fostered a strong ethos of self help within communities. However, the small size and remoteness of the settlements means that addressing the backlog of affordable housing requires careful planning that is sensitive to the character of the area. There is pressure for second and holiday homes, particularly in the Hamps Valley. The fragmented land ownership has created low viability farms with limited tourism diversification, thus landowners have diversified into other areas such as haulage. Commercial property is dominated by industrial opportunities with limited interest in office space and subsequent under-occupied business parks. The challenge is to realise the potential for tourism and visitor related business.

Emerging Settlement Strategy

- 2.1.23 A key role for the Core Strategy is to define a Settlement Strategy. The criteria used to define the 63 settlements identified under saved Local Plan policy LC2 have been reviewed as part of this work. While much of the rationale for the settlement strategy remains relevant, the main issue is the increasing pressure to identify development sites, particularly for locally needed affordable housing while pursuing National Park purposes.
- 2.1.24 The preferred approach proposes a cautious attitude to new development whilst also seeking greater community involvement in the future of the National Park. The new approach identifies three groups of location. List A identifies places most able to accommodate new development (e.g. affordable housing). In List B a lack of evidence of land to meet local needs has led to a low threshold established for new development. Beyond these groups development is limited to that which is most essential to a countryside location. This approach will be considered further in the light of responses from local communities. A community's desire for more development could trigger a detailed assessment of capacity to be undertaken via joint working, e.g. between the National Park Authority, the Parish and housing providers.

2.2 Spatial Vision

- 2.2.1 During the spring of 2007 consultation took place into issues and options for the Core Strategy. This considered a range of policy topics but was headed by a paper considering the most appropriate approach to framing the Spatial Vision and Objectives for the Core Strategy. The result was broad support to use the same vision for the NPMP and Core Strategy documents. As a result the vision in the spatial plan will be based on the NPMP.
- 2.2.2 The Vision for the National Park was developed as part of the early consultation on the NPMP and LDF. The agreed vision reads as follows:
"The Peak District National Park is a special place whose future depends on all of us working together for its environment, people and the economy. Our vision is for:
- *A conserved and enhanced Peak District where the natural beauty and quality of the landscape, its biodiversity, tranquillity, cultural heritage and the settlements within it continue to be valued for their diversity and richness*
 - *A welcoming Peak District where people from all parts of our diverse society have the opportunity to visit, appreciate, understand and enjoy the National Park's special qualities.*

- *A living, modern, innovative Peak District that contributes positively to vibrant communities for both residents and people in neighbouring urban areas, and demonstrates a high quality of life whilst conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Park.*
- *A viable and thriving Peak District economy that capitalises on its special qualities and promotes a strong sense of identity.”*

2.2.3 During consultation several detailed suggestions were made to amend the spatial objectives. The overriding advice from the Planning Advisory Service and GOEM has been the need to develop a more spatial, “place-based” approach to developing objectives and ultimately, policies. Consideration of this and comments by stakeholders has led to the development of more area based spatial aims and objectives for the most recent consultation on our Preferred Approaches for the Core Strategy.

2.3 Spatial Aims and Objectives

2.3.1 The spatial aims for the Peak District National Park are that by 2026:

- The valued characteristics and natural beauty of the National Park will be conserved and enhanced in accordance with landscape strategy guidelines, conservation area management plans, Biodiversity Action Plan and Cultural Heritage Strategy
- A network of high quality, sustainable sites and facilities will have encouraged and promoted increased enjoyment and understanding of the National Park by everybody including its residents and surrounding urban communities
- The National Park will have responded and adapted to climate change in ways that have led to reduced energy consumption, reduced carbon dioxide emissions, increased proportion of overall energy use provided by renewable energy infrastructure, and conserved resources of soil, air and water
- The National Park’s communities will be more sustainable and resilient with a reduced level of affordable housing need and improved access
- The rural economy will be stronger and more sustainable, with more businesses contributing positively to conservation and enhancement of the valued characteristics of the National Park whilst providing high quality jobs for local people
- The adverse impact of mineral operations will have been mitigated
- Transport sustainability for residents and visitors will be improved in ways that have safeguarded the valued characteristics of the National Park.

2.3.2 Each of the three areas also has individual spatial objectives relevant to their unique characteristics

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

2.4.1 The list of SA/SEA objectives (Appendix 8) has been amended following an updated scoping stage on the Core Strategy. Guidance on SA and SEA issued by the Government and the European Union (EU) respectively ensure that a range of key sustainability topics would be addressed under the broad range of environmental, social and economic themes. The list has been restructured to place the objectives within the context of the National Park purposes. They were also refined to ensure that priorities arising from regional strategies and sustainable community strategies are reflected. On-going debate focussed on the need for objectives to be SMART to aid the appraisal process and to clearly reflect the spatial vision established in the NPMP.

2.4.2 The present set of AMR indicators have been derived from the Structure Plan and Local Plan policies. They therefore relate to the objectives stated in the Structure Plan via the policies (see Appendices 3, 4 and 5) and not the SA/SEA objectives. When the LDF core document is completed the AMR indicators will be reviewed and related to the SA/SEA objectives as well as the Core Strategy objectives.

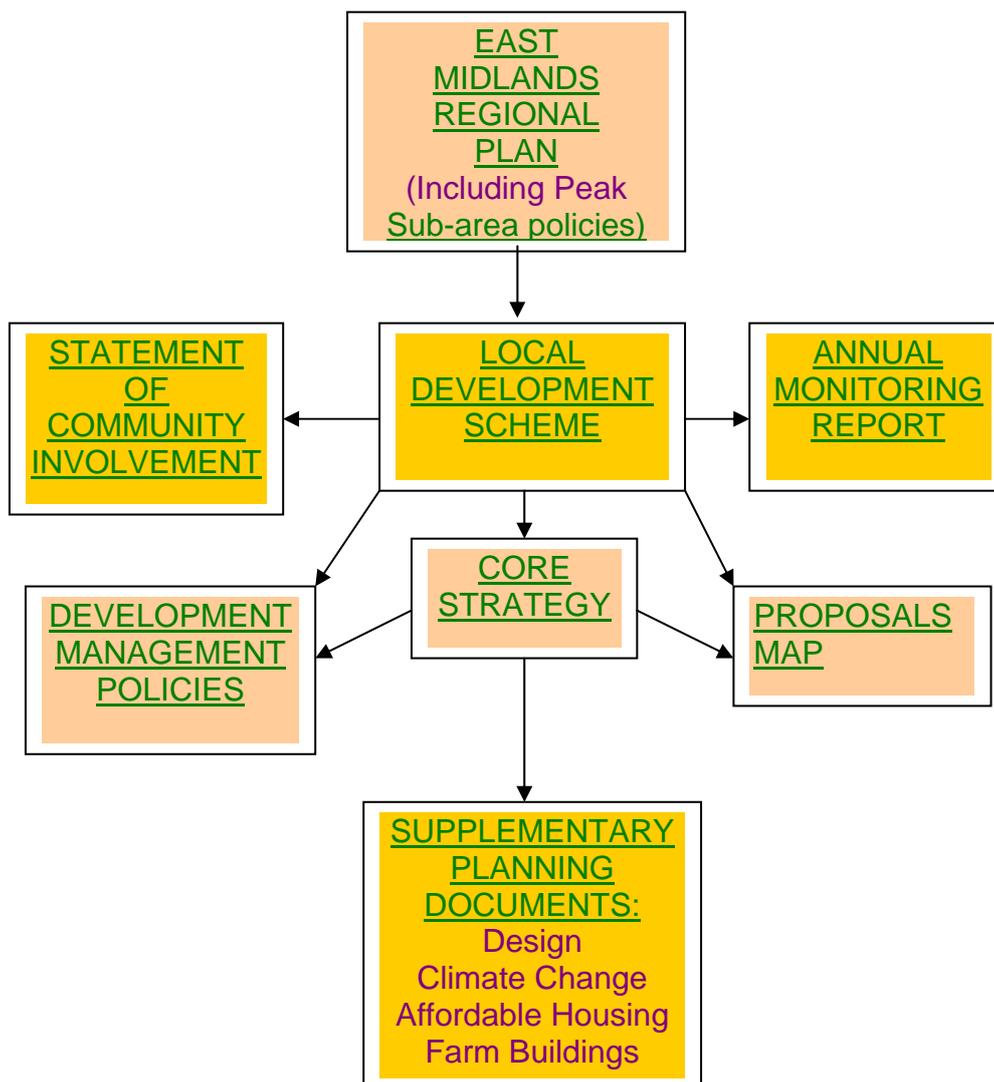
3 Local Development Scheme (LDS)

3.1 Local Development Framework (LDF)

3.1.1 The timetable for the production of the various documents that comprise the LDF is set out in the LDS. It also establishes profiles describing the role of each document. A revised LDS was approved by the Authority in October 2009 to reflect the significant changes to the project plan that took place since the previous version.

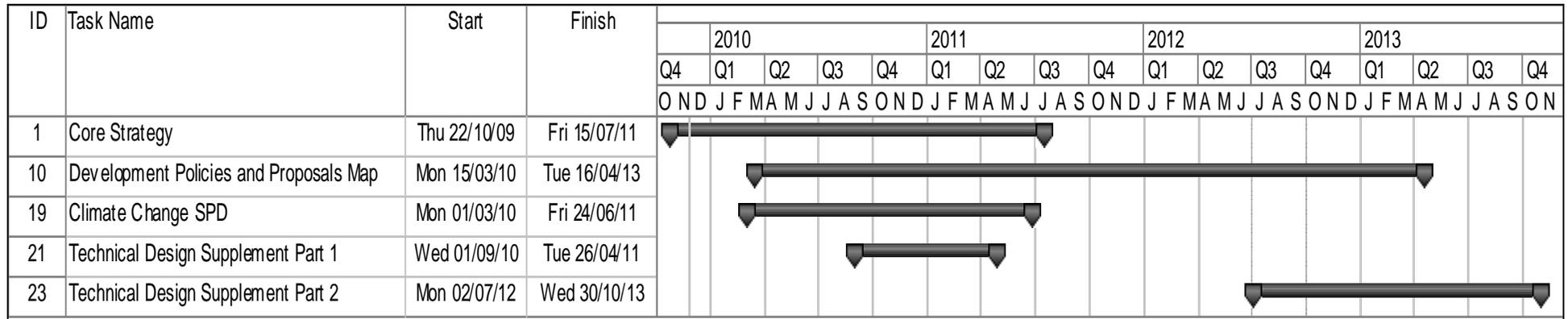
3.1.2 Figure 2 details the LDF, its relationship to other plans and the monitoring framework.

Figure 2 : Relationship of the LDF to legislation and other plans



3.2 Local Development Scheme Time Frame

Figure 3 : Local Development Scheme time frame



3.2.1 Progress on the Local Development Scheme is as follows:

- SCI – Adopted December 2006
- Core Strategy – Throughout 2008/9 considerable work took place to develop and refine the issues and options for the Core Strategy using the growing evidence base and improved description and analysis of spatial matters. The output of this was a new phase of consultation on refined options at the end of the period. Work continued to complete the evidence gathering phase with our district council partners, and joint discussions also commenced on the delivery issues for respective Core Strategy documents across the Peak Sub-area. Building on the advice from the Planning Advisory Service (PAS), during the last period we invited further discussion with a PAS critical friend who advised further consultation with the community to build up our understanding of spatial issues across different areas of the National Park. Alongside this we also chose to update our SA/SEA scoping report so that we could recommence the appraisal of new options with a robust SA/SEA framework. All of this led the core team to present the draft refined options to a stakeholder workshop in September 2008. In addition a range of community level workshops also took place in response to the PAS advice. This sought to discuss local issues and explore the relationship between the newly prepared Landscape Character Assessment and the LDF Core Strategy. The results helped to shape the Refined Options consultation document released between January and April 2009. Since that time the team has been further bolstered by specialist project planning support and work has continued to select and draft a set of preferred options for the next stage of consultation during autumn 2009.
- Development Management policies – The first LDS showed the Core Strategy and DC Policy documents being prepared together to meet the Government's hopes for replacing existing adopted plans in 3 years. However, subsequent LDS revisions have shown the need to focus resources on production of the Core Strategy first, with other documents following. Recent experiences in other Authorities demonstrate the scope to incorporate some generic Development Control (now referred to as Development Management) policies within the Core Strategy. This principle offers an appropriate mechanism for developing spatial policy in an area with low levels of development and a lack of area specific proposals. This has now been shown in the recent LDS review to create a Core Strategy with sufficient detail to set the strategic principles for development management. This will be followed by a more detailed Development Management document. The revised LDS sets out a new timeframe for completing the Development Management policies and therefore completing the main policy coverage of the Peak District National Park LDF. Figure 3 above shows this in more detail with the expected start date planned to overlap the submission stage of the Core Strategy and ending in the spring of 2013.
- Site Specific Policies – Following the detailed consideration of the evidence base it is clear that there is no need for site specific policies and as such the Authority will no longer be preparing this document.
- Proposals Map – Now tracks production of the Development Management document.
- Peak District Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) – Adopted in February 2007 following a stakeholder workshop and 6 weeks formal consultation in 2006. This document has received a commendation from the East Midlands branch of the Royal Town Planning Institute for 'Rural Areas and the Natural Environment'.
- The previous LDS set out 2 further SPDs aimed to support the main Peak District Design Guide described above. The need to focus resources on the Core Strategy during this period has meant that our work on the first of these documents has been delayed. The revised LDS does now show a commitment to complete the first technical design SPD during 2010, with the second document now being postponed until 2012/13.
- In addition to these documents the Authority has prioritised the production of a Climate Change SPD to update the previous Supplementary Planning Guidance on renewable energy. Work is planned to commence in autumn 2010.
- The replacement of other existing SPGs covering affordable housing and farm buildings will now follow this programme of work beyond the next 3 year period.

- 3.2.2 Delays to the revised LDF regulations continued to delay the revision of the LDS during 2008/9. This has now been resolved and the Authority is now working to a new LDS which formalises the milestones approved by Authority in 2008, see <http://resources.peakdistrict.gov.uk/ctte/authority/reports/2008/081003Item10-1.pdf>. Subsequently in July 2008 the Authority has reconfirmed the milestones with minor amendments following detailed project planning work, see <http://resources.peakdistrict.gov.uk/ctte/authority/reports/2009/090626Item11-1.pdf>
- 3.2.3 In September 2007 GOEM confirmed their decision on the 'saving' of both Structure Plan and Local Plan policies.
- 3.2.4 In March 2009 the adoption of the East Midlands Regional Plan signalled the full replacement of all Structure Plan policy, leaving the local development plan with just those saved policies in the Local Plan. Details can be found at www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/lookingafter/plansandpolicies/developmentplan/savedpolicies.htm. However GOEM has indicated that the approach described below is a sensible one that should clarify any potential gaps in the hierarchy of policy intent. This will be helpful in making development control decisions. It will also help to ensure consistency of approach in the application of policy between now and the completion of the Core Strategy in spring 2011:
- Whilst the saved Structure Plan policies are no longer statutory policies, they remain material to the proper understanding of the Local Plan and to the way in which that document helps to implement the RSS. This will remain the case until policies in the Structure Plan are fully replaced by the Core Strategy and Development Management Documents.
 - Statutory policies quoted as reasons for approval or refusal of planning permission are in the new RSS and in the PDNP Local Plan. Any reference to the reasoning and / or policy in the Structure plan is where it is compatible with the RSS and is in order to help explain the interpretation and application of statutory policy to the particular circumstances of the National Park and to the case under consideration.
- 3.2.5 Future AMRs will clarify the replacement of remaining policies in later policy documents, depending on available resources and the evidence base programme. Progress on establishing the monitoring system required for some local indicators has been deferred pending review of the indicators in 2010/11 (following submission of the Core Strategy). This has allowed attention to be given to improving the housing monitoring system.

4 Policy Monitoring

4.1 Conservation / Environment

4.1.1 The Environment Agency objected to 7 applications submitted in 2008/09. 3 were refused on grounds that included the Environment Agency objections; 2 were withdrawn; 1 is still awaiting a decision; and 1 original objection as an unsatisfactory Flood Risk Assessment has been submitted was withdrawn when a supplement was added.

4.1.2 Of the 5 applications granted outside a local plan settlement (CI2) 2 were for change of use from farm buildings; 1 was an extension to an existing office; and 2 were new buildings. None of these provide issues for policy, being small, within the curtilage of other buildings, not endangering any natural or cultural heritage assets and support the local economy.

4.1.3 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was completed during 2008 in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 25 for the National Park, Derbyshire Dales and High Peak. This report identifies areas that are most at risk from a number of sources, taking some account of Climate Change predictions. This report allows for identification of the preferred locations for development. The full report is located on the PDNPA website: <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/index/looking-after/plansandpolicies/ppbackground/sfra.htm>.

Table 1: Core Indicators for Conservation / Environment

Indicator description	2008/09		Comments
	Target	Achieved	
E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice on flooding and water quality grounds ⁱ	0	0	
E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natura 2000 sites • SSSIs • NNRs • ESAs 	No net decline	0 0 0 0	

Table 2: Local Indicators for Conservation / Environment

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2008/09		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
CI1: Number of applications granted for development within the Natural Zone.	Conservation	C1, LC1	0	Not available	Monitoring system required
CI2: Number of applications granted located outside a designated settlement. (A1, A2, B1, B2, B8, D2)	Conservation	C2, LC2, LC3		5	
CI3: Number of applications granted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contrary to in-house specialist recommendation • excluding conditions recommended by in-house specialists 	Conservation Recreation Utilities Waste Transport	C2-4, C12, C14, C9, C11, T1, LC4, LC6, LC8-11, LC13, LC15-20, LR2, LR7, LU1, LU2, LU4, LU5, LW2-3, LT10, LT11	0 0	0 0	Landscape Architect comments only.

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

CI4: Number of applications granted which positively enhances the landscape, environment & other valued characteristics of the area	Conservation Housing	C2, C3, C4, C14, LC4, LC18, HC1(c)		Not available	Monitoring system required
CI5: Percentage of applications granted inside the Conservation Areas that positively enhance the area	Conservation	C4, LC5		Not available	Monitoring system required
CI6: Percentage of buildings demolished within a Conservation Area where historical details satisfactorily recorded and special features stored or re-used where required	Conservation	C4, C9, LC5		Not applicable	No demolitions within a Conservation Area during 2008/09
CI7: Number of Listed Buildings demolished and percentage where historical details satisfactorily recorded and special features stored or re-used	Conservation	C4, C9, LC7		0	No demolitions during 2008/09
CI8: Net number of agricultural / forestry workers dwellings completed	Conservation Housing	C2, C5, C6, LC12 HC1, LH3		8	Wording changed for clarity. Definition remains the same
CI9: Number of applications granted on farms that are not close to the main estate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwellings • business 	Conservation	C5, LC13		Not available	Definition of 'close to the main estate' is required Monitoring system required
CI10: Number of applications granted on farms for development for other than agricultural purposes	Conservation	C5, C6, C7, LC14		Not available	Monitoring system required
CI11: Number of businesses in the Park registered with the EA to release chemicals into the environment	Conservation	C15, LC21	0	0	

4.2 Housing

4.2.1 The Sandford Report on National Park policies concluded that it was not appropriate for National Parks to seek to meet general demands for housing from surrounding cities. Government's policy response to the Sandford Report, (Circular 4/76), endorsed the need for stricter development control policies in the National Parks, specifically advocating strict control of housing development outside towns.

4.2.2 The East Midlands' Regional Spatial Strategy (which covers the whole of the National Park) recognises that some housing development will occur in order to provide for local need or as an opportunity to enhance the area. However, it does not have a target for the level of housing that should be provided in recognition of the conservation requirements within the area.

4.2.3 The Peak District National Park Authority recognises there is a need to provide adequate affordable housing to meet the needs of local people and also to maintain a viable population. Therefore exceptions are allowed where a local need is identified or where development will enhance the area. This allows National Park Purposes to be met in a way that takes account of the social objectives of the Housing Authorities.

- 4.2.4 During 2008/09 the whole of the dwelling database, back to 1991/92, was reconfigured so as to fall in line with the definition of a dwelling provided by CLG in the 2008 update to the guidance on Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Reports. At the same time errors in the data that were identified were corrected. For this reason the dwelling figures given in this report differ slightly from previous reports. However, they are more accurate.
- 4.2.5 Following the all time low number of dwellings completed in 2007/08, the number of completions in 2008/09 was above average with a 100 net (109 gross) completion of unrestricted dwellings (other local needs restrictions) and a further 22 net (24 gross) dwellings with planning and occupancy restrictions.
- 4.2.6 The Structure Plan estimated need between 1991 and 2006 was exceeded during that period and continues to do so with 1512 dwellings were completed between 1991/92 and 2008/09 (figure 4 and table 4).
- 4.2.7 A joint Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment was completed during 2008/09 to identify possibly locations for new housing development. However, there are no plans to safeguard land for future housing within the National Park. Instead housing will continue to be considered as and when the opportunity arrives in line with the relevant policies.
- 4.2.8 Affordable housing remains an issue in the Peak District National Park. The total number of dwellings completed that are restricted to local need averages at 21 per year since 1991, lower than the Structure Plan estimated need of 26 per year (figure 5 and table 5). A Housing Needs Survey Implications report suggests that 29 local needs dwellings will be needed each year between now and 2026 in order to meet need. However, the Peak District National Park Authority is not the Housing Authority and so whilst the Authority can develop policies which will allow for local need development, meeting this need is the responsibility of the Local Authorities and Social Housing Providers that cover this area.
- 4.2.9 More agricultural / forestry workers dwellings have been completed since 1991 than were estimated in the Structure Plan. These are granted on the basis of need and so reflect an under-estimate of need in the Structure Plan rather than an over-build.
- 4.2.10 Over four times as many dwellings have been completed under the 'enhancement' category than expected (Figure 5 and table 5). This is largely due to the change of use of large derelict mills into multiple dwellings for open market. These developments were allowed in order to maintain the buildings which are of cultural heritage value but they had not been identified as a possibility when the Structure Plan was written. The development of housing at Calver, Cressbrook, Bamford and Litton Mills along with the Yorkshire Bridge pumping station accounts for 152 (55%) enhancement dwellings. However, it is thought that this trend will not continue as no more large buildings with such potential have been identified as possibilities for such a conversion.
- 4.2.11 4 applications were granted during 2008/09 for Lawful Certificate of Use for buildings as independent dwellings. This is the highest number granted within any single year.
- 4.2.12 Discounting windfall sites, if the underlying completion rate since 1991 of around 48 dwellings a year continues, projections indicate that by 2026 the number of households will rise by 7%, the population will decrease by 6% (due to smaller households) and the population of working age will fall by 29% compared with 2001. However, between 2001 and 2007, experimental mid year estimates from the Office for National Statistics indicate that the population increased by around 1% (Appendix 3).
- 4.2.13 A gypsy and traveller survey undertaken in 2007/08 identified that there was no need for the provision of sites within the Peak District National Park. For more information see <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/qtaa-mainfindings-2008.pdf>.

Table 3: Core Indicators for Housing

Indicator description	2008/09		Comments
	Target	Achieved	
H3: New and converted dwellings on previously developed land	60%	68%	
H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)		0	
H5: Gross affordable housing completions		30	Nominal requirement of 50 in Structure Plan
H6: Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments ⁱⁱ		Not available	No assessments done in 2008/09. Assessor trained during 2009.

ⁱⁱ Will be used to monitor policies HC4 and LH7

Figure 4: Net dwelling completions and forecast against estimated need and regional provisionⁱⁱⁱ (Core indicators H1, H2a, b, c and d)

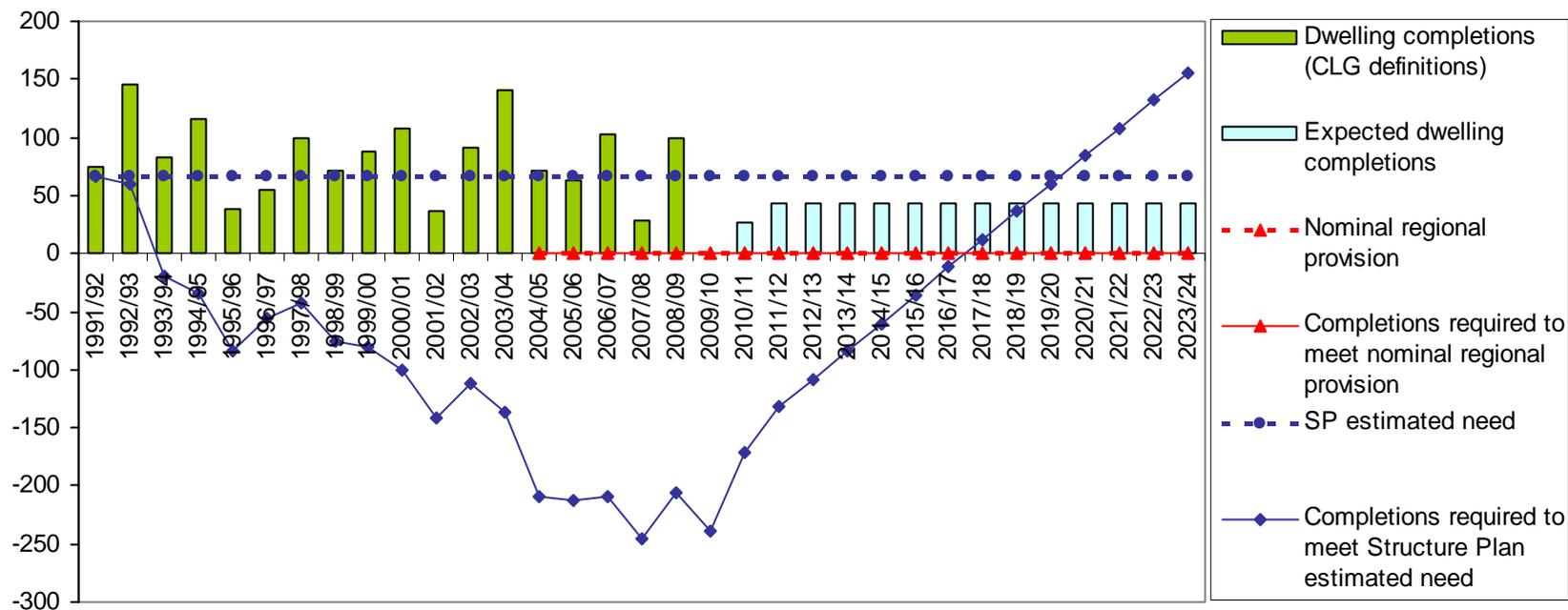


Table 4: Net dwelling completions and forecast against estimated need and regional provision (Core indicators H1, H2a, b, c and d)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2011/12 to 2023/24 (per annum)
Actual Completions	74	146	83	116	39	54	100	71	88	108	37	91	140	71	63	103	28	100	-	-	-	-
Completions Forecast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	27	43	
Structure Plan estimated need	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Net additional dwellings needed to achieve Structure Plan estimated need	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0

ⁱⁱⁱ The East Midlands RSS, which covers the whole of the National Park, does not have a target for housing completions within the Park. Therefore no delivery planning is required to meet future regional need within the area. Demolition or dereliction of dwellings is only known where included in a planning application.

Figure 5: Cumulative net dwelling completions in relation to Structure Plan estimates (Local Indicator HI1)^{IV}

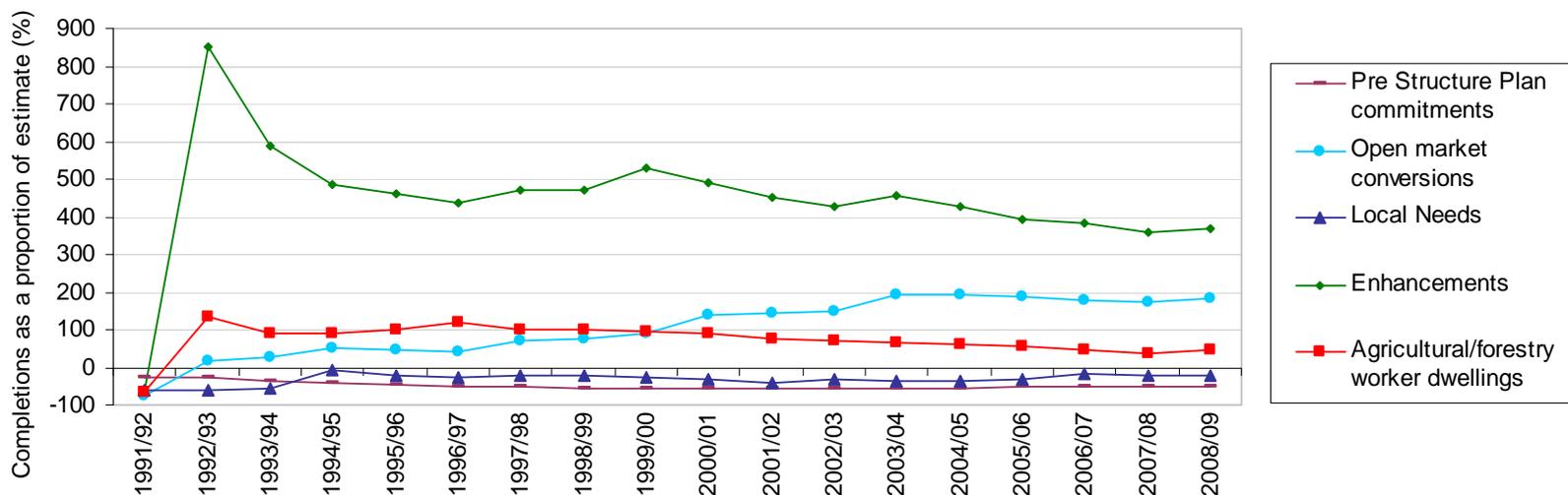


Table 5: Cumulative net dwelling completions compared to Structure Plan forecast (Local Indicator HI1)^V

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Pre Structure Plan commitments completed	60	111	144	162	167	173	178	178	178	181	184	184	185	185	186	186	186	186
Pre structure plan commitments forecast	80	150	220	270	310	350	380	390	395	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Open market conversion completions	3	30	51	81	96	113	158	188	226	317	356	399	504	544	579	595	619	671
Open market conversion estimate	13	26	40	53	66	80	93	106	120	133	146	160	173	186	200	213	226	239
Local Needs housing completions	10	22	37	100	105	119	145	168	178	187	178	213	219	246	269	348	350	378
Local Needs housing estimate	27	54	80	107	134	160	187	214	240	267	294	320	347	374	400	427	454	481
Enhancement completions	1	57	69	76	90	107	131	149	189	194	198	211	239	243	247	255	257	277
Enhancement estimate	3	6	10	13	16	20	23	26	30	33	36	40	43	46	50	53	56	59
Agricultural/forestry worker completions	1	14	19	25	32	44	46	52	58	63	63	69	72	74	78	78	77	85
Agricultural/forestry worker estimate	3	6	10	13	16	20	23	26	30	33	36	40	43	46	50	53	56	59
Self contained ancillary units completed	4	10	11	14	18	23	23	25	34	33	33	32	31	30	29	26	26	23

^{IV} Used to monitor policies HC1, HC2 and LH1. See Table 5 for actual figures.

^V See footnote 5 relating to definition of a dwelling. Figures cannot be summed to obtain a total for the year as figures include changes in occupancy condition.

Table 6: Local Indicators for Housing

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2008/09		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
HI3: Number of applications granted for removal of local needs occupancy condition	Housing	HC1, HC2, LH1	0	1	Was for the removal of condition on 2 dwellings
HI4: Proportion of dwellings completed (gross) that do not have a local needs occupancy restriction	Housing	HC1, LH1		74%	
HI5: Number of applications granted to remove agricultural occupancy condition	Housing	HC1, LH3	0	0	
HI6: Number of lawful certificates for existing use as a dwelling granted	Housing			4	

4.3 Shops and Community Services

- 4.3.1 There was a loss of B1(a) floorspace during 2008/09 through 3 applications completed for the conversion of office space to residential use, one of which was within Bakewell Central Shopping Area. B1(a) floorspace has only been monitored since 2007/08 but in both years there has been an overall net loss of floorspace within this Use Class.
- 4.3.2 A larger than usual number of applications to change the use shops was granted during 2008/09. However, the shops involved were spread around the Park and the new uses were vary varied including to office space, cafés, dwellings and an osteopath.
- 4.3.3 Small changes in proportion of households with access to services (indicator SCI2) may vary due to either a change in the number of households or a change in the number of services, or due to data error. The large increase in the proportion of population within 4km of a GP may be largely due to a new GP surgery in Hathersage; more residents were within 4km of a dentist possibly because of 2 new dentists just outside the National Park (Whaley Bridge and Buxton) and a new dentist in Hathersage. The decrease in accessibility of a petrol station will largely be due to the closure of petrol pumps at a garage in Castleton.
- 4.3.4 A Retail and Town Centre study undertaken in 2008/09 indicated that the amount of retail floorspace within Bakewell, the main retail area and the only town within the National Park, has remained at just over 14,000m² since 2002. It is a 'relatively healthy centre with a strong independent retail offer'. There is suggestion of demand for an extra 2,500 to 5,500m² particularly by outdoor clothing retailers who are looking to take advantage of the tourist destination. The study included a survey of visitors to Bakewell which indicated that only 25% were local shoppers. Although 90% of visitors were satisfied with provision within Bakewell only 75% of local shoppers were with their main issue being around the range of shops available. However, 100% of visitors and local shoppers were happy with the market provision in the town with the only suggestions for improvements based around more specialist events.

Table 7: Core Indicators for Shops and Community Services^{VI}

Indicator description	2008/09 Target	2008/09 Achieved		Comments
		Gross	Net	
BD4(i): Total amount of completed floorspace for 'town centre uses' – within town centre areas (m ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1 • A2 • B1(a) • D2 		169 235 40 0	169 59 -250 0	Town Centre not identified in Local Plan maps. Bakewell Central Shopping Area boundary used
BD4(ii): Total amount of completed floorspace for 'town centre uses' – within National Park (m ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1 • A2 • B1(a) • D2 		239 235 311 40	51 59 -354 40	

Table 8: Local Indicators for Shops and Community Services

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2008/09		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
SCI1: Number of applications granted for Change of Use from retail (UCO A1)	Shops and community services	LS2		7	
SCI2: Change since previous year in percentage of households within target distance of ^{VII} : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank/building society (4km) • GP surgery - all sites (4km) • Job Centre (8km) • NHS Dentist (4km) • Petrol Station (4km) • Post Office (2km) • Primary School (2km) • Secondary School (4km) • Supermarket (4km) 	Shops and community services	SC5, LS4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-0.8% 5.1% 0.7% 18.8% -9.4% -0.6% -1% -0.7% -0.9%	

4.4 Economy

4.4.1 An overall net loss of B1a floorspace occurred during 2008/09. This is discussed in the section (Shops and Community Services).

4.4.2 A large amount of B2 floorspace was completed during 2008/09. This is largely due to the completion of one application for a new building and an extension to an existing building on brownfield land in Bakewell.

4.4.3 The area of the National Park was locally affected by the international recession during 2008/09, seeing an increase in unemployment starting in August 2008 and continuing to rise until August 2009, similar to other areas. However, unemployment levels within the National Park (1.5% in October 2009) remain significantly lower than Derbyshire (3.8%) and England (4.1%).

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

^{VII} Data sourced from the 'Rural Services Data Series' published by the Commission for Rural Communities and is based on all Census Output Areas that cover the National Park.

4.4.4 An Employment Land Review was completed during 2008 for the Peak District, Derbyshire Dales and High Peak areas. This report identifies areas that may be suitable for development for business.

Table 9: Core Indicators for the Economy

Indicator description	2008/09 Target	2008/09 Achieved		Comments
		Gross	Net	
BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace (m ²) ^{viii} : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1(a) • B1(b) • B1(c) • B2 • B8 		311 0 195 2,988 1,338	- 354 0 195 2,753 932	
BD2: Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land (m ²) ^{xi} : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1(a) • B1(b) • B1(c) • B2 • B8 		190 (61%) 0 (0%) 0 (0%) 2,988 (100%) 1,212 (91%)		
BD3: Employment land available(ha): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1(a) • B1(b) • B1(c) • B1 (not included above) • B2 • B8 • Mixed B1/B2/B8 		0.6 0 0.5 1.22 0.9 0.18 4.4		

Table 10: Local Indicators for the Economy

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2008/09		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
EI1: Number of applications granted for permanent Change of Use to B1	Economy	LE2		5	Shop in Tideswell / Farm buildings in Fenny Bentley / Farm buildings in Hazlebadge / House in Youlgeave / Stables at Ringinglow
EI2: Number of applications granted for home working and proportion which are use class B1	Economy	E3, LE3		Not Available	Data collection system required
EI3: Amount of employment land lost to retail (ha)	Economy	LE5		0.08	Printing works converted to funeral parlour in Bakewell

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

4.5 Recreation and Tourism

- 4.5.1 The highest number of holiday homes was completed during 2008/09 than in any other year since 1991, indicating that the recession did not adversely affect this type of business.
- 4.5.2 The removal of 2 holiday occupancy conditions formed 1 new dwelling for the open market and 1 for a dependant relative.
- 4.5.3 The Open Space Audit, completed during 2008/09, indicated that on the whole the current provision of public open space was felt to be adequate. However a need for more allotments and play areas (particularly for the over 12s) was identified and there were issues about the usage of Public Rights of Way by 4x4's and the upkeep of less well used footpaths.
- 4.5.4 A Sports and Recreation Audit done in 2008/09 identified a need to improve and increase the sports facilities in Bakewell. In particular it suggested an indoor sports hall, another tennis court and a rugby pitch. It also suggested that residents may benefit from a hockey pitch in the town. Provision for junior and mini football was felt to be in demand in the National Park in general.

Core indicators

There are no core indicators.

Table 11: Local indicators for Recreation and Tourism

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2008/09		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
RT11: Number of holiday homes completed (gross)	Recreation and tourism	RT3, LR6		68	
RT12: Number of applications granted for removal of holiday occupancy condition	Recreation and tourism	RT3, LR6		2	

4.6 Utilities

- 4.6.1 The PDNPA's policies on renewable energy sources prevent large constructions that would contravene its primary purpose of conservation and enhancement. Small, installations are allowed where they will not significantly impact on the National Park. However, in April 2008 changes were made to Permitted Development Rights to allow many of the domestic technologies to be installed without requiring planning permission.

Table 12: Core indicators for Utilities

Indicator description	2008/09		Comments
	Target	Achieved	
E3(a): Renewable energy generation (megawatts) granted permission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind • Solar photovoltaics • Hydro • biomass 	0	0	Current local policies restrict installations to small domestic size. Permissions granted during 2008/09 were 8.8kW (1 application for solar photovoltaic), 21kW (2 wind turbines), 30kW (1 Hydropower system).
	0	0	
	0	0	
	0	0	
E3(b): Renewable energy generation (megawatts) completed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind • Solar photovoltaics • Hydro • biomass 	0	0	Current local policies restrict installations to small domestic size. Total completions provide during 2008/09 was a single domestic wind turbine providing 1kW
	0	0	
	0	0	
	0	0	

Table 13: Local indicators for Utilities

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2008/09		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
UI1: Number of sustainable heat sources granted permission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground source heat pumps • Solar water heat collectors • Air source heat pumps 	none	LU4		5 3 1	
UI2: Number of sustainable heat sources completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground source heat pumps • Solar water heat collectors • Air source heat pumps 	none	LU4		2 1 1	

4.7 Minerals

4.7.1 The number and area of mineral extraction in the National Park reduced between 2007/08 and 2008/09. This was as a result of no new extraction permissions being granted combined with two sites reaching the end of their aftercare (Black Rabbit at Castleton and Lambpart Lane at Bradwell).

4.7.2 The decision notice for permission to extend extraction at Dale View Quarry was released during 2008/09. This permission was granted as part of an agreement with developers to revoke their right to extract at the dormant sites at Endcliffe and Lees Cross which are considered to be of environmental value.

4.7.3 The decision to allow an extension to the extraction of fluorspar at Tearsall, Glebe mine, was made during 2008/09 subject to the signing of a S106 agreement. The decision was made to grant the extension as it included a number of environmental gains (the subject of the S106). These included an agreement that extraction would not be undertaken at 'Peak Pasture' on Longstone Edge for four years, increased length of aftercare of Tearsall, commitment to investigate underground mining, and highway inspection and maintenance where damage is caused by associated traffic.

4.7.4 The lack of a definition of the term 'national need' in Minerals Planning Statement 1 continues to cause issues within the National Park, particularly in relation to fluorspar. The need for minerals extraction conflicts with the National Park purpose to conserve and enhance. The National Park Authority has actively responded to consultation documents and continues to seek a firm response from government in this respect. It is also engaging with other projects (e.g. UK Minerals Forum) to investigate the definition and the effect of this issue on the National Park.

Table 14: Core indicators for Minerals^{IX}

Indicator description	2008/09		Comments
	Target	Achieved	
M1: Production of primary land won aggregates (million tonnes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crushed rock • Sand and gravel 		4.13	Combined figure for Limestone and Gritstone Aggregate Sales between 1 st January 2008 and 31 st December 2008
M2: Production of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secondary aggregates • recycled aggregates 		Not available	Data is commercially sensitive. Operators will not allow publication.

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

Table 15: Local Indicators for Minerals

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2008/09		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
MI2: Number of permissions granted for extraction by type	Minerals	M2, M3, M5, LM8		1	Extension to Tearsall, Glebe mine

4.8 Waste Disposal

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

4.8.2 The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy recognises the Peak Sub-area as an environmentally sensitive area that has a small population and few industrial and commercial developments. Therefore it will rely on small scale local facilities for recycling and on waste management and treatment facilities in surrounding areas.

Table 16: Core Indicators for Waste Disposal

Indicator description	2008/09		Comments
	Target	Achieved	
W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities ^x		0	
W2: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type (tonnes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total household waste arising • Proportion reused / recycled • Proportion composted 		5,370 1,723 (32%) 1,398 (26%)	Figures are an estimate based on data provided by Derbyshire County Council, Staffordshire County Council and East Cheshire Unitary Authority. Figures are for household waste as most business waste in Constituent Authorities will be created outside the Park. Waste arising in the Park is not necessarily managed within the Park.

Table 17: Local Indicators for Waste Disposal

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2008/09		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
WI1: Number of household waste recycling centres and proportion close to a Local Plan settlement	Waste	LW4		Not available	Monitoring system required

4.9 Transport

4.9.1 Of the schemes detailed in the Structure Plan (T5) and Local Plan (LT4) that have not been abandoned (see AMR 2005/06 for details) -

- a) A57/A628 Mottram to Tintwistle bypass and A628/A616 Route Restraint Measures – The Public Inquiry into the proposed A628 Bypass and Glossop Spur continued to remain adjourned during 2008/9.
- b) A6 to A619 Bakewell Relief Road (Haddon Road to Baslow Road) –The need to retain safeguarding of the proposed route is continuing to be examined as part of the LDF process.

^x This indicator will also monitor Structure Plan policies M3 and M5, and Local Plan policy LW8 and LW9

- 4.9.2 There are currently no plans to reinstate the Matlock to Buxton or Woodhead railways or to install an additional loop to the Hope Valley line (Policies T6 & LT3). The continued safeguarding of this land will be considered as part of the LDF process.
- 4.9.3 Progress on traffic management and parking (policies T8 and LT14) included the completion of the move towards Decriminalised Parking Enforcement in Derbyshire.
- 4.9.4 The Traffic Management Schemes described in the 2007/08 AMR continued during 2008/09.
- 4.9.5 Two schemes detailed in the Local Plan (policy LT21 and policy T10) are still outstanding. There is no progress on establishing a footpath on the south side of the railway from Edale station to link with existing paths to Barber Booth. However the proposed cycleway from Hathersage to Castleton is partially completed.
- 4.9.6 In February 2009, the Authority took the decision to withdraw as a partner from the South Pennines Integrated Transport Strategy (SPITS), this was because the partnership was no longer delivering the benefits that it once did.
- 4.9.7 Peak Connections marketed sustainable travel options to Chatsworth, including from Bakewell (policy LT8). No progress was made on using the Monsal Trail for park and ride between Hassop Station and Bakewell, with the exception of it being utilised for the Bakewell Show.
- 4.9.8 No new Park and Ride schemes were established during 2008/09 (Policy LT12)
- 4.9.9 There were no developments related to Policy LT18 (Design criteria for transport infrastructure). However, there may be a need to monitor where inappropriate transport infrastructure has been installed.

Core indicators

There are no core indicators.

Table 18: Local indicators for Transport

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2008/09		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
TI1: Traffic flow volume and vehicle type along different road classification types	Transport	T2, LT1, LT2			New Monitoring Systems established. Targets & baseline data expected 2010. Very Minor Road network not presently monitored.
TI2: Volume of cross park traffic	Transport	T2, T3, LT3			Resources required
TI3: Proportion of new industrial, retail and recreational development with a daily service to a key conurbation	Transport	LT7			Development of monitoring system in progress

4.10 Bakewell

- 4.10.1 LB4(b) has not proved necessary; there have been no instances where policy LB4(e) has been applied. Proposals in LB5(iii) have not been implemented.
- 4.10.2 No development was granted permission or completed on any remaining allocated land cited in policy LB6 (Ashford Road and Cintride) or LB7 (Lumford Mill) during 2008/09.

Core indicators

There are no core indicators.

Table 19 : Local Indicators for Bakewell^{XI}

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2008/09		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
BI1: Number of completions of buildings for UCO A1, A2 or A3 and proportion within the Central Shopping area	Shops and community services	LB9		4 (100%)	
BI2: Number of completions of buildings for community, sports or arts facilities and percentage within the town centre	Shops and community services	LB11		0	

5 Applications that have raised significant policy issues

5.1 Applications granted contrary to policy

Table 20: Applications granted contrary to policy

Application number	Application description	Policies involved	Comments
NP/DDD/0208/0104	Proposed extraction of fluorspar ore and associated vein mineral by open pit methods from an extension to the workings at Tearsall – Glebe mines	GS1, C2, C5, C8, C10, C11, C13, C14, C15, C16, M2, M3, M5, T1, T10, E1, LC15, LC16, LC17, LC18, LC19, LC20, LC21, LC22, LC23, LC26, LM1, LM2, LW2, LW3, LT20	There were clear reasons to grant this as an exception to policy based on the package of planning gain ensures proposed. (see minerals section)

5.2 Other applications that have raised significant policy issues

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

Table 21: Applications that have raised significant policy issues

Application number	Application description	Policies involved	Decision	Effect on policy
NP/SM/1108/1016	Erection of a dwelling house for Local need occupancy with attached garage, domestic curtilage, driveway, vehicular access to road, septic tank and ground source heat pump, underground pipework on land at the Reading Room Field, Pown Street, Sheen	RSS8 policies 3, 9, 15, 30, 31. Structure Plan GS1, C3, C4, HC1, HC2, HC3, T1. Local Plan LC2, LC3, LC4, LC5, LH1, LH2, LT11, LC21, LC22, LU1, LU2.	Refused	Officers felt applicant failed to meet local occupancy criteria as he already had a dwelling & had no functional justification to live near his workplace. Also, the proposed location would adversely affect a conservation area & alternative sites exist. Planning Committee disagreed & considered there were reasons to allow this on the grounds of the need to live closer to the workplace & care for an elderly relative. Authority meeting determined there were no such exceptional reasons to allow the proposal.

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

Application number	Application description	Policies involved	Decision	Effect on policy
NP/DDD/0108/004	Erection of 9.7m high wind turbine. White Edge Lodge, Longshaw Estate, Longshaw	RSS8 policies 10, 11 and 30 Structure Plan GS1, C1, C6, C17 Local Plan LC4, LU4	Refused	Planning Committee originally wished to approve in the interests of promoting renewable energy. Decision was overturned by the Authority meeting as proposal was contrary to policies concerned to protect the natural zone from intrusive development.
NP/DDD/0408/0287	Erection of 2 affordable local needs dwellings. Land adjacent to Sycamore House, Litton Dale, Litton	Structure Plan HC2 Local plan LH1, LH2	Allowed on Appeal	Inspector accepted late evidence to indicate there had been a robust search for alternative properties, also that the siting on the edge of the village was not intrusive in the open countryside
NP/DDD/1107/1097	Removal of existing workshop building and erection of 2 dwellings. Greaves Lane, Ashford in the Water	Structure Plan E4 Local Plan HC1, LC4	Allowed on Appeal	Inspector considered enhancement to the Park outweighed objection to loss of an employment facility. It was considered unnecessary to make appellant demonstrate there was no demand for employment use
NP/DDD/0708/0646	Erection of 4 semi-detached bungalows, 2 semi-detached 3 bedroomed dwellings and 2 bedroomed dwellings. Below High Meadows, Over Lane, Baslow	Structure Plan GS1, C3, HC1, HC2, HC3, T1. Local Plan LC2, LC3, LC4, LH1, LH2, LT11, LC21, LC22, LU1, LU2.	Granted	Concern that there was no further demand for affordable housing in the village and that this was not the best site for affordable dwellings. However officers had evidence of a demand and had rigorously appraised alternative sites and none were identified.
NP/M/0808/0705	Erection of temporary marquee (for a 5 year period) within stable block courtyard and associated change of use for events / functions. Lyme Hall Stable Block, Lyme Park, Lyme Handley	RSS8 policies 10, 30 Structure Plan C2 C6 C9 E1 RT1 Local Plan LC4 LC6 LC8 LT10 LT18	Refused	Planning Committee considered there was need for development to cross-subsidise upkeep of Lyme Park. Authority meeting disagreed & determined that proposal was harmful to character & appearance of listed building
NP/DDD/0807/0752	Change of use from public house to residential, Bulls Head, Wardlow	Structure Plan GS1, C3, C4, C9, HC1, HC2, T1 Local Plan LC4, LC5, LC8, LH1, LH2, LS4, LT11	Granted	Represented a compromise in policy LS4. It was accepted in the face of strong local concern that this community use was no longer needed but there should in part be an affordable element to the replacement development. It was considered the policy requirement for affordable housing could be compromised in part as only expressed demand for small affordable flat & remainder of scheme could therefore be open market.

Application number	Application description	Policies involved	Decision	Effect on policy
NP/DDD/1008/0914	Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Condition. Warren Farm, Bar Road. Curbar	Structure Plan GS1, C2, C6 Local Plan LH3	Refused	Contention about extent & rigour of marketing exercise. Conclusion was that it was insufficient to demonstrate no agricultural need in the area. Furthermore applicant contested that dwelling did not have agricultural need when granted & was unsuitable as affordable housing as is too large & would not realistically be valued at an affordable price.
NP/DDD/1108/0966	Installation of 2 antenna mounted to a 12 metre high timber clad monopole with a stone effect equipment cabin location adjacent to the pole enclosed within dry stone wall compound. Allen's Barn, Land off A6 Bakewell Road, Taddington	RSS8 Policies 4, 10 & 30 Structure Plan GS1 & C2 Local Plan LC4 & LU5	Granted	Members were concerned that the use of "roaming" technology in the search for telecommunications signals could not be applied when considering the technical justification for these masts in environmentally sensitive areas such as National Parks.
NP/DDD/1008/0896	Variation of condition to allow an increase in the annual output to 24,000 tonnes per annum from the quarry, this increase to be for a temporary period for 2009/2010. New Pilhough Quarry, Lees Lane, Stanton in Peak	Structure Plan GS1, M2, M3, M5 Local Plan LM1	Granted	Granted as temporary extension of quarrying activities on the basis that there was planning gain to withhold working the more environmentally sensitive Stanton Moor Quarry, pending negotiations to secure more permanent solution.
NP/SM/1008/0947	Change of use to permit 10 weddings and 6 courses / workshops. Beechenhill Farm, Ilam	RSS8 policies 6, 10, 12, 24, 25, 30 & 31 Structure Plan GS1, C2, C9, E1, RT1, RT3, T1 Local Plan LC4, LC6, LC8, LC14, LR1 & LT18	Granted	Officers were concerned at the impact on the tranquillity of the park but Committee considered this was reasonable farm diversification and were prepared to grant on the basis of a 3 year trial period to allow an assessment of the impact
NP/M/1008/0915	Conversion of redundant disused barn into two 2 bed holiday cottages including off road parking. Braddock Farm Barn, Buxton New Road, Macclesfield Forest	RSS8 policies 4, 10, 12, 24, 30 Structure Plan GS1, C2, C9, C11, RT1, RT3, T1 Local Plan LC4, LC8, LC17, LR1, LT18	Granted	Committee accepted that despite the location in the open countryside due to the exceptional quality of the barn in traditional architectural terms, the quality of the proposed design and the scope to minimise the intrusive impact of access and curtilage works that this could be accepted as conforming to policy

5.3 Unused policies

5.3.1 Table 22 details the policies in both the Structure Plan and the Local Plan that were not used during the period 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2009. Due to system changes it is difficult to obtain policy information prior to this period.

5.3.2 It should be noted that the Structure Plan policies are no longer live policies, but can be used as contextual information for application decisions.

5.3.3 Local Plan policies LM4 and LW1 were discontinued in 2007.

5.3.4 All policies are currently under review as part of the process for producing the LDF.

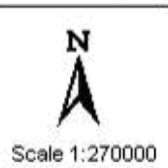
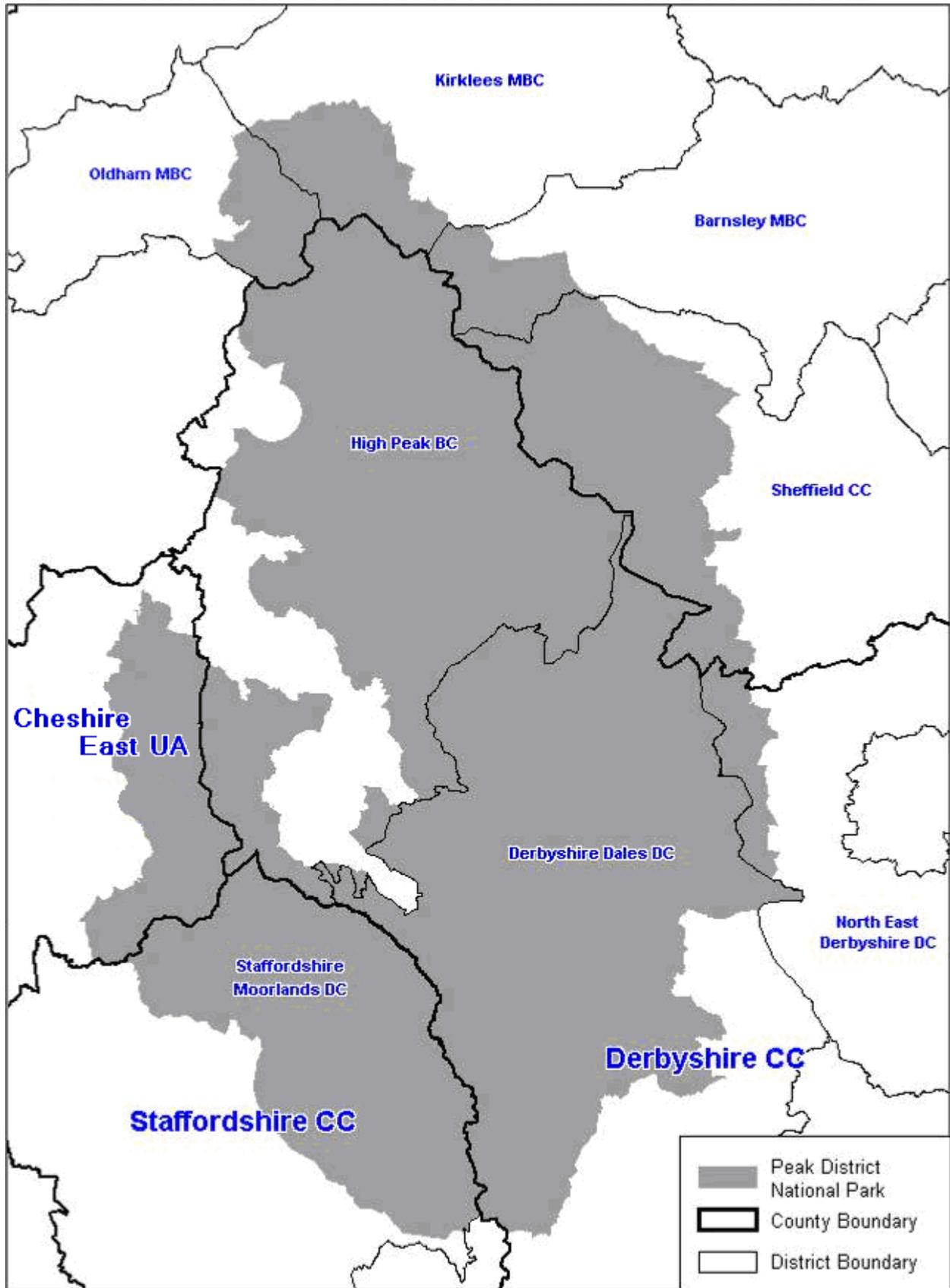
Table 22: Unused policies between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2009

Plan	Policy	Description
Structure Plan	M4	Aggregates Landbank
	M8	Oil or gas operations
	T4	Abandoned road schemes
	T6	Public Transport
	T13	Air Transport
Local Plan	LB5	Public transport in Bakewell
	LB10	Bakewell stall market
	LH5	Replacement dwellings
	LH7	Gypsy caravan sites
	LM3	Major Development Proposals
	LM4	Aggregates Landbank
	LT5	Public Transport: route enhancement
	LT8	Public transport from Baslow to Bakewell and Chatsworth
	LT23	Air transport
	LU3	Development close to utility installations
	LW1	Sustainable waste management
	LW4	Household waste recycling centres

6. Conclusions

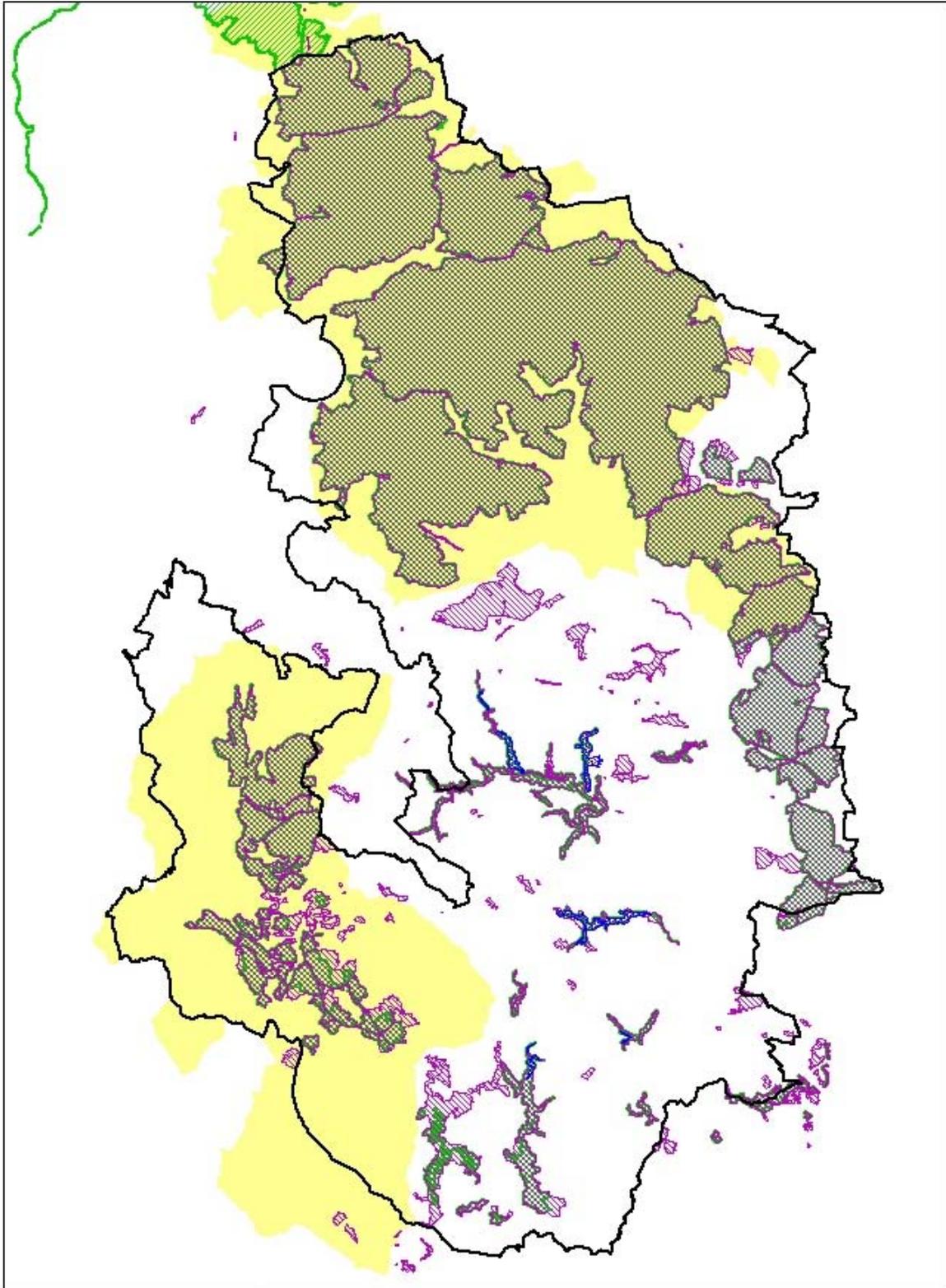
- 6.1 Progress has been maintained on developing the Local Development Framework. The focus on taking advice from the Planning Advisory Service; consultation on the Spatial Vision and Objectives for the Core Strategy (which provided broad support for that in the National Park Management Plan), and further joint working within the Peak Sub-Region on developing the evidence base, contributed to the development of a Preferred Issues and Options document for public consultation in late 2009.
- 6.2 The Authority has continued to take forward efficiency measures identified in the AMR 2005/06, and strengthening project and risk management systems in order to tackle resource difficulties. Nonetheless, a revised LDS has been submitted to GOEM, which will build on the advice from the PAS and recent practice observed from other Authorities in preparing Local Development Frameworks for rural areas.
- 6.3 The number of dwellings completed was unusually high, particularly given the current economic recession.
- 6.4 Completions of tourism accommodation were unusually high during 2008/09.
- 6.5 There has been a reduction in accessibility to petrol stations but an increase in access to GP surgeries and NHS dentists.
- 6.6 The overall amount of B1a (office) floorspace within the National Park continues to decline, but all others are increasing.
- 6.7 The current policy review for the LDF should consider the definition of 'essential need' for affordable housing and the policy on extensions and alterations to dwellings more closely.
- 6.8 Monitoring of applications and completions is in place. However, monitoring of enforcement issues within the AMR are still required.

APPENDIX 1 – NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY AND ITS CONSTITUENT AUTHORITIES



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APPENDIX 2 – NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS COVERING THE PEAK DISTRICT



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APPENDIX 3 – CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

1) Cultural heritage within the Peak District National Park

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Total number of listed buildings	2899	2899	2899	2899	2902
Number of listed buildings at risk	211	205	205	205	174
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	457	457	457	457	457

Source: PDNPA in-house records

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

Constituent Authority	Percentage of Residents	Percentage of land
Barnsley	0.3	2.2
Oldham	0.3	2.2
North East Derbyshire	0.4	1.7
Kirklees	0.6	3.2
Sheffield	2.6	9.8
Macclesfield	3.4	6.1
Staffordshire Moorlands	10.3	14.3
High Peak	17.4	28.7
Derbyshire Dales	64.8	31.9

Source: Experimental mid-year estimates for National Parks 2007, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright.^{xiv}

3) Resident population profile

	Peak District National Park	East Midlands	England
People per hectare	0.3	2.7	3.8
Non white British residents	2.1%	13%	8.7%
Residents with a limiting long-term illness	17.3%	17.9%	18.4%

Source: 2001 Census, Key statistics for Local Authorities, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

Age	Population mid year estimate 2001	Population mid year estimate 2007	Change since 2001
0 – 14 yrs	6,312	5,921	-6%
15 – 24 yrs	3,285	3,702	13%
25 – 44 yrs	9,063	8,143	-10%
45 - 64 yrs	11,868	12,508	5%
65+ yrs	7,356	8,135	11%
Total	37,884	38,409	1%

Source: Experimental mid-year estimates for National Parks, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright.^{xii}

Claimant Unemployment Rate (October)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Peak District (Selected Wards)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
Peak District (All Wards)	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
England	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.5

Source: NOMIS monthly Claimant unemployment statistics

4) Household characteristics

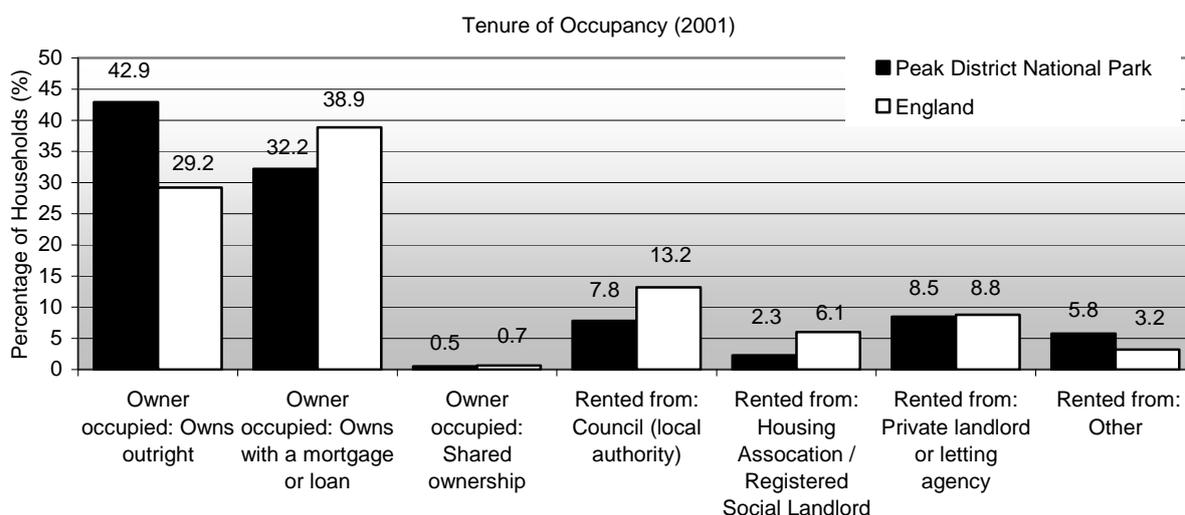
	Peak District National Park	England
Number of people per household	2.34	2.36
Number of rooms per household	6.1	5.3
Households without access to a car/van	13.5%	26.8%

Source: 2001 Census, Key statistics for Local Authorities, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

^{xii} The mid-year estimates for National Parks are not classified as National Statistics. They are consistent with the published mid-year estimates for local authorities but do not meet the same quality standards.

Types of household (%)	Peak District National Park	England
One person: Pensioner	16.2	14.4
One person: Other	11.2	15.7
One family: All pensioners	11.4	8.9
One family: Couple: No children	22.3	17.8
One family: Couple: With children (dependant or non-dependant)	28.7	27.1
One family: Lone parent: With children (dependant or non-dependant)	5.8	9.5
Other	4.4	6.7

Source: 2001 Census, Key statistics for Local Authorities, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright



Source: 2001 Census, Key statistics for Local Authorities, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

5) Economic profile (2007)^{xiii}

Businesses by Industrial Classification	Businesses		Jobs	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
D: Manufacturing	202	8	3,000	19
F: Construction	221	9	600	4
G: Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	460	18	2,400	15
H: Hotels & restaurants	281	11	2,700	17
I: Transport, storage & communication	190	7	800	5
K: Real estate, renting & business activities	733	29	1,700	11
M: Education	82	3	1,400	9
N: Health and social work	118	5	1,600	10
O: Other community, social, personal services	169	7	900	6
P: Private households with employed persons	0	0	0	0
Q: Extra-territorial organisation & bodies	0	0	0	0
Other categories	79	3	700	5
Total	2,535		15,200	
Full-time jobs			9,900	65

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2007

6) Quarry profile (2008/09)

	Area (ha)	Number of sites
Active Quarries	3,299	47
Dormant Quarries	108	5

Source: PDNPA in-house records

^{xiii} Data does not fit the National Park boundary. Ward definition used. Figures for jobs rounded to the nearest 100 and so may not sum due to rounding

APPENDIX 5 – PREVIOUS STRUCTURE PLAN OBJECTIVES

General Strategic Objectives:

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

Conservation Objectives:

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

Housing Objectives:

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

Shops and Community Services Objectives:

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

Economy Objectives:

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

Recreation and Tourism Objectives:

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

Minerals and Waste Objectives:

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

Transport Objectives:

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

APPENDIX 6 - SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES

General Strategic Policies

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

Conservation Policies

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

Housing

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

Shops and Community Services

No Structure Plan Policies saved

Economic Policies

E1: Economic Development	E4: Safeguarding Industrial/Business Land and Buildings
E3: Home Working	

Recreation and Tourism Policies

RT1: Recreation and Tourism Development	RT4: Camping and Caravans
RT3: Tourist Accommodation	RT5: Mobile Vendors

Minerals and Waste Disposal Policies

M1: No Land allocation for New Workings or Extensions	M3: Major Development Proposals
M2: Rigorous Examination and Strict Control of all Proposals	M5: Other Development Proposals
	M6: Safeguarding Known Mineral Resources
	M8: Oil or Gas Operations

Transport Policies

T1: Reconciling Transport Demands with National Park Objectives	T8: Traffic Management and Parking
T2: The Road Hierarchy	T9: Design Criteria for Transport Infrastructure
T3: Cross-Park Traffic	T10: Cyclists, Horse Riders and Pedestrians
T5: Public Transport	T12: Pipelines, conveyors and Overhead Lines
T7: Freight Transport, Haulage Depots and Lorry Parks	T13: Air Transport

APPENDIX 7 – SUMMARY OF LOCAL PLAN POLICIES

Conservation

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

Housing

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

Shops, Services and Community Facilities

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

Economy

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

Recreation and Tourism

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

Utilities

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

Minerals

- LM1: Assessing and minimising the environmental impact of mineral activity
LM2: Reclamation of mineral sites to an appropriate after-use
LM7: Limestone removal from opencast vein mineral sites
LM8: Small scale calcite workings
LM9: Ancillary mineral development
LM10: Producing secondary and recycled materials

Waste Management

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

Transport

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

Bakewell

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

APPENDIX 8 – SA/SEA Objectives

1.To protect, maintain & enhance the landscape & townscape of the NP

- a) To conserve & enhance landscapes including moorland, edge, valley, woodland, grassland & their history.
- b) To protect, enhance & manage the character & appearance of the townscape, maintaining & strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.
- c) To protect open spaces within settlements.

2.To protect, enhance & improve biodiversity, flora & fauna & geological interests

- a) To conserve & enhance designated nature conservation sites & vulnerable habitats & species.
- b) To protect geology & geomorphology.

3.To preserve, protect & enhance the NP's historic & cultural environment

- a) To preserve & enhance sites, features, areas & settings of archaeological, historical & cultural heritage importance.

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

- a) To reduce air pollution.
- b) To maintain & improve water quality & supply.
- c) To maintain & improve soil quality.
- d) To preserve remoteness and tranquillity.

5.To minimise the consumption of natural resources

- a) To safeguard mineral reserves for future generations & promote the reuse of secondary materials.
- b) To reduce waste generation & disposal & increase recycling.
- c) To reduce water consumption.

6.To develop a managed response of climate change

- a) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- b) To conserve & enhance carbon sinks within the Park.
- c) To promote the use of renewable energy exploring innovative techniques.
- d) To achieve efficient energy use.
- e) To ensure development is not at risk of flooding & will not increase flooding elsewhere.

7.To achieve & promote sustainable land use & built development

- a) To maximise the use of previously developed land & buildings.
- b) To consider sustainable construction in the design of development.
- c) Spatial development to be focussed in settlements.

8.Increase understanding of the special qualities of the NP by target groups, young people (14-20 years); people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities & from ethnic minority backgrounds

- a) Increase learning opportunities, information and interpretation.

9.To promote access for all

- a) Increase use of the National Park by under represented groups from surrounding urban areas.
- b) Manage the range of recreational activities so that all types of users can enjoy the Park & its special qualities.

10.Promote good governance

- a) To improve opportunities for participation in local action & decision making.
- b) Raise partners awareness of National Park purposes.

11.To help meet local need for housing

- a) To provide affordable /social housing which meets identified local need both in terms of quantity & type.
- b) To ensure housing in the National Park is appropriate in terms of quality, safety and security.
- c) To ensure that new housing is located appropriately in terms of employment & services.

12.Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities

- a) To improve access to & retention of schools, shops, post offices, pubs and GPs in order to support local need
- b) To improve access to & retention of countryside, parks, open space & formal leisure & recreation facilities
- c) To increase opportunities for skills development & access to education & training

13.Promote a healthy Park wide economy

- a) To encourage a viable & diversified farming & forestry industry
- b) To increase & improve jobs related to NP purposes including tourism
- c) To encourage business growth

14.To reduce road traffic (especially private cars & freight), traffic congestion & improve safety, health & air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car

- a) To promote the provision of public transport
- b) To increase opportunities for walking and cycling
- c) To reduce levels of traffic congestion

