

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2007/08

Policy, Research and Partnerships Service

Peak District National Park Authority Annual Monitoring Report

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

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Glossary of terms

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

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 this National Park.

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 was renamed as 'Planning Services' in the Peak District National Park Authority during 2007.

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 that are subject to independent examination which, with the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy, will 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. Individual Development Plan Documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from others. 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 hub 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): Sets out priorities for wildlife conservation in the area.

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 name for 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.

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 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). When approved the current update will be called the East Midlands Regional Plan.

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.

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

- GOEM confirmed that the majority of Structure and Local Plan policies could be saved pending replacement by the Local Development Framework. Details can be found at www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/lookingafter/plansandpolicies/developmentplan/savedpolicies.htm.
- 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, contributes to the development of the Issues and Options (Reg 25), leading towards public consultation on Refined Options in 2009.
- The Authority has continued to take forward measures (see AMR 2006) and strengthened project and risk management systems to tackle resource difficulties. Nonetheless, a revised Local Development Scheme is to be submitted to GOEM in 2009, which will build on the advice from the Planning Advisory Service and recent practice observed from other Authorities in preparing Local Development Frameworks for rural areas. The Authority approved a revised project plan to inform the LDS in October 2008. Details can be found at <http://resources.peakdistrict.gov.uk/ctte/authority/reports/2008/081003Item10-1.pdf>.
- The level of development completions has been low during 2007/08, particularly for housing. Monitoring will continue to clarify whether this is a temporary blip or a longer-term change in socio- economic circumstances which may trigger policy review.
- Completions of tourism accommodation have been above the average for the Structure Plan period. There has been further reduction of access to services; some losses of employment land to a variety of other uses; and an increase in the number of domestic renewable energy installations compared with the previous year.
- The current policy review for the LDF will consider the issues raised with current policy this year: the definition of 'essential need' for affordable housing and the need to tighten the policy on extensions and alterations to dwellings more closely.
- This year's Annual Monitoring Report indicates that development of indicators and supporting systems continues. This year it includes the new national core indicators, as far as possible. It highlights a number of indicators where system development will be undertaken this year to provide the data in next year's report.
- The Annual Monitoring Report as yet does not monitor enforcement issues. Systems need to be established for this purpose.

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' provide identify a strong relationship between the 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 is in the process of developing a SA/SEA. The contextual indicators in the AMR have been co-ordinated with the draft SA/SEA.
- 1.1.3 A revised set of Core indicators for Local Development Frameworks was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in July 2008 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/coreoutputindicators2.pdf> . Core indicators that have been renamed or are new are identified in the relevant tables. Core indicators that have been removed or changed and new local indicators that have been created as a result of these changes can be found in Appendix 9.
- 1.1.4 The AMR should also reflect the targets and indicators within the various Community Strategies across the National Park.
- 1.1.5 This AMR relates to 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008. It focuses on the saved policies in the current Development Plan, which comprises the Structure Plan (adopted 1994) and the Local Plan (adopted 2001), and monitors progress in transferring to Local Development Documents (LDDs). It provides information on policies and indicates where monitoring systems are still required. The AMR 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.
- 1.1.7 The first AMR identified a number of indicators for which data was not available. A risk assessment was undertaken to identify the most important ones. This is being used to prioritise the development of monitoring systems where required.

1.2 Planning Context of the Peak District National Park

- 1.2.1 The planning context for the PDNP is complex. 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. For spatial planning purposes the entire National Park is included in the East Midlands.
- 1.2.3 Partnership working is long-standing and is responding to the new statutory planning and monitoring requirements, eg through joint working with Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Borough Council on evidence gathering.
- 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,...., and shall for that purpose co-operate with local authorities and public bodies whose functions include the promotion of economic or social development within the area of the National Park".
- 1.2.5 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).
- 1.2.6 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 Authority is responsible for producing the LDF, which must be undertaken in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development)(England) Regulations 2004, amended in 2008. These set out the various stages that must legally be followed by each Local Planning Authority as they prepare their LDFs:
- Regulation 25 covers the need for pre-submission consultation to be undertaken on the broad issues affecting the LDF area
 - Regulations 27 and 28 require formal public consultation to be undertaken on a document prior to submission
 - Regulation 30 covers the submission of the document and supporting information to the Secretary of State
- 1.2.8 The recent changes to PPS12 (Local Spatial Planning) in June 2008 restated the concept of "soundness" in plan making. To be "sound" a Core Strategy must be *'justified'* (founded on a robust and credible evidence base), *'effective'* (deliverable, flexible and monitorable) and *'consistent with national policy'*.

1.2.9 The importance of evidence and “spatial” policies ensure that policy making is locally responsive and distinctive. Documents within the framework should reflect those elements of Community Strategies that relate to the use and development of land that are compatible with National Park Purposes and the RSS for the East Midlands. Constituent Local Authorities produce the Community Strategies for their areas. They are at various stages of development and are being taken into account in the development of the LDF. The Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM) confirmed in April 2007 that the NPMP is the equivalent of the Community Strategy for the National Park for the purposes of meeting the requirements of PPS12 subject to testing through the Local Development Framework process.

1.2.10 Guidance from 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 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 Plans' reviews the Authority, in consultation with stakeholders, will explore the extent to which the emerging vision and objectives for the NPMP and the Core Strategy Document of the LDF can be aligned. Work has already begun during the Issues and Options stage to engage with partners on these strengthening relationships. (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 The PDNP was designated in 1951. The special qualities that the PDNP has the purposes of conserving, enhancing and promoting understanding and enjoyment of (called valued characteristics) are set out in the National Park Management Plan 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.

2.1.2 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 (Appendices 2 and 3).

2.1.3 The Core Strategy is being developed concurrently with work on Landscape Character for the Peak District National Park. This has begun to add greater definition to the well established landscape areas known as the Dark Peak, White Peak and South West Peak. The Authority is proposing to use new landscape character area definitions to form a more locally distinctive basis for developing spatial planning policy. When overlain by the sustainable community strategy priorities of constituent authorities, a clearer description can be formulated of the challenges and opportunities that face this living landscape.

2.1.4 The complexity of the Dark Peak has been recognised by distinguishing 3 main Landscape Character Areas (northern moorlands of the Dark Peak, Eastern Moors and Derwent Valley) and 3 less extensive moorland fringe Character Areas.

2.1.5 The Dark Peak and Eastern Moors are strongly characterised by wild and open expanses of moorland and famous gritstone edges, providing long ranging views and sense of remoteness. However, the area is particularly sensitive to change. The peatland environment is of international importance. These areas have come under significant pressure from the impact of large scale wind farm proposals and the increase of cross park traffic which contribute to an erosion of tranquillity, landscape division and immediate impact on biodiversity. These areas are important for the role they provide for the large urban populations in terms of recreation and healthy living. The two areas contrast principally in their scale and the extent of influence of nearby urban areas.

2.1.6 The identification of 3 moorland fringe areas (Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe, Dark Peak Western Fringe and Derbyshire Peak Fringe) recognises their transitional nature between open moorland (the Dark Peak and Eastern Moors) and surrounding urban areas. Whilst predominantly pastoral, each differs in their topography and extent of influence from adjacent urban centres.

- 2.1.7 The White Peak has been given extra definition with the separation of the Derwent Valley character area. These two areas embody a strong sense of community being overlain by the numerous communities of the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak. Bakewell sits as the only market town inside the National Park and continues to serve as an agricultural centre having been bolstered over recent years by a new agricultural business centre, retail presence and community facilities serving a wide rural hinterland. Bakewell and the nearby villages continue to serve as important visitor destinations backing up what is still a strong agricultural community. The joint Dales and High Peak Community Strategy demonstrate a strong sense of community support urging for more affordable housing and access to services. This will be a particularly challenging area for the Core Strategy to find ways of achieving key objectives for sustainable communities whilst pursuing the primary purposes of National Park designation, particularly in terms of landscape protection and conservation of historic village character.
- 2.1.8 The South West Peak is an area of upland and associated foothills in the south west part of the Peak District National Park. It is bounded by the distinctly different limestone landscapes of the White Peak to the east and the extensive lowlands of the Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain to the west and the Churnet Valley to the south. To the north is the more industrial landscape of the Dark Peak Western fringe. The area possesses a number of small villages where issues of affordable housing and access to services are issues of concern. Close relationships exist between these communities and nearby market towns such as Leek and Macclesfield.
- 2.1.9 More than 10 million leisure visits were made to the Peak District National Park by people living in England in 2005 (England Leisure Visits Survey, Countryside Agency, 2005).
- 2.1.10 However, the National Park is not just a place for conservation where understanding and enjoyment are promoted, it is also a place where people live and work. The population of the Peak District National Park in 2006 was about 38,366. It has remained at around 38,000 since 1991, with an increase of around 1.3% since 2001, whereas the East Midlands and England have seen more substantial increases. Population projectionsⁱ indicate that there is likely to be a decline in the National Park's population between 2001 and 2026 although this partly depends on the number of new houses built.
- 2.1.11 The profile of the population can be summarised as follow:
- Population density in the Park is far lower than the average for the East Midlands or England (Appendix 3).
 - In 2001 the average age of people living within the Park was 43 years (Census of Population 2001), 4.5 years higher than in England due to proportionally fewer children and young adults but more people aged 60 and over (Appendix 3). Population projections indicate that the average age of the Park population will increase as there is likely to be a decline in the working age population and a significant increase in people aged 60 and over because change within the existing 17,000 homes far outweighs the influence that varying rates of new build might have.
 - The proportion of National Park residents with a limiting long-term illness was slightly lower than that of the region and England (Appendix 3).
 - There is a relatively low proportion of residents who are non-white British living in the National Park compared to the country as a whole (Appendix 3).
 - Economic activity rates in the Peak District are higher than the national average and unemployment is lower (Appendix 3).
 - Due to the rural nature of the area proportionally fewer households in the Park do not have access to a car compared with England (Appendix 3).

ⁱ <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/index/pubs/populationstats.htm>

2.1.12 The profile for dwellings and households can be summarised as follows:

- In 2007/08 there were an estimated 17,000 dwellings and over 800 holiday homes.
- The 2001 Census of Population showed that there was a total of 17,196 household spaces within the Park of which 3.2% were vacant (the same as the average for England as a whole) and 4% were second residences or holiday homes (significantly higher than the average of 0.6% for all England).
- In 2001 there were 15,949 households in the Peak District National Park. The average number of rooms per household increased from 5.6 in 1991 to 6.1 in 2001. It remained higher than the national average (5.3 rooms per household in 2001) (Appendix 3).
- In 2001 there was an average of 2.34 people per household in the Park, similar to England (Appendix 3). Even though the number of rooms per household has increased since 1991, the number of people per household has decreased.
- In 2001 the proportion of pensioner households living in the National Park was higher than in England; the proportion of households consisting of couples with children was about the same; and the proportion of lone parent families was far lower (Appendix 3).
- The proportion of people living in the National Park who owned their homes outright in 2001 was much higher than in England as a whole (Appendix 3).

2.1.13 The National Park economy can be summarised as follows:

- It is closely related to the surrounding areas. The 2001 Census indicated that around half of the working population of the Park travelled to jobs outside the Park and 4 out of 10 jobs in the Park were filled by workers who lived outside.
- The majority of jobs within the National Park are within the service sector (Appendix 3). Tourism plays an important role with 19% of businesses being hotels and restaurants (Appendix 3). This reflects the attractiveness of the Park to people and its geographical position with 16 million people in 2001 living within 1 hours drive time of the Park (2001 Census of Population). Agriculture also accounts for 19% of businesses within the Park.
- Businesses in the Park tend to have fewer employees than regionally or nationally and wages tend to be lower (Appendix 3).

2.1.14 Further information can be found at www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/index/pubs/sopr.htm.

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. More work is being done to address the comments of all stakeholders through the current stage of refined options. Initial comments emerging from the SA of emerging Spatial Objectives are set out in Appendix 7.

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

2.3.1 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 statutory National Park purposes as set out in the 1995 Environment Act. They were also refined to ensure that priorities arising from regional strategies and community strategies from the various constituent authorities 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.

2.3.2 The present set of AMR indicators have been derived from the live Structure Plan and Local Plan policies. They therefore relate to the objectives stated in the Structure Plan via the policies they are monitoring (see Appendices 3, 4 and 5 for how policies relate to objectives) 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.

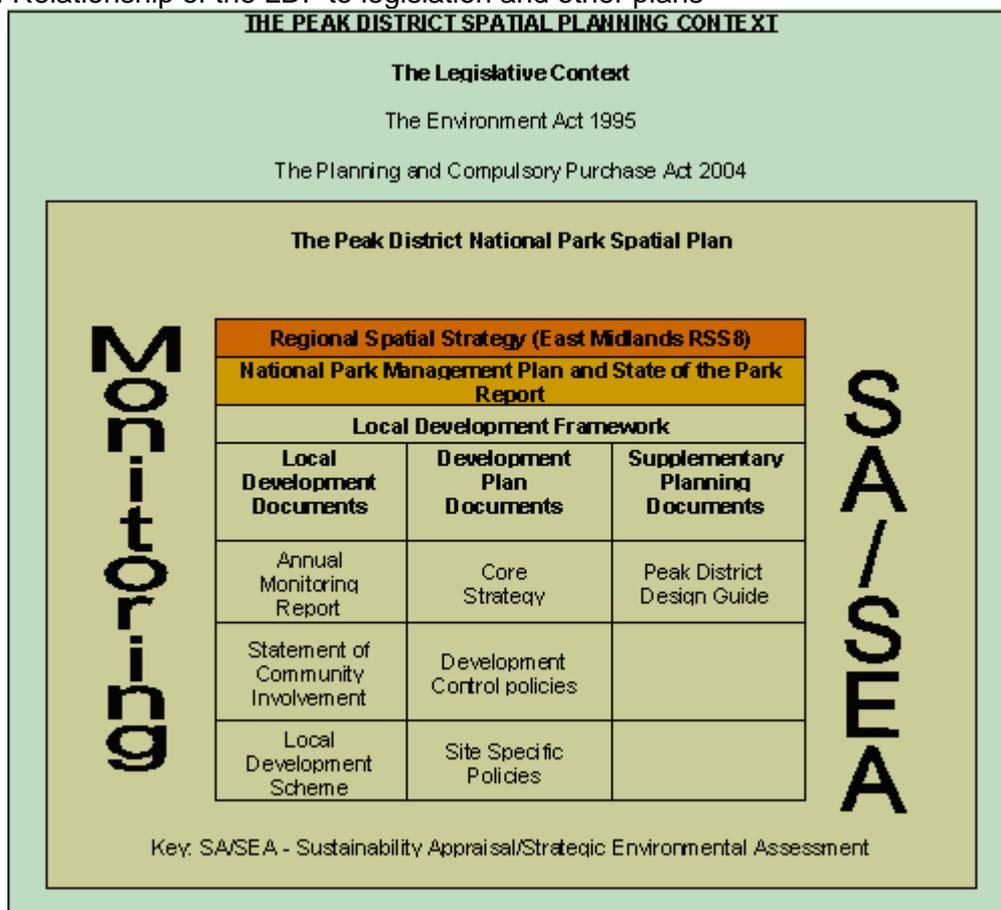
3 Local Development Scheme (LDS)

3.1 Context of the Local Development Framework (LDF)

3.1.1 The LDS sets out the various documents that comprise the LDF. It establishes profiles describing the role of each document and details the timetable for their preparation.

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



3.2.2 Progress is as follows (figure 3):

- SCI – Adopted December 2006.
- Core Strategy – There has been increased joint working within the Peak sub-region to enable cost effective commissioning of studies and a more robust evidence base in line with best practice. Discussions with GOEM led to a diagnostic analysis of the Authority's approach to the LDF in May 2007 by the PAS. The Authority adopted their recommendations, including the need to look at timescales to enable evidence studies to be completed, and to further explore spatial policy options appropriate to the PDNP in advance of the Preferred Options stage. In October 2007 the Authority agreed an indicative timeframe for resolving outstanding issues (<http://resources.peakdistrict.gov.uk/ctte/authority/minutes/2007/071005.pdf>). This has since been firmed up at the Authority meeting of the 3 October 2008 (<http://resources.peakdistrict.gov.uk/ctte/authority/reports/2008/081003Item10-1.pdf>). This paves the way for further revision to the LDS which will be submitted to GOEM. More robust project management systems have been put in place in advance of the revised LDS to strengthen the new programme.
- DC 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. Recently, other Authorities where experience demonstrates 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. It will be explored in the next LDS review to create a more succinct policy document with clear referencing between strategy and criteria based policy - which is necessary to enable the rigorous control over inappropriate development in the National Park. It is anticipated that this will offer a more effective route for the replacement of the existing Structure Plan and Local Plan. The decisions on the content of generic or topic specific Development Plan Documents (DPDs) will flow from the preferred direction for Core policy.
- Site Specific Policies – Now tracks the earlier production of the Core Strategy. They are dependent on the final content of the Core Strategy, in that the scope for the site specific policy is being tested through the Core Strategy options.
- Proposals Map – Now shown to track the earlier production of the Core Strategy.
- 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'.

3.2.3 Following the Design Guide SPD, the current LDS proposes 2 subsequent Design Supplements as SPD, covering various technical matters:

Part 1: Detailed design guidance on conversions, shop fronts, access & space between buildings, and materials (to be adopted by May 2009)

Part 2: Detailed design guidance covering new development, alterations & extensions, details, external works, and wildlife & protected species (to be adopted by August 2010).

There is some amendment to the order of the design detail emerging from work undertaken in recent months, so a future LDS is likely to restate the profiles accordingly:

Part 1: Conversions, shop fronts and alterations and extensions

Part 2: Urban design, new development, access and space between buildings, materials, external works

A view will also be given on the scope for reviewing existing SPGs covering:

- affordable housing;
- renewable energy; and
- farm buildings.

Furthermore a decision will be taken on the scope for Stage 2 of the Authority's Landscape Character Assessment to also be produced as an SPD.

- 3.2.4 The Authority acknowledges Government expectations that the LDS must become the definitive programme management document, departure from which should only be made in exceptional circumstances, or as agreed in future AMRs. Dialogue with GOEM has ensured that the current phase of work on the Core Strategy can be regarded as ongoing development of the Issues and Options (Reg 25) stage. It will be necessary to revise the timetable again in the light of this AMR. The Authority has been working to ensure that new project and risk management systems are put in place to assist the delivery of a revised LDS.
- 3.2.5 However the resource pressures are likely to persist. It has become evident that National Park Authorities particularly have struggled to resource the wide scope of tasks and processes surrounding the LDF in a comparable way to District, Metropolitan and County Authorities. Particular problems have been faced with sustainability appraisal, such as the retention and training of core staff to undertake the work and the ability to build a comprehensive baseline evidence database of the plan area compared with conventional Local Authorities. Responses to the Issues and Options consultation made by key stakeholders also suggested the need for a more comprehensive and robust evidence base to underpin and inform policy options.
- 3.2.6 Constructive dialogue with GOEM has aided a better understanding of these pressures leading to the offer of support from the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) which has been accepted, and an accommodation to help the Authority revise its expectations by working more closely with the constituent Districts and County Council in Derbyshire. PAS advice again supported the joint approach to evidence gathering with sub regional partners; suggested the need for greater spatial expression as opposed to topic led approaches in the plan and proposed further, area specific community consultation to help draw out the spatial challenges and vision for the Core Strategy.
- 3.2.7 The Authority, working with the member task team and internal project board have sought to restructure the project planning to accommodate these suggestions and improve the management of the process through the procurement of additional support to aid the SA/SEA process, to complete the evidence gathering, run further stakeholder and community consultation events and purchase software to aid the project planning, document production and on-line consultation capabilities of the Authority. The impact of all these changes now necessitate the review of the LDS which has been further delayed by more recent GOEM advice to wait for both the outcome of the review of LDF Regulations, and to wait until after the release of this AMR. Notes of the changes to the timetable for Core Strategy production have been added to the Authority's website in advance of this formal change to the LDS. Since the earlier Authority commitment in October 2007 work has been ongoing to progress this new project plan. At the time of the publication of this AMR the Authority has programmed further public consultation on refined options to be released in January 2009 to the end of March 2009.
- 3.2.8 In September 2007 GOEM confirmed their decision on the 'saving' of both Structure Plan and Local Plan policies. Details can be found at www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/lookingafter/plansandpolicies/developmentplan/savedpolicies.htm. Future AMRs will define the replacement of remaining policies in later policy documents, depending on available resources and the evidence base programme.

4 Policy Monitoring

4.1 Conservation / Environment

- 4.1.2 The Natural Zone policy continues to be important in relation to conservation of the dales and moorland habitats.
- 4.1.3 Protected Species proceduresⁱⁱ are working well and are considered to be making a significant contribution to bat conservation.
- 4.1.4 Policies on agricultural buildings are likely to have an effect on stock numbers and out-wintering of stock, which may have adverse implications for hay meadow, pasture and rough grazing conservation in particular.
- 4.1.5 The Environment Agency objected to 2 applications submitted in 2007/08 (Indicator E1). The first of these was refused for several reasons. The second was objected to on the grounds that the sewage system was unsatisfactory and it may have adverse effects on the surrounding environment. This application was granted with 2 conditions to allay these concerns. Firstly that there should be no discharge to groundwater or surface water either directly or via soakaway; secondly that the dwelling cannot be occupied until the sewage disposal and drainage has been completed according to the approved, revised plans.
- 4.1.6 The 4 businesses registered with the Environment Agency that released restricted chemicals into the air, soil and/or water have either closed down or no longer emit these restricted chemicals (Indicator C111).
- 4.1.7 Three applications were granted in 2007/08 contrary to policy C2 (see table 20). This is the second year in which an application has been granted contrary to this policy.

Table 1: Core Indicators for Conservation / Environment

Indicator description	2007/08		Comments
	Target	Achieved	
E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice on flooding and water quality grounds ⁱⁱⁱ	0	0	Previously indicator 7
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	Previously indicator 8ii

ⁱⁱ The Authority's procedures are cited in ODPM/Defra/EN's companion document to PPS9, "Planning for Biodiversity & Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice" published in March 2006.

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

Table 2: Local Indicators for Conservation / Environment

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2007/08		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
CI1: Number of applications granted for development within the Natural Zone.	Conservation	C1, LC1	0	Not available	Problems with system for 2007/08 monitoring
CI2: Number of applications granted located outside a designated settlement. (A1, A2, B1, B2, B8, D2)	Conservation	C2, LC2, LC3		Not available	Monitoring system required
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	1 3	Landscape Architect comments only. Issues being followed up.
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 2007/08
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 within a Conservation Area during 2007/08
CI8: Number of completions of dwellings which are designated for agricultural/ forestry workers	Conservation Housing	C2, C5, C6, LC12 HC1, LH3		2	
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	4	0	

4.2 Housing

- 4.2.1 NPA planning policies seek to control development within the Park to meet National Park Purposes in a way that takes account of the social objectives of the Housing Authorities.
- 4.2.2 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. As a result the PDNPA policy restricts new development within the Park where it conflicts with National Park Purposes.
- 4.2.3 The Authority recognises the 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. The Structure Plan expected 1000 new dwellings during the Plan period 1991 to 2006 through a mixture of new build and conversion in order to meet local need and maintain a stable population. This is not, however, either a target or a limit.
- 4.2.4 The current East Midlands' RSS (RSS8) includes a nominal 50 houses for development within the Park as part of the regional distribution, but recognises that this is of 'local significance only' and is neither a target nor a limit. The draft revised Regional Plan issued in 2006 seeks to clarify the situation for the National Park by removing the nominal figure of 50 to reflect the principle that the National Park is not expected to contribute to Regional or Sub Regional targets. This was subject to an Examination in Public in the summer of 2007 and the Panel Report in November 2007 endorsed this view.
- 4.2.5 1486 dwellings were completed between 1991/92 and 2007/08 (figure 4 and table 4), exceeding both the Structure Plan estimated need and the Regional nominal figure. Housing delivery is expected to continue focussed on affordable housing and schemes justified by National Park enhancement. A joint Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment is currently underway with Local Housing Authorities. As there are currently no Local Plan identified sites, the most accurate estimates can only realistically be made for the next two years based on current commitments (up to end of September 2008) and submitted applications awaiting decision. This is expected to be a minimum.
- 4.2.6 Between 2001 and 2006, experimental mid year estimates from the Office for National Statistics indicate that dwelling completion rates were sufficient to allow the population to increase by around 1% (Appendix 3).
- 4.2.7 The number of dwellings completed in 2007/08 was an all time low for the Structure Plan Period (table 4). Monitoring over the next few years will identify if this is a one off exception or the beginning of a change in trend arising from changes in the wider economic situation.
- 4.2.8 As the number of completions per year is relatively small, the completion of relatively large sites has a significant impact on the yearly total. These could change significantly as a result of changing variables such as funding available to developers, including social housing providers and the degree to which they make use of existing stock rather than building new dwellings. A large number of completions resulted from the change of use of disused mills. The number of mills in the area is limited and so the completion rate is forecasted to fall.
- 4.2.9 Discounting windfall sites, if the underlying completion rate since 1991 of around 48 dwellings a year continues, projections indicate that by 2026 the population will decrease by 6%, the number of households will rise by 7% (due to falling average household size) and the population of working age will fall by 29% compared with 2001.

- 4.2.10 Almost three times as many open market conversions were completed than anticipated in the Structure Plan (figure 5 and table 5). Many were as a result of the change of use of large disused mills. As the number of mills available in the National Park is limited the rate of change of use is expected to be lower in future.
- 4.2.11 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).
- 4.2.12 Over twice as many agricultural / forestry workers dwellings have been completed 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.
- 4.2.13 Over twice as many dwellings have been completed under the 'enhancement' category than expected (Figure 5 and table 5).
- 4.2.14 5 applications were received during 2007/08 for Lawful Certificate of Use for buildings as independent dwellings. One application was withdrawn, one refused and three granted.
- 4.2.15 One application was granted contrary to policies HC1, HC2 and LH1 (see table 20).
- 4.2.16 The Authority continues to increase and improve the information entered into its Development Control system for monitoring. It is also working with Derbyshire County Council and Derbyshire Districts on a shared web-based system that will monitor housing, employment and retail development.
- 4.2.17 A Housing Needs survey undertaken during 2006/07 in Derbyshire Dales and High Peak suggests a need of 32 affordable dwellings per year within the National Park area of these Districts. This is in line with the 50 affordable dwellings estimated in the Structure Plan for the whole of the National Park. A Housing Market Assessment is underway for the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Housing Market Area, including the Peak District National Park. A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment for the Peak District, Derbyshire Dales and High Peak is also underway. These three projects combined will provide important information for the development of housing policies for the area, including improved information about potential sites and better use of existing dwellings and other buildings to increase the proportion of affordable homes.
- 4.2.18 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/gtaa-mainfindings-2008.pdf>.

Table 3: Core Indicators for Housing

Indicator description	2007/08		Comments
	Target	Achieved	
H3: New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land	60%	94%	Previously indicator 2b. Figure not comparable with 200708 Performance and Business Plan due to differences in dwelling definition.
H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)		0	New indicator
H5: Gross affordable housing completions		4	Previously indicator 2d
H6: Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments ^{iv}		Not available	New indicator Data source to be determined

^{iv} Will be used to monitor policies HC4 and LH7

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

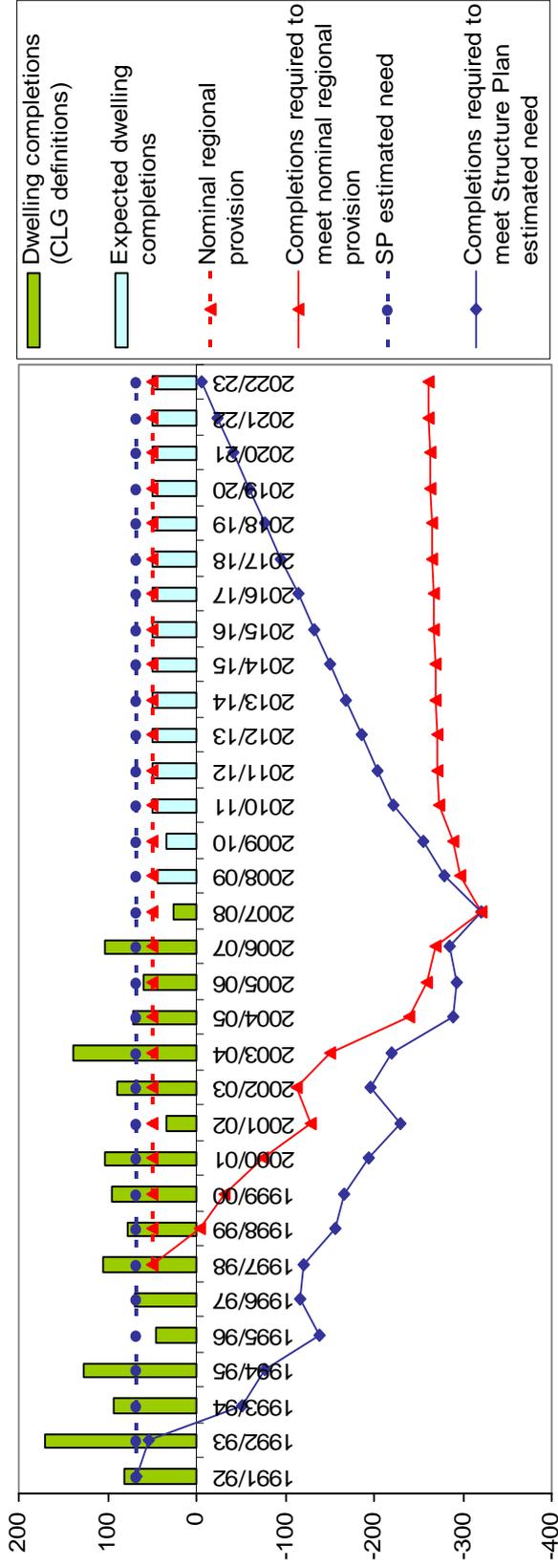


Table 4: Net dwelling completions and forecast against estimated need and regional provision (Core indicators H1, H2a, b, c and d)

	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 to 2022/23 (per annum)
Actual Completions	81	171	94	127	46	70	104	77	95	102	34	89	138	71	59	102	26	-	-	-
Completions Forecast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	33	43
Nominal Regional Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Net additional dwellings needed to achieve nominal regional provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Structure Plan estimated need	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

^v A small number of dwellings included in the figures pre 2000/01 may not fit the definition provided in the 2008 AMR guidance notes from CLG. Dwellings from 2000/01 onwards fit the definition with the exception of knowing if council tax is paid (data not available to the PDNP). Figures prior to 2005/06 do not include dwellings lost due to change of use to another Use Class (expected to be very small as no dwellings were lost through change of use in 2005/06 or 2007/08). 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 forecasts (Local Indicator HI1)^{vi}

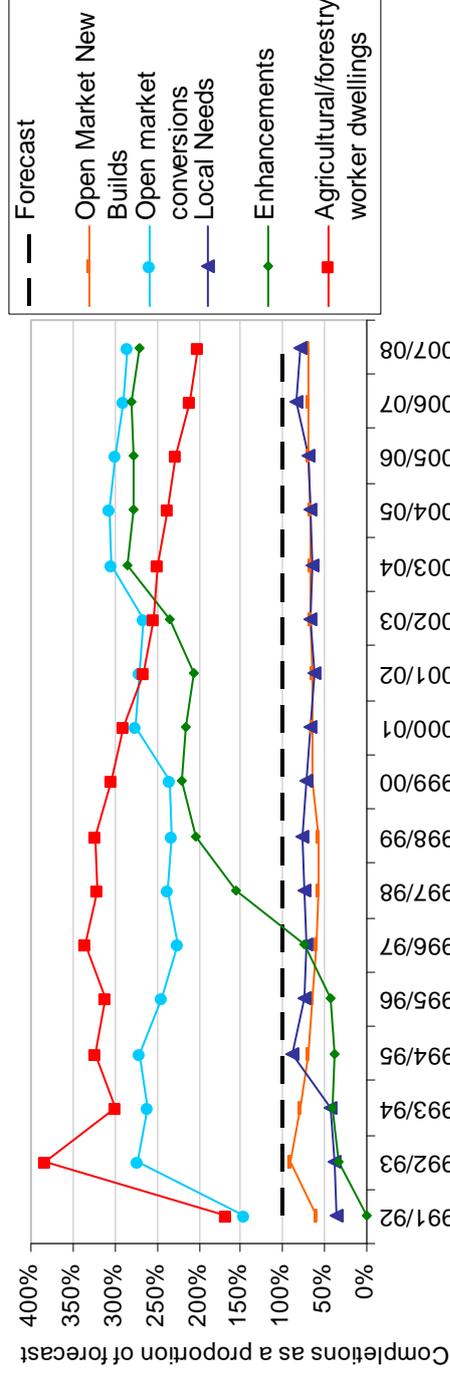


Table 5: Cumulative net dwelling completions compared to Structure Plan forecast (Local Indicator HI1)^{vii}

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	
Open Market new builds completed	47	135	174	188	199	212	222	225	254	254	258	266	268	270	274	274	274	277	
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	19	71	104	144	162	180	220	246	283	367	395	424	525	570	601	616	616	645	
Open market conversion forecast	13	26	40	53	66	80	93	106	120	133	146	160	173	186	200	213	213	226	
Local Needs housing completions	10	21	34	94	101	115	141	162	171	180	181	215	225	253	276	355	355	358	
Local Needs housing estimated need	27	54	80	107	134	160	187	214	240	267	294	320	347	374	400	427	427	454	
Enhancement completions	0	2	4	5	7	15	36	53	66	71	74	94	123	128	139	149	149	152	
Enhancement estimated need	3	6	10	13	16	20	23	26	30	33	36	40	43	46	50	53	53	56	
Agricultural/forestry worker completions	5	23	30	42	50	67	74	84	91	97	98	105	110	111	117	118	118	120	
Agricultural/forestry worker estimated need	3	6	10	13	16	20	23	26	30	33	36	40	43	46	50	53	53	56	
Self-contained ancillary units	Data not disaggregated from other categories																		
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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

^{vii} See footnote 5 relating to definition of a dwelling and accuracy of data. In addition, 'conversion' includes Change of Use.

Table 6: Local Indicators for Housing

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2007/08		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
HI3: Number of applications granted for removal of local needs occupancy condition	Housing	HC1, HC2, LH1	0	0	
HI4: Proportion of dwellings completed (gross) that do not have a local needs occupancy restriction	Housing	HC1, LH1		90%	
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			3	

4.3 Shops and Community Services

- 4.3.1 There was a loss of A1 floorspace in 2007/08 following a change of use to an A3 UCO. The loss of B1a floorspace was due to two completions of Change of Use to residential dwellings (loss of 468m²) and one completion to a dental surgery (249m²).
- 4.3.2 SCI2 explanation: changes in proportion of households with access to services may vary due to either a change in the number of households or a change in the number of services.
- 4.3.3 There have been no known closures during 2007/08 of Primary Schools or secondary schools within the area and so the decreases in households within access is either due to an increase in the number of households in areas with poorer access or differences in data manipulation. The reason for the loss of access to an NHS dentist is unknown.
- 4.3.4 A Retail and Town Centre study of the Peak sub-region was commissioned jointly by Derbyshire County Council, Derbyshire Dales District Council, High Peak Borough Council and the PDNPA to inform the LDFs covering the area. The report is imminent.

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

Indicator description	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Achieved		Comments
		Gross	Net	
BD4(i): Total amount of completed floorspace for 'town centre uses' – within town centre areas (m ²)				Previously indicator 4b
• A1		0	0	Town Centre not identified in Local Plan maps. Bakewell Central Shopping Area boundary used
• A2		0	0	
• B1(a)		0	0	
• D2		0	0	
BD4(ii): Total amount of completed floorspace for 'town centre uses' – within National Park (m ²)				Previously indicator 4a
• A1		0	-138	
• A2		0	0	
• B1(a)		316	-401	
• D2		1,235	1,097	

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

Table 8: Local Indicators for Shops and Community Services

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2007/08		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
SCI1: Number of applications granted for Change of Use from retail (UCO A1)	Shops and community services	LS2		3	
SCI2: Change since previous year in percentage of households within target distance of ^{ix} : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank/building society (4km) • GP surgery (all sites) • 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			Indicator changed

4.4 Economy

- 4.4.1 A large amount of employment floorspace was lost during 2007/08 following completion of permissions for Change of Use to other Use Classes, particularly from B1a. Two permissions were completed for Change of Use from office space to residential dwellings (loss of 468m²) and a further loss was to a dental surgery (249m²).
- 4.4.2 Applications granted for the loss of a Use Class to B1 (indicator EI1) were residential (the caretaker flat within Bakewell Town Hall into an office), part of the coach house at the George Inn in Alstonefield and the erection of a new office on land previously classed as agricultural.
- 4.4.3 819m² of site area allocated for B1 use was lost at the Aston Industrial Estate for the erection of a warehouse (B8) and a change of use of a B1/B2 industrial unit for temporary use as a classroom (90m² of floorspace/105m² of site area) was also completed.
- 4.4.4 At the Local Plan allocated site of Deepdale Business Park on Ashford Road, Bakewell, 1,221m² of site area was lost from B2 for the erection of a warehouse(B8); Change of use of a B1/B2 unit to a physiotherapy centre (43m² of floorspace); and 344m² of floorspace changed from B1/B2 to an Equine Centre.

^{ix} 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.

Table 9: Core Indicators for the Economy

Indicator description	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Achieved		Comments
		Gross	Net	
BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace (m ²) ^x : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1(a) • B1(b) • B1(c) • B2 • B8 		316 0 222 2,587 1,056	- 401 0 222 1,924 853	Previously indicator 1a
BD2: Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land (m ²) ^{x1} : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1(a) • B1(b) • B1(c) • B2 • B8 		316 (100%) 0 (0%) 141 (64%) 2,016 (78%) 1,036 (98%)		Previously indicator 1c
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 		0.17 0 0.43 1.22 0.79 0.18 4.31		Previously indicator 1d

Table 10: Local Indicators for the Economy

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2007/08		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
EI1: Number of applications granted for permanent Change of Use to B1	Economy	LE2		3	
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	

4.5 Recreation and Tourism

4.5.1 All the holiday homes completed during 2007/08 were from farm buildings or outbuildings within the curtilage of a dwelling. Since 1991, holiday units have been built at an average of 19 per year. Only one new build holiday home has been completed during the whole of the Structure Plan period (1995/96).

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

- 4.5.2 The removal of 3 holiday occupancy conditions formed 2 new dwellings for the open market and one for local needs.
- 4.5.3 An Open Space, Sports and Recreation Audit and Strategy is currently being developed jointly between the PDNPA, Derbyshire Dales District Council and High Peak Borough Council to inform the LDF.

Core indicators

There are no core indicators relating to recreation and tourism.

Table 11: Local indicators for Recreation and Tourism

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2007/08		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
RT11: Number of holiday homes completed (gross)	Recreation and tourism	RT3, LR6		25	
RT12: Number of applications granted for removal of holiday occupancy condition	Recreation and tourism	RT3, LR6		3	2 applications were to open market dwellings and 1 to a local needs dwelling

4.6 Utilities

- 4.6.1 The National Parks 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. Future monitoring of these installations will be affected by the changes made in April 2008 to Permitted Development Rights that allows many of the domestic technologies to be installed without requiring planning permission.
- 4.6.2 In 2007/08 there was one application granted for a renewable energy source (wind turbine) providing 1kW of energy and one completion of a renewable energy source (wind turbine) providing 6kW of energy.
- 4.6.3 The main contribution that the National Park community can contribute towards reducing Carbon Dioxide is by putting in domestic installations that collect heat, either from the sun or the ground, for hot water and central heating systems, thus reducing their overall energy consumption from non-renewable sources. 14 such installations were granted permission during the year and 12 were completed.
- 4.6.4 The number of completions of renewable energy generation and sustainable heat source installations in 2007/08 (14) was an increase on the 4 completed in 2006/07.

Table 12: Core indicators for Utilities

Indicator description	2007/08		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. These are too small to report in megawatts.
	0	0	
	0	0	
	0	0	
E3(b): Renewable energy generation (megawatts) completed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind 	0	0	Replaces indicator 9 Current local policies restrict installations to small domestic size. These are too small to report in
	0	0	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar photovoltaics Hydro biomass 	0	0	megawatts.
	0	0	

Table 13: Local indicators for Utilities

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2007/08		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
UI1: Number of sustainable heat sources granted permission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground source heat pumps Solar water heating collectors 	none	LU4		6 8	New indicator Only includes sources that require planning permission
UI2: Number of sustainable heat sources completed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground source heat pumps Solar water heating collectors 	none	LU4		2 10	New indicator Only includes sources that require planning permission

4.7 Minerals

4.7.1 One application was granted for extraction during 2007/08. This was for a renewal of a permission to extract stone for slates at Bretton Clough for 10 years. The site covers 0.35 ha and has permission to extract 38,096 tonnes.

Table 14: Core indicators for Minerals^{x1}

Indicator description	2007/08		Comments
	Target	Achieved	
M1: Production of primary land won aggregates (million tonnes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crushed rock Sand and gravel 		Limestone 4.364 million	Gritstone extraction in the National Park is commercially sensitive so figures are not available. A combined figure for the Peak District and Derbyshire was 0.096
M2: Production of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> secondary aggregates recycled aggregates 		Not available	Previously indicator 5b Data is commercially sensitive. Operators will not allow publication.

Table 15: Local Indicators for Minerals

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2007/08		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
MI2: Number of permissions granted for extraction by type	Minerals	M2, M3, M5, LM8		1 (building stone)	

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 (RSS8) recognises the Peak Sub-area as "an environmentally sensitive area of sparse population and industrial and commercial

^{x1} Source East Midlands Regional Aggregate Working Party Survey and Annual Report 2005.

development". It is therefore "likely to rely on small scale local facilities for recycling and on waste management and treatment facilities which are in the other sub areas."

Table 16: Core Indicators for Waste Disposal

Indicator description	2007/08		Comments
	Target	Achieved	
W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities (previously indicator 6a) ^{xii}		0	Previously indicator 6a
W2: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type (tonnes) (previously indicator 6b): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycled • Composted or treated by anaerobic digestion • Used to recover heat, power or other energy • Landfilled 		3,891 (21%) 3,234 (17%) 858 (5%) 11,015 (58%)	Previously indicator 6b This may not be a true representation. Figures are estimates as the Authority is a Waste Planning Authority, not a waste collection or disposal authority. They are based on Constituent Authorities' data and the proportion of population in the National Park. 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	2007/08		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 Policies T5 and LT4 – some schemes in the Structure Plan were abandoned prior to publication of the Local Plan (see AMR 2005/6 for details). Of the remaining schemes: -

- a) A57/A628 Mottram to Tintwistle bypass and A628/A616 Route Restraint Measures – The Draft Orders were re-published in February 2007 followed by a six-week consultation period. The PDNPA objected to the proposed scheme. A Public Inquiry into the scheme opened on 26 June 2007. However, due to errors in some of the Highways Agency's data, the Inquiry has been adjourned and is unlikely to reconvene until 2009.
- b) A628/A616 Tintwistle to Stocksbridge, selective and limited improvements – additional to the bypass and Route Restraint measures, related to road safety, some of which have now been implemented.
- c) A6 to A619 Bakewell Relief Road (Haddon Road to Baslow Road) – This is not in the current Derbyshire County Council Local Transport Plan 2006-11. The need to retain safeguarding is being examined as part of this Authority's LDF process.

4.9.2 Policies T6 & LT3 - Between the publication of the Structure and Local Plans the safeguarding of land to provide segregated routes for public transport in some corridors was removed (see AMR 2006). Of the remaining safeguarded schemes: -

- a) Reinstatement of the Matlock to Buxton railway – a feasibility study undertaken during 2003/04 suggested that the reopening of the railway would probably not be financially viable until beyond 2020, and possibly not until 2041.

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

- b) Reinstatement of the Woodhead railway including the tunnels – there are currently no feasible or appropriate plans to reopen the route.
 - c) An additional loop to enhance track capacity on the Hope Valley line – no progress.
- 4.9.3 Policies T8 and LT14 – A Car Parking & Visitor Survey was undertaken in Bakewell in Summer 2005 to compare current requirements for, and provision of, car parking within Bakewell. The results are informing the Authority's LDF.
- 4.9.4 The East Midlands Regional Assembly reviewed the Regional Transport Strategy as part of its revision of the Regional Spatial Strategy. The Panel Report on the findings was published in November 2007. The Report was critical of some elements of the Regional Transport Strategy, and as a result these elements will be looked at again.
- 4.9.5 Derbyshire County Council began the move towards Decriminalised Parking Enforcement in Derbyshire during 2005. It is supported by the majority of District & Borough Councils (as do Derbyshire Constabulary). The changeover is expected to commence in 2009.
- 4.9.6 Current Traffic Management Schemes are: -
- a) Roaches – Limited free roadside parking is provided with much of the road subject to a clearway parking restriction.
 - b) Goyt Valley – Free car parking is provided at eight car parks in the area. A Traffic Restraint Order is in place closing the road to motor vehicles (with some exceptions) between The Street and Derbyshire Bridge on Sundays and Bank Holiday Mondays from May until the end of September. On all other days the road operates according to a one-way system (southbound) between Errwood and Derbyshire Bridge.
 - c) Stanage – Stanage/North Lees Estate, owned by the NPA. The Stanage Forum (established in 2000) produced a 10 year Management Plan in 2002 with an aim to *"provide for all the people who want to gain access to the Estate, without impacting in a negative way on ecology/wildlife; the landscape (open, rural, sense of wilderness); local residents; farmers; local businesses (including income to the Estate) nor elderly and disabled visitors."* The management of the area has included the replacement of roadside parking by the provision of formal parking, the introduction of a 40mph speed limit for much of the area and experiments with public transport services including a bio-diesel powered service, linking Sheffield with the area during 2006 and 2007.
 - d) Upper Derwent – The area contains a number of free car parks along Derwent Lane, provided by both the NPA and Severn Trent Water. In addition there is a large Pay & Display car park at Fairholmes. Traffic Restraint orders are in place within the area including the closure of the road to motor vehicles along the Eastern edge of Ladybower at all times, except for access. In addition Derwent Lane is closed between Fairholmes and Kings Tree on Sundays throughout the year, and Saturdays and Bank Holiday Mondays between Easter and the end of British Summer Time. In order to mitigate against the Traffic Restraint Orders, a shuttle bus operates between Fairholmes and Kings Tree when the road is closed.
- 4.9.7 Policy T10 and Policy LT21 – The following schemes are detailed in the Local Plan: -
- a) Improvement of conditions for pedestrians and cyclists in the lower part of the Winnats road – finished in 2006/7.
 - b) A footpath on the south side of the railway from Edale station to link with existing paths to Barber Booth – no progress as yet.
 - c) Cycleway from Hathersage to Castleton – partially completed.
- 4.9.8 A number of trails within the National Park pass along old railway lines and as such may be impinged upon by future railway development. Those affected by current safeguarding of land for future schemes are: -
- a) Monsal Trail (Matlock-Buxton railway).
 - b) Trans-Pennine Trail (Woodhead railway).

- c) Other long distance trails include – High Peak, Manifold, Pennine Bridleway, Tissington and Sett Valley.
- 4.9.9 The South Pennines Integrated Transport Strategy (SPITS) (a partnership of Local Authorities and Transport providers) was established to protect the special environment of the National Park, whilst recognising the economic needs of the surrounding urban areas. It has a stated aim of *“An environment which is safer and healthier, in which the overall impact of transport is reduced, whilst ensuring access for everyone to everyday facilities, based upon a more sustainable economy.”* The Project has a Business Plan for the years 2005 – 2015, containing eight elements designed to progress the Strategy. These include:
- a) Traffic restraint incorporating speed management, safety and traffic reduction measures on all class A and B Trans-Pennine routes, and minor roads where significant diversion of through traffic could occur within the South Pennines area.
 - b) Managing and influencing the implementation of fiscal demand measures, eg road pricing and parking charges, where they affect traffic in the South Pennines area.
 - c) Development of measures to influence travel behaviour in and around the area.
 - d) Improved/reinstated rail routes and services across/around the South Pennines area.
 - e) Improved long distance bus/coach services in or around the South Pennines area.
 - f) Improvements to the A57/A628/A616 core trunk road across the National Park.
- 4.9.10 Policy LT5 – Derwent Valley Partnership and Hope Valley & High Peak Partnership successfully bid for funding from EMDA in 2005 to improve public transport infrastructure within the two rail corridors. The project, called the Peak District and Derwent Valley Public Realm Improvements project, was granted £411,000 over three years through to March 2008. Match funding was provided by Derbyshire County Council and Train Operating Companies. Improvements resulting from the project include Real Time Information panels at selected stops along the Trans-Peak bus corridor, and the provision of help points at selected stations along the Hope Valley, Buxton and Glossop railway lines.
- 4.9.11 The SPITS Public Transport Group (consisting of Transport Authorities, Public Transport Providers and the NPA), appointed TAS Consultancy in June 2007 to conduct a Rural Transport Study. A draft report was published in January 2008. This report is being used to inform the future planning and provision of rural bus services within the SPITS area.
- 4.9.12 The Peak Connections Project, (now hosted by the NPA), was successfully re-launched in March 2007 with the appointment of a Project Officer. The project has seen the development of the web-based provision of public transport information, the continuation of promotional leaflets and a new family orientated leaflet.
- 4.9.13 The review of Rural Transport Partnerships in Derbyshire was completed in 2007/8. This has resulted in the following revised/new partnerships being established from April 2008:
- Hope Valley and High Peak Community Rail Partnership
 - Derwent Valley Community Rail Partnership
 - Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Local Accessibility Partnership
 - South East Derbyshire Local Accessibility Partnership
 - North East Derbyshire Local Accessibility Partnership
- These will replace the existing Rural Transport Partnerships, which will cease to exist at the end of March 2008.
- 4.9.14 Policy LT8 - Peak Connections marketed sustainable travel options to Chatsworth, including from Bakewell.
- 4.9.15 Policy LT12: Park and Ride – No new schemes. The Bakewell Show Park & Ride, which utilises the Monsal Trail from Hassop Station to Bakewell Station, operated successfully.

4.9.16 Policy LT18: Design criteria for transport infrastructure – No developments this year. There may be a need to monitor where inappropriate transport infrastructure has been installed.

4.9.17 One application was granted contrary to policies T1 (see table 20).

Core indicators

There are no core indicators for transport in the AMR LDF.

Table 18: Local indicators for Transport

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2007/08		Comments
			Target	Achieved	
T11: Traffic flow volume and vehicle type along different road classification types	Transport	T2, LT1, LT2			New Monitoring Systems established. Targets & baseline data expected 2009. Very Minor Road network not presently monitored.
T12: Volume of cross park traffic	Transport	T2, T3, LT3			Resources not yet identified.
T13: 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 Of the land allocated in policy LB6, the Ashford Road site has 1.5ha remaining land for development and the Cintride site and the land adjacent (total 1.7ha) has not had any development. The Cintride site has been brought to the attention of the East Midlands Development Agency (EMDA) as part of their Brownfield Land Action Plan.

4.10.3 Of the land allocated at Lumford Mill in policy LB7 approximately 3.5ha remains undeveloped. The lack of development is mainly due to access issues. This site has been brought to the attention EMDA as part of their Brownfield Land Action Plan.

4.10.4 One application was completed during 2007/08 where an existing shop (A1) within the central shopping area was changed to a food outlet (A3).

Core indicators

There are no core indicators relating specifically to Bakewell.

Table 19 : Local Indicators for Bakewell^{xiii}

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2007/08		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		0	See paragraph 4.13.5
BI2: Number of completions of buildings for community, sports	Shops and community	LB11		1 (0%)	Completion of an Equine Centre at

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

or arts facilities and percentage within the town centre	services				Deepdale Business Park
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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/0606/0613	Continued extraction of stone from existing quarry, extraction of stone from land to the west of existing quarry, screening, landscaping & restoration. Dale View Quarry, Stanton-in-Peak	GS1, C2, C15 M2, M3, M7, T1, LM1, LM2, LM6, LC21	Major minerals proposal contrary to Structure and Local plan policies but where exceptional reasons justified approval. These consisted of an exchange of permissions resulting in a net environmental gain revoking a permission to extract minerals from a site containing ancient woodland and a scheduled ancient monument.
NP/DDD/0907/0900	Continuation of use for winning & working of limestone for walling & building with regularising of operational boundary. Continuation of use of site access track. Hazlebadge Quarry.	GS1, C2, C10, C11, C15, M1, M2, M5, LC16, LC17, LC21, LM1, LM2	Contrary to Structure Plan Policy M2 as there is no need for stone to be acquired from this site as there are alternative sites available. However it was decided that the application should be approved on the basis it is small scale with minimal environmental impact and satisfies a demand for local stone which is vital to achieving conservation policies.
NP/S/0807/0735	Conversion of redundant buildings to estate house. Broomhead Farm, Bolsterstone.	GS1, C2, C6, C7, C9, C14, C17, HC1, RT1, RT3, T1, LC4, LC6, LC8, LC12, LC14, LR1, LR6, LT11	Contrary to Structure Plan Policy C2. Policy permits new housing development in open countryside on an exceptional basis for agriculture or forestry purpose. Committee considered that accommodation for an estate warden constituted essential need

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/1107/1094	Erection of local needs dwelling with garage & domestic curtilage, driveway & formation of access (vehicular) to road at the reading room field, Pown Street, Sheen.	G GS1, C3, C4, C1, HC2, HC3, T1, LC2, LC3, LC4, LC5, LH1, LH2, LT11, LC21, LC22, LU1, LU2.	Granted	Members accepted need existed contrary to officer recommendation on basis that manager of an engineering firm needed to live close to works premises to deal with emergency call outs & ease burden of working long shifts. This raises requirement to define "essential need" more closely in the SPD on Affordable Housing.

NP/M/1207/1200	Change of use of barn to holiday accommodation. Midgeley Lane, Wildboardclough.	GS1, C2, C9, C13, LC4, LC8, RT1, RT3, LR1, LR6, T1, LT11	Granted	Contrary to Structure Plan Policy T1 as there are no satisfactory parking facilities available. The application was approved as the alternative options for off-street parking were unacceptable.
Application number	Application description	Policies involved	Decision	Effect on policy
NP/SM/0307/0229	Conversion & alteration of former water treatment works to form dwelling: removal of former waterworks structures, installation of ground source heat pump & grey water recycling system using existing underground tank. Hulme End, Sheen	GS1, C2, C11, C13, C14, C16, C17, C18, HC1, HC2, LC4, LC17, LC18, LC19, LC20, LC23, LC24, LH1, LU4, LW7, LT11	Granted	Contrary to Structure Plan Policies C2, HC1, HC2 & Local Plan Policy LH1 which state that new residential development, even that involving environmental enhancement, would not normally be permitted outside of towns & villages except to convert traditional buildings to affordable housing for local needs. Approved subject to progressive landscaping take place as considered to significantly improve appearance of building
NP/HPK/1206/1158	Change of use of redundant agricultural building to B&B with dining facilities for other holiday accommodation on site. Rushup Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith	GS1, C2, C5, C7, C8, C9, C11, LC4, LC6, LC14, LC16, LC19, RT1, RT3, T1, LS3, E1, LR1, LT10	Granted	Contrary to Policy C2 which states that only agriculture & recreation development is permitted outside of towns & villages if it does not adversely affect the landscape or other valued characteristics. Considered minor exception in view of existing tourist accommodation & dining facilities at this location
NP/SM/0208/0144	Two local needs dwellings on the former car park of the Staffordshire Knot Inn, Sheen	GS1, C3, HC1, HC2, HC3, T1, LC2, LC3, LC4, LC5, LH1, LH2, LT11, LC21, LC22, LU1	Granted subject to signing of legal agreement	Officers recommended refusal as development of the site is contrary to built form of village & detrimental to amenities in Conservation Area as site is important open space. Members considered need for affordable housing overrode these concerns. This raises the issue of should exceptions to policies be made to facilitate provision of affordable housing.
NP/DDD/0906/0819	Change of Use to holiday accommodation, The Builders yard and store New Biggin		Granted	Application raised a request from members to require by condition a range of sustainability initiatives eg renewable energy. This raised issues of proportionality & a need to have a policy which requires this provision & sets thresholds for the types of development to which the requirements will apply. This issue has returned on a number of subsequent applications.

NP/DDD/1207/1149	Erection of garage & study at 1 Dale Cottages, Litton	GS1 C3 T1 LC4 LH4 LT11.	Refused (Appeal Allowed)	Refused contrary to officer recommendation on basis garage plus previous extensions out of scale with original cottage. Appeal allowed. Policy LH4 needs to be more explicit on 25% rule & if it applies to detached ancillary buildings & house extensions in same manner. There is an argument that policy should specify detached buildings in curtilage of a dwelling do not impact on scale & character of original dwelling to same degree as extensions.
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5.3 Unused policies

5.3.1 Due to the small number of applications received for development not all policies are used year on year. Other policies have reached the end of their life.

5.3.2 Table 22 details the policies, which were not discontinued during the year, that were not used for decision making during 2007/08. Next year's AMR will report on a project that will identify the level of use of the Structure Plan and Local Plan Policies throughout their life.

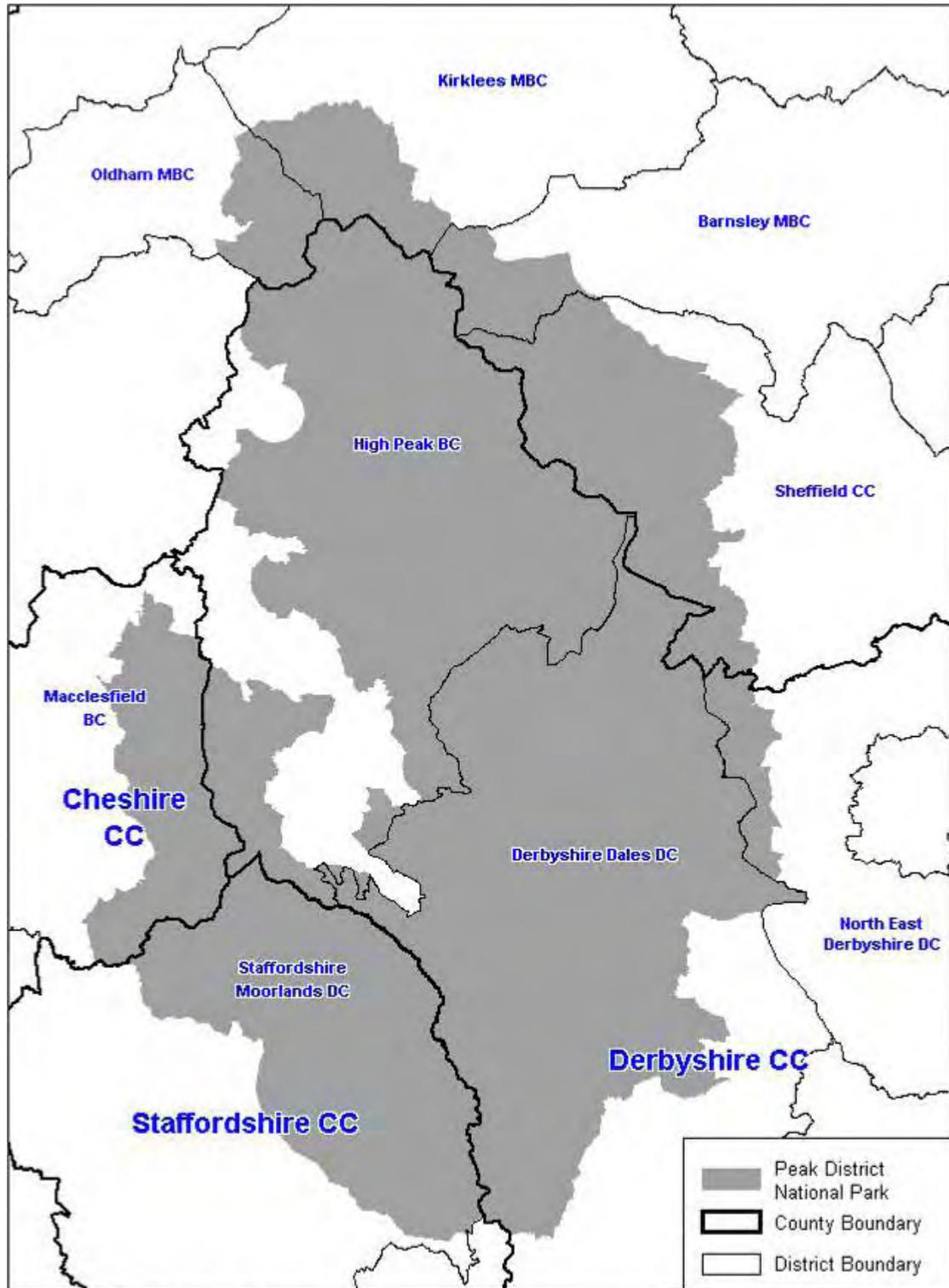
Table 22: Unused policies during 2007/08

Plan	Policy	Description
Structure Plan	RT5	Mobile vendors
	M8	Oil or gas operators
	T3	Cross-park traffic
	T5	Public transport
	T12	Pipelines, conveyors and overhead lines
	T13	Air transport
Local Plan	LC25	Unstable Land
	LH3	Replacement of agricultural occupancy conditions
	LH7	Gypsy caravan sites
	LR4	Holiday chalet developments
	LU3	Development close to utility installations
	LM10	Producing secondary and recycled materials
	LW4	Household waste recycling centres
	LT4	Safeguarding land for new road schemes
	LT5	Public transport: route enhancement
	LT6	Railway construction
	LT8	Public transport from Baslow to Bakewell and Chatsworth
	LT12	Park and ride
	LT13	Traffic restraint measures
	LT14	Parking strategy and parking charges
	LT15	Proposals for car parks
	LT16	Coach parking
	LT19	Mitigation of wildlife severance effects
	LT23	Air transport
	LB3	Traffic management in Bakewell
	LB5	Public transport in Bakewell
LB7	Redevelopment at Lumford Mill	
LB10	Bakewell stall market	

6 Conclusions

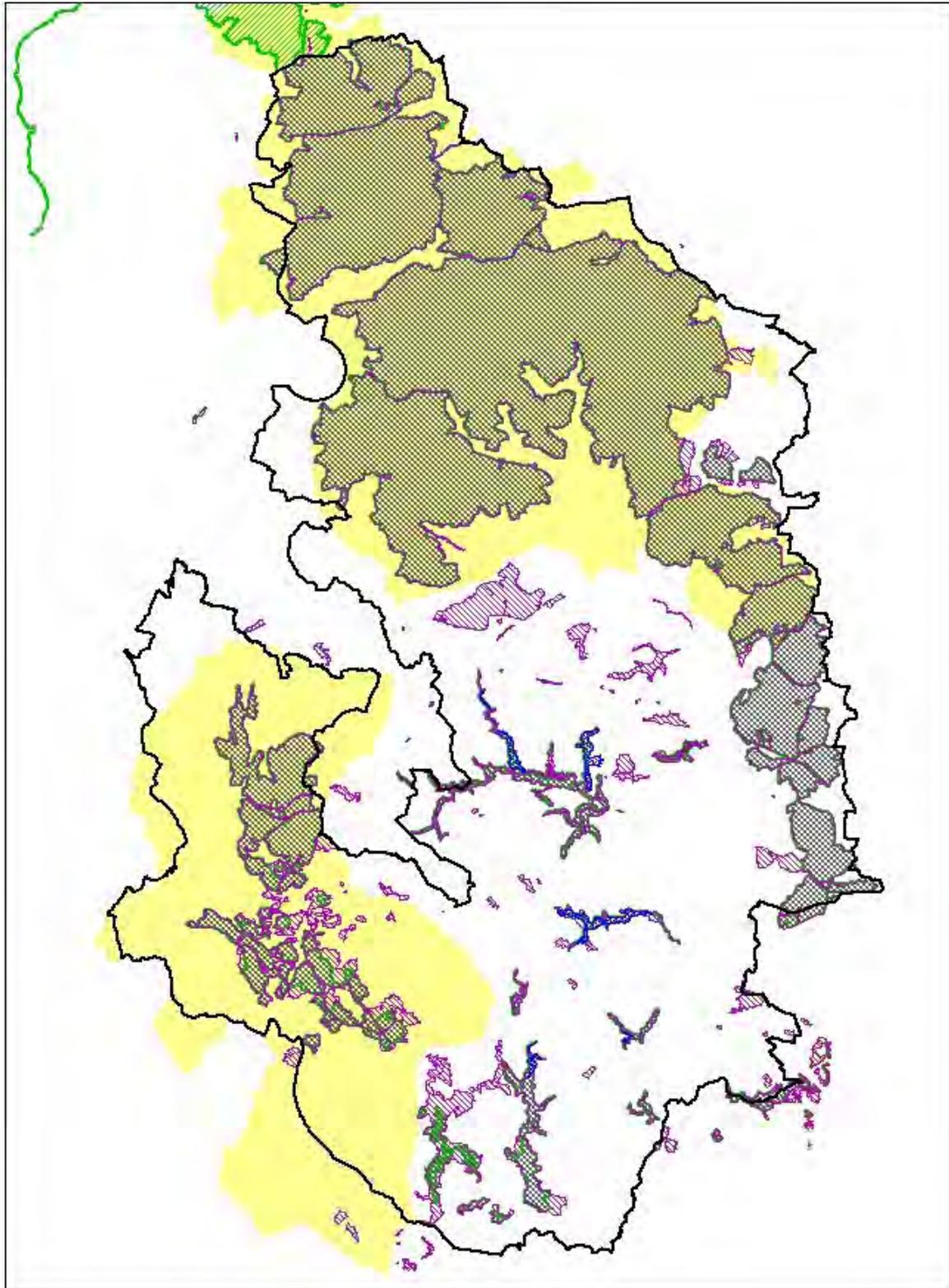
- 6.1 The majority of Structure and Local Plan policies have been saved pending replacement by the Local Development Framework.
- 6.2 Progress has been maintained on developing the Local Development Framework. The focus on taking advice from the Planning Advisory Service; consultation on the Spatial 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, contributes to the development of the Issues and Options (Reg 25), leading towards public consultation on Refined Options in 2009.
- 6.3 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 is to be submitted to GOEM in 2009, which will build on the advice from the PAS and recent practice observed from other Authorities in preparing Local Development Frameworks for rural areas.
- 6.4 The level of development completions has been low during 2007/08, particularly for housing. Monitoring will continue to clarify whether this is a temporary blip or a longer-term change in socio- economic circumstances.
- 6.5 Completions of tourism accommodation have been above the average for the Structure Plan period.
- 6.6 The number of domestic renewable technology completions increased 3 fold compared with the previous year.
- 6.7 There have been further reductions in access to services and some losses of employment land to a variety of other uses, particularly warehouse and residential.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 This year's AMR reflects the new national core indicators. It highlights a number of new indicators where system development is needed to provide the data next year.
- 6.10 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



 <p>PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY</p>	<p>N</p>  <p>Scale 1:270000</p>	<p><small>This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Controller of HMSO, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Peak District National Park Authority. Licence No. LA 100005734, 2005</small></p>
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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

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Total number of listed buildings	2897	2899	2899	2899	2899
Number of listed buildings at risk	220	211	205	205	205
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	445	457	457	457	457

Source: PDNPA in-house records

2) Distribution of National Park residents and geographical area per constituent authority, 2001

Constituent Authority	Percentage of Residents	Percentage of land
Barnsley	0.2	2.2
Oldham	0.2	2.2
North East Derbyshire	0.4	1.7
Kirklees	0.5	3.2
Sheffield	2.6	9.8
Macclesfield	3.4	6.1
Staffordshire Moorlands	10.7	14.3
High Peak	17.2	28.7
Derbyshire Dales	65.3	31.9

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

3) Resident population profile

	Peak District National Park		East Midlands		England	
	1991 (estimate)	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Population size	38,100	37,937	3,953,269	4,172,174	47,055,205	49,138,831
People per hectare	0.3	0.3	2.5	2.7	3.6	3.8
Residents aged under 16yrs	17%	18%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Residents aged 60+	25%	26%	21%	21%	21%	21%
Male residents	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Non-white British residents	0.2%	2.1%	4.8%	13%	6.2%	8.7%
Residents with a limiting long-term illness	---	17.3%	---	17.9%	---	18.4%

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, Key statistics for Local Authorities, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

Age	Population mid year estimate 2001	Population mid year estimate 2006	Change since 2001
0 – 14 yrs	6,312	6,026	-5%
15 – 24 yrs	3,285	3,603	10%
25 – 44 yrs	9,063	8,338	-8%
45 - 64 yrs	11,868	12,376	4%
65+ yrs	7,356	8,023	9%
Total	37,884	38,366	1%

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

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

Source: NOMIS monthly Claimant unemployment statistics

^{xiv} 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.

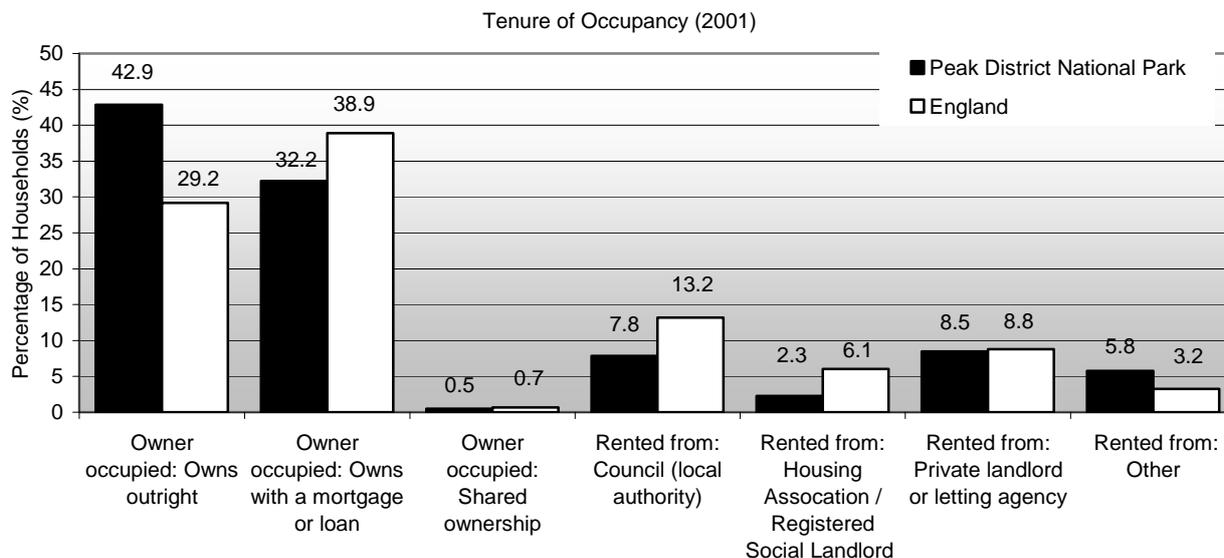
4) Household characteristics

	Peak District National Park 1991	Peak District National Park 2001	England 2001
Average number of people per household	2.5	2.34	2.36
Average number of rooms per household	5.6	6.1	5.3
Households without access to a car/van	19.5%	13.5%	26.8%

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, Key statistics for Local Authorities, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

Types of occupancy (2001)	Peak District National Park (%)	England (%)
One person: Pensioner	16.19	14.37
One person: Other	11.15	15.70
One family: All pensioners	11.41	8.93
One family: Married / cohabiting couple: No children	22.26	17.77
One family: Married / cohabiting couple: With dependant children	21.32	20.79
One family: Married / cohabiting couple: All children non-dependant	7.41	6.28
One family: Lone parent: With dependant children	2.93	6.42
One family: Lone parent: All children non-dependant	2.88	3.05
Other households: with dependant children	1.61	2.24
Other households: All students	0.02	0.39
Other households: All pensioners	0.63	0.40
Other households: Other	2.18	3.67

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) House prices

House price data for the National Park is not available at present due to changes in the availability of data from the Land Registry.

6) *Economic profile (2006)*

Businesses by Industrial Classification	Businesses		Jobs	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
D: Manufacturing	208	8	2,900	18
F: Construction	212	9	600	4
G: Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	456	18	2,400	15
H: Hotels & restaurants	281	11	2,700	17
I: Transport, storage & communication	194	8	800	5
J: Financial intermediation	22	1	100	1
K: Real estate, renting & business activities	690	28	1,400	9
M: Education	87	3	1,400	9
N: Health and social work	111	4	1,800	11
O: Other community, social, personal services	175	7	1,000	6
P: Private households with employed persons	0	0	0	0
Q: Extra-territorial organisation & bodies	0	0	0	0
A: Agriculture, hunting & forestry / B: Fishing / C: Mining & quarrying / E: Electricity, gas & water supply / L: Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	57	2	600	4
Total	2,493		15,700	
Full-time jobs			9,700	62

Source: Annual Business Inquiry (Ward definition)

7) *Quarry profile (2007/08)*

	Area (ha)	Number of sites
Active Surface Working	1,103.5	48
Dormant Surface Working	38.7	6
Active Underground Working	2,183.0	1
Dormant Underground Working	101.5	3

Source: PDNPA in-house records

8) *Waste management sites* – data on number and capacity by type to be obtained for future reports

APPENDIX 4 - 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 5 - SUMMARY OF SAVED 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 6– 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 7 – Emerging Spatial Objectives

Plan Spatial Objectives	Recommendations
<p>1. Climate Change Policies and decisions on development recognise the role the National Park plays in global terms by conserving and enhancing a high quality landscape, including wildlife and cultural heritage by locating and designing new development in ways which reduce the carbon footprint and ensuring that the most beautiful and lasting impression is left by the distinctive rural character of the area.</p>	<p>The spatial objective on climate change should be more focused on the specific issue to which it relates. The key part of the objective refers to aiming to reduce carbon footprint of development through location and design. The references to landscape, wildlife, cultural heritage and distinctive rural character are implicitly covered under other objectives. Therefore, the spatial objective should be more focussed around the main issue in question.</p> <p>In addition, the objective should include reference to meeting targets for renewable energy provision, energy efficiency and considering the management of future flood impacts arising as a result of climate change without compromising the special purposes and duty of the Park. Prudent use of resources is a key objective in addressing climate change, and the spatial objective should include reference to efficient use of resources and recovery, reuse and recycling of construction and waste materials.</p>
<p>2. Natural Beauty Development will be sited and designed so to never compromise the natural beauty of the Peak District landscape and that all development should seek to contribute to the gradual enhancement of that landscape.</p>	<p>The spatial objective to natural beauty is in accordance with sustainability objectives relating to landscape.</p>
<p>3. Biodiversity Ecological assets of the Peak District will always be conserved when making decisions on new development in the National Park and all development should seek to contribute to the gradual enhancement of biodiversity in line with the objectives of the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<p>The biodiversity spatial objective is considered to be adequate for the protection of biodiversity. However, it is recommended that the objective is widened to include the protection of all the Peak District's natural assets and their role in providing vital ecosystem services (e.g. providing clean water, reducing run-off and preserving soil function) in order to link conservation and a healthy environment in an integrated way.</p>
<p>4. Cultural Heritage The cultural heritage of the Peak District will always conserved when making decisions on new development in the National Park and all development should seek to contribute to the gradual enhancement of the area's cultural assets in line with the objectives of the Cultural Heritage Strategy.</p>	<p>'Cultural heritage' should be defined as it is unclear what aspects of cultural heritage this relates to.</p> <p>The spatial objective for cultural heritage is considered to be compatible with sustainability objective, assuming a broad definition of the term, which includes architecture, local character, historic buildings and landscapes, archaeology, parks and gardens, monuments, battlefields and other assets</p>
<p>5. Mineral Extraction Opportunities will be taken through the application of strategic planning policies and wider influence of the Authority to gradually reduce the visual impact of mineral working in accordance with the overall aim of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Peak District.</p>	<p>This objective adequately addresses the visual impacts of minerals extraction, but neglects other aspects of sustainable development of the Park's mineral resources. It is recommended that this objective is broadened to include protecting mineral resources, their prudent and efficient use, reducing transport impacts, protecting communities from amenity impacts and historic assets and wildlife from disturbance as a result of mineral working.</p> <p>While it is accepted that minerals extraction is a key issue within the National Park. It is also recommended that this objective should be covered within a wider prudent use of resources objective, which included the efficient use of water and land, and the conservation of soil resources.</p> <p>It should be recognised that whilst mineral extraction can have an adverse effect on the historic environment, the opening of small quarries for the supply of building and roofing stone can contribute to the conservation of local character.</p>

<p>6. Traffic, travel and accessibility Opportunities will be taken to gradually reduce the impact of traffic across the National Park.</p> <p>Greater encouragement will be sought for more sustainable means of travel, acknowledging the reasonable use of the car in rural areas.</p> <p>Greater understanding of the access needs of all residents and users will be sought, including the implications for the location of homes, services and job opportunities.</p> <p>Transport needs will be commensurate to the scale of need and capacity of the area and the relationship of National Park communities to major conurbations outside the Park boundary.</p>	<p>The traffic, travel and accessibility spatial objective does not contradict any SA objectives.</p> <p>No further recommendations have been made from the appraisal.</p>
<p>7. Recreation and Tourism The ability to access and enjoy the National Park will be improved in ways which contribute to the sustainable management of the area by seeking to increase the scope for active recreation in ways which do not compromise the valued characteristics of the area.</p>	<p>The recreation and tourism spatial objective addresses the majority of SA Objectives. However, in promoting recreation (and tourism) the National Park should also be striving to increase the quality of tourism products in line with target markets, maximise employment opportunities and ensure that tourism assets are well presented and informed.</p>
<p>8. Promoting better understanding of the National Park More and better opportunities will be sought to improve the understanding of the National Park.</p>	<p>The spatial objective of promoting a better understanding of the National Park is considered to be too rudimentary. Consider including more detail as to the ways in which this objective could be addressed, such as increasing opportunities for education and information provision.</p>
<p>9. Fostering sustainable communities That in pursuing the primary aims of the National Park a sustainable approach to fostering the well being of the Park's communities will be secured which facilitate the provision and safeguarding of accommodation, services, community sport leisure and transport needs of local people at the most appropriate scale and distribution and in the most resource efficient means possible.</p>	<p>The fostering sustainable communities spatial objective does not contradict any SA objectives.</p> <p>No further recommendations have been made from the appraisal.</p>
<p>10. Fostering a sustainable rural economy That in pursuing the primary aims of the National Park a sustainable approach to fostering the well being of the local economy will be secured which facilitates the provision and safeguarding of new and existing employment opportunities, which seek to build on and benefit from the strong rural character of the area by ensuring high quality products in ways which understand and respond to the environmental sensitivities of the area.</p>	<p>The fostering a sustainable rural economy spatial objective does not contradict any SA objectives.</p> <p>No further recommendations have been made from the appraisal.</p>

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

APPENDIX 9 – CHANGES MADE TO INDICATORS

Removed indicators:

Indicator	Reason for removal
Core 1e: Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	Not required at national level but local authorities may wish to continue as a local indicator.
Core 1f: Amount of employment land lost to residential development	Not required at national level but local authorities may wish to continue as a local indicator
Core 2c: Percentage of new housing densities	Data will be sourced nationally from land use change statistics
Core 3a: Amount of completed non residential development complying with car parking standards	Not required at national level
Core 3b: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes of key services	On a national scale accessibility is being dealt with through Transport Plans. However, local authorities may wish to continue as a local indicator
Core 4c: Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	Not required at national level
Core 8(i): Change in priority habitats and species by type	Local Authorities should monitor the impact of new development as a local indicator.
Local HI2: Housing needs survey	Main survey undertaken and need identified
Local HI6: Number of applications granted for gypsy caravan sites	Replaced by new core indicator H4

Revised indicators:

2007 Indicator (old)	2008 Indicator (new)	Reason for change
HI4: Dwelling completions which do not have an occupancy restriction as a percentage of all completions	HI4: Proportion of dwellings completed (gross) that do not have a local needs occupancy restriction	To accommodate the change in definition of a 'dwelling'
Core 9: Renewable energy capacity installed by type	E3: Renewable energy generation (a) granted permission / (b) completed	Definition of sources tightened following revisions to Town and Country Planning Act. Previous indicator only recorded completions.
SCI2: Percentage of households within 2km of: Supermarket Post Office GP surgery (all sites) Bank or Building Society Job Centre NHS Dentist Cash point (All) Cash point (Free) Primary School Secondary School Petrol Station	SCI2: Change since previous year in percentage of households within target distance of: Supermarket Post Office GP surgery (all sites) Bank or Building Society Job Centre NHS Dentist Cash point (All) Cash point (Free) Primary School Secondary School Petrol Station	Two changes made. Firstly showing any changes over time will help determine if access to services in the area is improving or deteriorating rather than just the position in any one year. Second is that the CRC target distances are not the same for all services. The changed indicator reflects this.

New indicators:

Indicator	Reason for addition
HI6: Number of lawful certificates for existing use as a dwelling granted	To indicate number of buildings being used as a dwelling without planning permission
UI1: Number of sustainable heat sources granted permission	In line with Core Indicator E3(a) to show that the NPA is contributing towards Climate Change
UI2: Number of sustainable heat sources completed	Previously included in core indicator 9 but excluded from new core indicator E3. Use to show that the NPA is contributing towards Climate Change