

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

**Core Strategy Delivery Plan - Implementation,
Monitoring and Review**

September 2010

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 To be effective¹ a Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy needs to show how the vision, objectives and strategy for the area will be delivered, and that the partners who are essential to its delivery have been engaged to assess:
- how much development is intended to happen where;
 - by whom, by what means and when it will be delivered, together with arrangements for managing this;
 - how the infrastructure² needed to support the strategy will be provided, and as far as possible the costs, source of funding, who is responsible and any impact on phasing of development; and
 - monitoring and review of delivery and of the strategy itself.
- 1.2 Given the mismatch in timescales between the 15-20 year Core Strategy and the shorter (3 to 5 year) planning and budgeting processes of various agencies involved, there are inevitable uncertainties. The monitoring processes outlined here are therefore essential to trigger contingencies as necessary to help achieve the investment required, ensure best use of assets in the area, and prompt possible changes to policies.
- 1.3 This Delivery Plan describes the National Park context for partnership working on delivery, monitoring and review. It summarises actions and outcomes for each Core Strategy theme, and the research and monitoring arrangements to ensure that the Plan is effective.

2. The Delivery Plan in the National Park context

- 2.1 The Core Strategy proposes relatively limited delivery in terms of the amount of new buildings and infrastructure expected in the National Park.
- 2.2 For compatibility with the evidence base underpinning the former East Midlands Regional Plan and with Derbyshire Dales and High Peak joint LDF Core Strategy, the National Park Core Strategy and Delivery Plan use 2006 as a base date for delivery with an overall time span of 20 years. The Delivery Plan sets out expectations of delivery over the short (0-4 years), and medium / long term (5-15 years). It points out the different levels of certainty in the way the Authority's plans and those of its partners may be delivered, particularly since strategies and funding streams will vary through the life of the Plan.
- 2.3 The achievement and delivery of statutory National Park purposes places a strategic brake on most forms of built development. Socio-economic regeneration must recognise this and find ways to work alongside the

¹ Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning

² References to infrastructure in this Delivery Plan encompass physical, social and green infrastructure necessary to create sustainable communities (utility services, transport, schools, open space, community, health and leisure services).

conservation and enhancement of natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area, underpinned by concepts of sustainable development and partnership working. In this way, access to jobs, services, homes, leisure and communications will be maintained and improved in a manner compatible with protected landscape designation. Detailed consideration of siting and design will always be essential to ensure acceptability and high standards.

- 2.4 The National Park is designated for the purposes of conserving and enhancing its valued characteristics and promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the National Park. Within this context only a handful of larger scale schemes may require significant preparation for infrastructure provision, and most development anticipated by the strategy will be realised on a relatively piecemeal site-by-site basis, incorporating any required infrastructure as part of each approved scheme. Nevertheless, it is necessary to work with the relevant agencies to ensure that there is sufficient confidence regarding finance, project management, build-rates and longer term management to ensure that the Core Strategy is deliverable.

3. Working in partnership

- 3.1 Delivery of the Core Strategy depends on a wide range of individuals and bodies. Partnership and collaboration in policy making and implementation is an established characteristic of planning, management and delivery for the National Park because of its constitutional context.
- 3.2 The National Park Authority is responsible for National Park management and planning and so plays a crucial role managing the use of land in accordance with the Core Strategy. It can secure the delivery of National Park purposes by attaching suitable conditions when development is permitted. The National Park Authority is also able to make use of legal agreements (see section on General Spatial Policies below) to add resources for affordable housing and some service provision.
- 3.3 11 Local Authorities (including 2 Counties, 4 Districts and 5 Unitary Authorities) have complementary local government powers and responsibilities. Appendix A shows the breakdown of the area and population in the National Park by constituent local authorities. These authorities, rather than the National Park Authority, deliver local services including housing, highway authorities, waste collection, leisure, education, social services and public transport. Many local authorities have already engaged with the National Park Authority in collaboration on previous land-use plans and the National Park Management Plan (NPMP).
- 3.4 Appendix B indicates the broad pattern of local authority responsibilities in the National Park related to the proposed LDF Sub Areas. It also shows two adjoining Local Authorities and one nearby, which affect the setting of the National Park. This is broadly indicative of the wide range of partners involved in delivery. However, to simplify the tables it omits some significant partners that have been involved in consultations (e.g. Government Agencies, Health Authorities and Utility Companies).

- 3.5 Appendix C shows the priorities of constituent authority sustainable community strategies, and how the National Park Authority will help address these through the LDF Core Strategy.
- 3.6 Appendix D shows the relationship with the NPMP and Strategies. The Management Plan is the overarching plan for achieving National Park Purposes. Its strategies, which include the Local Development Framework as the spatial development strategy, are produced and monitored by the National Park Authority in collaboration with delivery partners and stakeholders.
- 3.7 In addition to local authorities, a wide range of other partnerships contribute to delivery of National Park Purposes and the spatial strategy. They change over time and are subject to regular review. They currently include, for example, the Sheffield City Region Partnership; the Homes and Communities Agency's Single Conversation Investment Plans Partnership; the Planning Sub-regional Partnership with High Peak Borough Council and Derbyshire Dales District Council; and the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Accessibility Partnership.
- 3.8 Collaboration with stakeholders and partners has contributed to the development of this Delivery Plan, improving consistency of evidence sources and compatibility between policies across boundaries, including across the 10 Local Strategic Partnerships and 8 Local Area Agreements (LAAs)³ covering the National Park (see Appendix B). In addition to delivering National Park Purposes and setting the context for social, economic and green infrastructure for local communities, the National Park Authority makes significant contributions to LAA priorities in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Kirklees and Cheshire. In Derbyshire this includes supporting the growth of businesses and improving access to services by public transport, walking and cycling, and adapting to climate change. In both Derbyshire and Staffordshire it contributes to the reduction in Carbon Dioxide emissions and increasing the number of affordable homes; in Kirklees to adult participation in sport and recreation and, in Cheshire East, to the number of homes provided.
- 3.9 An increasing proportion of government funding is now combined in a single Area Based Grant (ABG) for each LAA. This is an element of mainstream budget used to support the achievement of locally identified 'improvement targets'. In addition, the Homes and Communities Agency is organising its funding via 'Single Conversation Investment Plans', although the mismatch between Housing Market Areas and regional housing funding streams means that there will be 8 'single conversations' that affect the National Park (See Appendix E) and determine rates of delivery. These are currently at various stages of development.

³ Local Area Agreements are statutory three-year agreements (currently for 2008/09 to 2010/2011), developed by local councils with their partners in a Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). They bring together public, private and voluntary sectors to deliver the Sustainable Community Strategies for the Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire East, Oldham, Kirklees, Barnsley and Sheffield areas of the Park (see Appendix C Page 21).

- 3.10 As a large proportion of development in the National Park will also be in Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Districts, joint working has taken place on the development of the Core Strategies and their delivery with the respective local authorities. A joint workshop was held in June 2009, to bring together key delivery partners to explain the role of the respective Core Strategies, consider whether their plans for delivery and investment are compatible, and identify opportunities for improvements and efficiencies in service and infrastructure delivery. Further joint workshops were held with key delivery bodies in November 2009, to discuss future development options in the 2 evolving Core Strategies and to elicit views on delivery. The findings from the workshops, and other information provided by partners operating across the National Park⁴ and the wider area (including useful discussion on their respective roles), have enabled preparation of this Delivery Plan. The discussions indicated that anticipated levels of development in the National Park would not require a scale of supporting infrastructure that would cause problems for infrastructure and service providers.
- 3.11 The Coalition Government now encourages the establishment of Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) as a key means of replacing the work of the former Regional Development Agencies. Formal partnership arrangements are being agreed and the key issue for the National Park Authority is to consider which LEP option offers the best means of aligning and delivering on the Authority's priorities and ultimately the legal purposes and duty of the National Park. Options include being a partner in several LEPs overlapping the National Park area, and the creation of a more focussed LEP specifically addressing issues affecting the Peak District.
- 3.12 The National Park's relationship with the wider area has included an acceptance by surrounding local authorities of the need to provide for a scale and type of development that helps reduce pressures in the National Park itself. This has for example been seen in nearby market towns, changing expectations on mineral extraction, and the provision and promotion of alternative recreation attractions and linking features such as visitor centres, long distance trails and recreational or heritage landscapes such as the Derwent Valley World Heritage Site and Carsington reservoir in the south, Dovestone reservoir to the north west, the array of reservoirs and managed land on the Yorkshire Fringe, and the Churnet Valley and Tittesworth reservoir to the south east. The National Park Authority welcomes these constructive approaches to supporting the management of the wider Peak District. In this way other bodies are able to meet their obligations under Section 62 of the Environment Act.

⁴ For example on specific issues, such as with (i) the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Local Strategic Partnership Affordable Housing Action Group and the Homes and Communities Agency on housing, and (ii) with minerals companies during the preparation of the Core Strategy and the related Minerals Strategic Action Plan adopted by the National Park Authority in May 2009.

4. Monitoring and review

- 4.1 The LDF will be monitored and kept under review in line with government guidance through the Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs). Throughout the life of the Plan, information will be shared with key stakeholders and delivery bodies to:
- monitor changes in needs, opportunities and delivery;
 - report significant issues through annual monitoring reports; and
 - review policies and/or trigger contingencies where necessary.
- 4.2 Key partners are consulted each year to consider how core policies are working towards the achievement of spatial aims and objectives, and their views are incorporated. The AMR reflects national requirements and policy changes, and wherever possible aligns with the monitoring of Sustainable Community Strategies and Local Area Agreements⁵. It will reflect both long term trends and matters stemming from periodic review of the evidence base⁶ including, for example, the findings of the 2011 Census review and updates on local needs and land availability.
- 4.3 Complementary monitoring in the form of regular updates to the State of the Park report, the National Park Management Plan Annual Report (NPMP AMR), and the 5-yearly reviews of the Plans and National Park Management Plan Strategies, will also contribute to the monitoring and review of the LDF.
- 4.4 Monitoring includes land availability, the proportion of applications granted by type, the results of appeals, and the scale, nature and distribution of development. It draws attention to applications that raise significant policy issues or granted contrary to policy. Results are published in the LDF AMR. In addition, liaison and joint working with the responsible authorities keeps matters such as housing need or accessibility improvements under review.
- 4.5 The current indicators in the LDF AMR will be updated to reflect new policies and outcomes. Monitoring in future will make use of the proposed new indicators listed in Appendix E.

5. The Development Strategy

- 5.1 The Development Strategy (DS1) explains what type of development is acceptable in principle, and where it is acceptable in principle. The following sections of this Delivery Plan explain the delivery expectations for different types of development, but at a strategic level the estimation is that about 80 to 90% of development (particularly in relation to housing) will occur in the settlements

⁵ This will not always be possible. For example a community strategy priority may not have spatial consequences relevant to the development plan, or data problems may prevent cost effective monitoring for the National Park.

⁶ It is desirable to continue the joint working with local constituent authorities on the strategic evidence studies needed to underpin the Core Strategy, such as Strategic Housing Needs Surveys and Employment Land Reviews. A schedule of review for key evidence sources will be prepared to support any future need for reviews.

listed in DS1. The remaining 10 to 20% can occur outside these settlements and outside the Natural Zone (where there is a general presumption against all development). The AMR will reveal the figures as percentages of planning applications approved. Significant deviations from the desired split will be analysed to inform future policy..

5.2 In addition, the AMR will monitor the extent to which development in settlements outside the Natural Zone has been restricted to:

- agriculture, forestry, and other rural enterprises including farm diversification;
- extensions to existing buildings;
- recreation and tourism;
- mineral working;
- conversion or change of use of traditional buildings for housing, community facilities and business uses including visitor accommodation;
- renewable energy infrastructure;
- utilities infrastructure;
- other development and alternative uses needed to secure effective conservation and enhancement.

Permitting other types of development in these settlements could indicate a failure to implement the policy and achieve its objectives.

5.3 With specific reference to Bakewell, the AMR will monitor:

- the extent to which the integrity of the Central Shopping Area has been protected, with reference to the range and predominance of Class A uses under the Use Classes Order 2005;
- the extent to which employment sites have been protected or taken up by business;
- the extent to which underused employment sites have been enhanced; and
- whether or not the policy has led to permission for a new build hotel.

5.4 The development strategy covers all types of development. However the greatest pressure for land for new development (apart from mineral working and agricultural buildings) comes from the need to build new affordable homes. The National Park Authority therefore works with the housing authorities, registered social landlords and Parish Councils to address this development need. This is done through a Rural Housing Enabler, whose first task is to produce parish housing need surveys. This ensures that we understand housing need across the National Park and can be confident that we are steering delivery of development to where the community need is greatest. Authority officers then work with the Rural Housing Enabler, the Parish Council, the Housing Authority, and housing providers to identify suitable sites. This process helps to foster a shared understanding on the possible future shape and size of settlements and the suitability of sites for affordable housing. It supplements the strategic picture of capacity provided by the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

5.5 Settlement-wide assessments have already been completed for Hathersage, Rowsley, Chelmorton, Taddington and Great Longstone. Further assessments are pending for Ashford, Castleton, Edale, Grindleford, Litton, Peak Forest, Monyash, Stanton in Peak, Stoney Middleton and Tideswell, over the remainder of 2010 and 2011.

- 5.6 We will work with partners to agree where further settlement assessments should take place, based on our knowledge of where capacity is limited, and their knowledge of where they want to invest money over the short to medium term of this Core Strategy.

6. General Spatial Policies

- 6.1 General Spatial Policies provide overarching principles that apply to the whole plan. They are headline policies to ensure a proper hierarchy of policy, and allow the National Park Authority to consider whether the delivery of statutory purposes been secured. In most cases delivery issues affecting these policies are identified through the core themes set out below. This is particularly the case for GSP1.
- 6.2 GSP2 relates to the achievement of enhancement to the National Park and again is sought through core policies. However this objective will be supported by actions and programmes flowing from other National Park strategies such as the Landscape Strategy, Biodiversity Action Plan and Cultural Heritage Strategy. Furthermore the Authority's Enforcement Team applies Section 215⁷ powers to tidy up and improve the visual amenity of the National Park. There is a desire to make greater use of these powers, but with limited resources the approach to enforcement has to be based on prioritisation and reaction to complaints, as current resources do not permit a more proactive approach.
- 6.3 GSP3 provides an overarching policy for development management and is largely monitored through existing policies in the Local Plan, which will be refined further through the production of the Development Management Policies DPD.
- 6.4 GSP4 provides a new policy on securing planning benefit. Depending on Government decisions about the system to be applied, implementing this policy might require the preparation of a charging schedule in the form of a Supplementary Planning Document.

7. Landscapes and conservation

- 7.1 Unlike the delivery of housing, success in delivering landscape and conservation spatial outcomes comes mainly from preventing rather than permitting development. It is not anticipated that development infrastructure is required to achieve the objectives of any of these policies. The only spatial planning targets for policies L1, L2 and L3 are to prevent non-essential development in the Natural Zone and to ensure all development conserves and enhances landscapes (in accordance with the Landscape Strategy), biodiversity, geodiversity, heritage assets and other valued characteristics of the National Park. Targets for specific landscapes will be within the Landscape Strategy; a material consideration in reaching development management decisions. Monitoring the extent to which planning permissions accord with this will, over time, highlight any changes influenced by development or other trends. This will help to establish whether the

⁷ Town and Country Planning Act, (1990) Section 215

application of policy L1 is successful. The planned 5-yearly review of the Landscape Strategy and the State of the Park Report will also provide background monitoring for Plan review.

- 7.2 Delivery of landscape objectives is also affected by other organisations' work and responsibilities. For example, the Highway Authorities' aim to reduce accident rates can result in infrastructure that has a negative impact on valued character of landscapes. This is a type of situation that the National Park Authority can influence and monitor but not control, since responsibility rests with Highway Authorities. The effectiveness of 'influencing' can nevertheless be monitored (in this case see Accessibility, traffic and transport below).
- 7.3 Where other Authorities have planning responsibilities on the edge of the National Park, the National Park Authority will comment on applications and policy (influence) and monitor significant deviations from the duty on Authorities under Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995.
- 7.4 The Authority will also monitor its own planning decisions (and subsequent appeals), to reveal the consistency (or otherwise) of decisions with regard to valued landscape character. This is particularly pertinent at present given the pressures for wind turbines in and around the National Park, and for additional or extended mineral working. This can be monitored through planning reports, and significant deviations from policy reported in the Head of Planning Services' comments in the LDF AMR and in 5-yearly reviews of the Landscape Strategy.
- 7.5 There are no specific spatial planning targets for L2 other than to ensure that all development conserves and enhances sites, features or species of biodiversity importance or their setting. The Authority works with many landowners to ensure that land management conserves and enhances valued biodiversity and geodiversity. A wide range of mechanisms are used other than planning policy to achieve our objectives, including incentives (such as farm payments and advice, grants through programmes such as Live & Work Rural, and joint management under partnership projects such as Moors for the Future), and regulation (e.g. Environmental Impact Assessment regulations which apply as a matter of course in some areas). These increase the likelihood that development will conserve and enhance biodiversity in accordance with targets in the Biodiversity Action Plan. This document and State of the Park Reports are material considerations in making planning decisions, and monitoring will reveal the extent to which targets are met.
- 7.6 The only spatial planning target for L3 is that all development must conserve and enhance any asset of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance or its setting. There are 109 Conservation Areas in the National Park and most of the settlements where development is acceptable in principle have one. The policy offers protection for all cultural heritage assets of significance. Implementing it will require the National Park Authority to establish the 'significance' of each (especially those that have no national designations) to inform its decision-making in relation to judgements on harm to the National Park, in accordance with National Park purposes and PPS5 Policy HE2. The Authority will monitor and report on the extent to which decisions conserve and enhance heritage assets. For Conservation Areas, their longer term quality

assessment will be dealt with by rolling review, through which the overall impact of policy will become evident.

- 7.7 Any other targets will be within the Cultural Heritage Strategy. This strategy is a material consideration in reaching planning decisions and is currently under review.

8. Recreation and tourism

- 8.1 The Core Strategy sets no estimates or targets for recreation and tourism development. Policies RT1, RT2 and RT3 aim to enable rather than require a particular level of development. Policies allow for recreation and tourism development but largely rely on landowners, developers and individuals to come forward with proposals. There are no large scale proposals, and infrastructure and service providers have not identified any specific shortfalls or intended improvements.
- 8.2 In addition to its role as planning authority, the National Park Authority prepares the National Park Management Plan and the detailed strategies which flow from it, including Recreation, Sustainable Tourism and Working with People and Communities. Partnership working is essential to achieving the actions proposed within them.
- 8.3 Developed from the Recreation Strategy, the Recreation Partnership brings together key stakeholders and aims to ensure an alignment of priorities to improve the provision and management of recreation opportunities. Task Groups will explore the potential for specific recreation activities. A wide range of partners will be involved in making things happen, either together or separately, although currently most have little if any funding to offer. Examples include the Local Access Forum, water companies, Sport England, County and local sports partnerships, local economic partnerships, local authorities, activity providers, and land managers. A number of charities and organisations, such as the Youth Hostels Association, National Trust, RSPB and Wildlife Trusts contribute with complementary programmes of action.
- 8.4 The provision or upgrading of holiday accommodation on the small scale appropriate in the National Park is largely funded by individuals. The 'Visit Peak District' Destination Management Partnership assists with marketing, public relations, events, and training for tourism providers. Schemes run by the National Park Authority such as New Environmental Economy and Live & Work Rural can assist small tourism businesses, but are limited in time and funding.
- 8.5 An evidence base and database of recreation facilities will be set up by the Authority and partners, user groups and private sector businesses. This, together with resident and visitor surveys, will inform implementation and review of the Recreation Strategy, NPMP and LDF.

9. Climate change and sustainable building

9.1 Core strategy policies enable rather than require a particular level of development. Delivery of carbon reductions in new housing development will be by a mixture of public (social housing) and private funding (replacement dwellings and enhancement schemes). This will be supported by Section 106 Agreements and conditions on Planning Permissions, which will be monitored. A key management tool will be the 8 Single Conversation Delivery Plans drawn up in partnership with constituent local authorities and agreed by the Homes and Communities Agency. These will complement the NPMP Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and activities undertaken by authorities and agencies within the duty to have regard to National Park purposes⁸. For example requirements under the Environment Agency's Catchment Flood Management Plans which will be monitored separately by the Agency.

10. Homes, shops and community facilities

10.1 The National Park Authority has estimated the number of new homes that are likely to be provided under policies DS1, HC1 and HC2, taking account of current knowledge about public funding, private sector intentions and trends. The figures are neither a target nor a limit, but provide a basis for monitoring and review. Policies enable rather than require a particular level of development. Core Strategy paragraph 12.15 summarises the anticipated outcome of policies for homes, shops and community facilities. This is set out a little more fully here, with significant variables that illustrate the dependence of delivery on both the availability of resources (for publicly subsidised affordable housing programmes) and sites. These estimated levels of development will not require supporting infrastructure at a scale that would cause problems for service providers, or that cannot be dealt with on a site by site basis:

- Across the Dark Peak and Moorland Fringes, policies will support the provision of between 35 and 75 homes in the settlements named in policy DS1, with perhaps an additional 35 elsewhere (mostly agricultural dwellings, plus a proportion⁹ of change of use or conversion). Between 68% and 94% are expected to be locally needed affordable homes, meeting between 64% and 94% of identified need.
- Across the White Peak and Derwent Valley, policies will support the provision of between 550 and 890 homes in the settlements named in policy DS1, with perhaps an additional 125 elsewhere (mostly agricultural dwellings plus a proportion of change of use or conversion). Between 53% and 70% are expected to be locally needed affordable homes, meeting between 62% and 128% of identified need in this area.
- Across the South West Peak, policies will support the provision of between 30 and 130 homes in the settlements named in policy DS1, with perhaps an additional 30 elsewhere (mostly agricultural dwellings, plus a proportion of

⁸ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949) Section 5, as amended by Section 61 of the 1995 Environment Act

⁹ estimated at 50%

change of use or conversion). Between 50% and 73% are expected to be locally needed affordable homes, meeting between 26% and 99% of identified need.

- 10.2 This summary estimate is based on detailed work carried out with the assistance of key housing authorities and (in High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Districts) in the light of the bid for resources that has been made to the Homes and Communities Agency. It takes into account completions since 2006 together with estimated delivery in a number of housing categories (new build; change of use or conversion; social provider and other affordable housing; open market including those provided by significant enhancement schemes; agricultural, forestry and other key rural workers). It also takes into account the known potential of suitable sites and the findings of housing need surveys. A more detailed intermediate summary is provided in Appendix E, set out by both the Districts which contain most population and the Core Strategy spatial areas.
- 10.3 The wide range of estimated delivery in each spatial area (see Core Strategy paragraph 12.17) reflects the position found by the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), where the indicated capacity of suitable potential sites is insufficient to meet the identified local need for affordable housing, particularly after 2014 and in the South West Peak. Nor is it evenly spread across parishes in relation to need in each spatial area (a level of detail not shown in Appendix E). If additional sites are not found within landscape and built environment constraints, it will not be possible to meet all the identified need by building new homes. In that case, an accelerated programme of provision from within the existing housing stock (policy HC3) will be essential to increase the proportion of affordable housing, unless need is to be met to a greater degree in nearby market towns outside the National Park. The upper figure in the range assumes that more sites are available. It also assumes that public sector housing grant is made available throughout the entire National Park at a rate proportionate to that assumed in the developing joint Core Strategy for Derbyshire Dales and High Peak (that being the furthest advanced in terms of bidding to the Homes and Communities Agency)¹⁰. If that scale of resource is not available, delivery (whether newly built or bought stock) will be reduced. The combination of uncertainty about site availability and grant aid for affordable housing emphasises the importance of monitoring as part of ongoing plan review.
- 10.4 The known significant sites on which housing might be justified primarily by conservation and enhancement all fall within the White Peak and Derwent Valley, where this re-use of previously-developed land might provide for between 20% and 30% of new homes (key sites are in Bradwell, Bakewell, and Hartington). In addition, throughout the National Park change of use and conversion of existing buildings such as barns might be expected to continue at not more than 25% of

¹⁰ Housing delivery estimates are based on advice from housing authorities before the change of Government in 2010. They will, therefore need to be revised in the light of financial decisions made by the new Government and the way in which these affect programmes funded by the Homes and Communities Agency. These changes will inevitably affect the numbers of new affordable homes in particular. However, they do not affect the basic policy approach expressed in the Core Strategy.

the rate over the past 20 years. This would provide between 22% and 34% in the White Peak and Derwent Valley, 27% to 42% in the Dark Peak, and 18% to 46% in the South West Peak, depending on the overall scale of delivery.

- 10.5 Housing delivery will be by a mixture of public (social housing) and private funding (e.g. agricultural workers, 'more affordable' windfall social housing, and enhancement schemes). With regard to homes subsidised by public funds, the key management tools will be the eight Single Conversation Investment Plans and Agreements (with the Homes and Communities Agency). These set out levels of funding support available to social housing providers over the next 4 years. The National Park Authority will work with constituent Housing Authorities to submit, implement and review these. In particular it will continue to help identify suitable sites when proposals are made for development in particular settlements. Better use of the existing housing stock to provide an increased proportion of affordable homes is a matter that must be led by the housing providers. It will rarely involve planning permission. The National Park Authority will, nevertheless, work with housing providers, authorities and funders to identify resources and operational changes needed to bring this forward in a phased manner. A range of delivery mechanisms can be investigated and discussed, including the way respective authorities can facilitate and support them, e.g. through the use of Community Land Trusts, or Compulsory Purchase powers to acquire sites as appropriate.
- 10.6 The Housing Authorities and Social Housing Providers operating in each part of the National Park will be responsible for prioritising investment decisions and programming the necessary development. The three districts with the largest proportions of the National Park population will be covered by two 'Single Conversations' (Derbyshire Dales/High Peak and Staffordshire Moorlands). Only one of these (Derbyshire Dales/High Peak) is submitted at present and no decisions on funding have been made.
- 10.7 Uncertainties and different funding time-frames involved in several 'Single Conversations' across the National Park serve to emphasise the need for caution regarding the certainty of 'meeting' current estimates. Insufficient evidence to show the scale of remaining opportunities for change of use to housing or for conversions adds further uncertainty. The rate at which social providers might be able to make increased use of existing stock for affordable housing (Policy HC3) also depends on financial resources and is likely to affect the overall number of newly built homes that are necessary. Such uncertainties draw attention to the importance of the National Park Authority continuing its practice of monitoring changes to housing distribution in the various types and tenures dealt with in policy. It will in future include new information¹¹ about the increased use of existing stock to meet affordable housing needs.
- 10.8 No estimates or targets are provided for provision or retention of community services and facilities. Core Strategy policies enable rather than require a particular level of development. Service providers have not identified any specific shortfalls or intended improvements. Proposals may be brought forward by

¹¹ to be supplied by housing providers and authorities

Parish Councils, community groups or individuals, sometimes with funding or grant assistance from Local Authorities, the National Lottery or other sources. Many grant and award schemes are short-term, and have varying requirements or levels of offer. Local Authorities with leisure and recreation responsibilities may bring forward developments or refurbishments when budgets allow.

- 10.9 The rate of change in and access to community service provision, particularly the loss of shops, post offices, healthcare facilities and public houses, will be monitored. The success of HC6 in managing shopping developments in terms of appropriate scale and location will be monitored through planning decisions.

11. Supporting economic development

- 11.1 No estimates or targets are provided in the Core Strategy for economic development. Policies E1 and E2 enable rather than require a particular level of development. The policies allow for business development but rely on landowners, developers and individuals to come forward with proposals. There are no large scale proposals and infrastructure and service providers have not identified any specific shortfalls or intended improvements. A key employment site at Bakewell Riverside Business Park has experienced difficulty in being redeveloped partly because of the expense in providing a new river crossing. Previous attempts at securing public funding have failed because Bakewell was not prioritised in regional strategies. This has placed the emphasis on enabling development to unlock the site, bringing the reality of site delivery into conflict with existing plan objectives for this key employment allocation, as well as tensions with the National Park Authority's commitment to maximise opportunities for affordable housing. Current estimates suggest that about £1 million may be necessary to fund the bridge, and the Authority would prefer to see this achieved through a combination of developer contributions and grant aid.
- 11.2 The National Park Authority will work with partners including the constituent Local Authorities as economic development authorities, Business Link, Local Enterprise Partnerships and others, to support business start-ups and training and to encourage appropriate developments. Plans and strategies such as the former Rural Action Zone and current Sustainable Community Strategies are sympathetic to the National Park Authority's aims for economic development.
- 11.3 The National Park Authority also has a role as planning authority, in farm grants advice and brokerage, and with Authority-run schemes such as Live & Work Rural and the Environmental Quality Mark. Land reclamation programmes may be available to support some enhancement sites through the Brownfield Land Action Plan. Funding from the Rural Development Programme for England to enhance opportunity in rural areas is currently delivered through Regional Implementation Plans. However, many of these grants and funding streams are time-limited and there is no guarantee that money will continue to be available. Partnership and delivery mechanisms will continue to evolve throughout the life of the plan and the Authority will continue to work with those involved for the benefit of the National Park.

- 11.4 A number of sites currently in economic use may be redeveloped for mixed use or other purposes. Infrastructure provision such as improved road access or broadband improvements may enable some employment sites to improve quality and attract new businesses. The National Park Authority will work with relevant authorities and agencies as appropriate.
- 11.5 Monitoring business start-up and survival will take place alongside other regular checks on factors such as employment and unemployment, travel to work and earnings, to assess the state of the National Park economy and whether policies are delivering the required results.

12. Minerals

- 12.1 The principal estimates or targets set out nationally for minerals are the revised national guidelines for aggregates provision in England. These prescribe a figure for the whole East Midlands region which is then apportioned by the East Midlands Regional Aggregate Working Party (RAWP). This sets out a figure of 65.0 million tonnes for the Peak District National Park for the 16-year period 2005 to 2020. The Core Strategy indicates that the National Park can deliver its aggregates apportionment figure through existing planning consents which have 27 years' worth of limestone and 20 years of sandstone for aggregates use. Progress towards the annualised apportionment figure of 4.06 million tonnes will be assessed every year through the aggregates monitoring process undertaken for the RAWP.
- 12.2 The thrust of the Core Strategy in relation to minerals is to reduce the proportion and amount of aggregates and other land-won minerals from the National Park. The main delivery mechanism for the implementation of policy MIN1 will be through a restrictive approach in the development management process.
- 12.3 The National Park Authority will work with the minerals industry and English Heritage to deliver the policies on fluorspar and local small-scale building and roofing stone (MIN2 and MIN3) where wider economic and heritage related considerations will need to be balanced against the need to protect the National Park from inappropriate development.
- 12.4 The National Park Authority will also use its development management powers to safeguard the minerals defined in policy MIN4, to ensure that mineral resources are not needlessly sterilised by surface development. The Core Strategy also seeks to safeguard existing rail infrastructure to two existing quarries from any proposal which may affect its role in serving not only these, but potentially a wider network of mineral sites.
- 12.5 To help define minerals issues and specific responses and actions, the National Park Authority agreed a Minerals Strategic Action Plan in May 2009. This sets out a number of proactive approaches particularly in relation to existing permitted quarries, including action to negotiate environmental enhancement through exchanges of historical consents which may be unacceptable in modern planning terms for alternatives at other more suitable locations. Other actions include the review process for old mineral permissions (ROMP) with the imposition of modern

planning conditions, and rigorous enforcement to secure the restoration of former mineral sites, ensuring that the landscape and valued characteristics of the National Park are conserved and enhanced. The National Park Authority also has internal targets for the monitoring of extant mineral sites, to ensure stringent compliance with their planning approvals.

- 12.6 The Minerals Strategic Action Plan also suggests that the National Park Authority works with the minerals industry to develop a local minerals transport plan for each permitted site, and with the cement industry, local communities and other interested parties to consider the long term future and role (beyond this plan period) for the Hope Cement Works.
- 12.7 No specific additional infrastructure is required to deliver any of the mineral policies of the Core Strategy.

13. Accessibility, travel and traffic

- 13.1 No estimates or targets are provided in the Core Strategy for accessibility, travel and traffic. Core Strategy policies enable rather than require a particular level of development. The policies allow for appropriate transport development, but rely on transport authorities and developers to come forward with proposals. There are no large scale proposals or infrastructure requirements, and service providers have not identified any specific shortfalls or intended improvements.
- 13.2 The Authority will work with partners including the constituent highway authorities, passenger transport authorities, public transport operators, Network Rail and others, to encourage modal shift to sustainable modes of travel, manage the impacts of traffic on the valued characteristics of the National Park and encourage appropriate developments and infrastructure. Plans and strategies such as Local Transport Plans and Community Strategies are sympathetic to the Authority's aims for transport.
- 13.3 The National Park Authority will continue its proactive approach to transport through influencing, negotiating and working in partnership with those who have the power to affect transport in the National Park and surrounding areas. This will ensure that all transport infrastructure is appropriately designed and any necessary mitigation measures are proposed. Road signs do not often require planning permission; however, the Authority will consider bringing forward a Park-wide design code for constituent authorities to give further guidance on signage. Further actions relating to road signs will be taken forward as part of the Sustainable Transport Action Plan.
- 13.4 Over the lifespan of the Core Strategy, sites may be developed for housing, freight facilities, park and ride or other purposes. Infrastructure provision, in the form of new or improved road access or public transport improvements may be required for some sites. Equally, the land safeguarded for future rail use, or required to maintain the Rights of Way network or long distance trails may need to accommodate new transport infrastructure.
- 13.5 Monitoring traffic flows on some key routes in the National Park will take place alongside other regular checks on factors such as travel to work patterns and

access to a car, to assess the state of travel within the National Park and whether policies are delivering the required results.

Appendix A: Peak District National Park - Constituent Authorities by area and population, 2007

Constituent Authority	Proportion of National Park area in each Constituent Authority	Proportion of National Park population in each Constituent Authority	Proportion of area of each Constituent Authority in National Park	Proportion of Constituent Authority population resident in the National Park
East Midlands Region	62.2%	82.6%	5.7%	0.7%
Derbyshire County Council:	62.2%	82.6%	35.1%	4.2%
Derbyshire Dales District Council	31.9%	64.8%	57.9%	35.5%
High Peak Borough Council	26.7%	17.4%	71.2%	7.2%
North East Derbyshire District Council	1.7%	0.4%	8.9%	0.2%
West Midlands Region	14.3%	10.3%	1.6%	0.1%
Staffordshire County Council:	14.3%	10.3%	7.9%	0.5%
Staffordshire Moorlands District Council	14.3%	10.3%	35.7%	4.1%
North West Region	8.3%	3.7%	0.9%	<0.1%
Cheshire East (formerly Macclesfield Borough Council)	6.1%	3.4%	7.6%	0.9%
Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council	2.2%	0.3%	22.2%	0.1%
Yorkshire and Humberside Region	15.1%	3.5%	1.4%	<0.1%
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	2.2%	0.3%	14.00%	0.1%
Kirklees Council	3.2%	0.6%	7.7%	0.1%
Sheffield City Council	9.8%	2.6%	38.3%	0.2%
Total	1,438	38,409		

Sources

Area of National Park: from PDNPA GIS Records

Area of Constituent Authorities: from ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, Crown Copyright, except Derbyshire & Staffordshire data supplied by Derbyshire County Council

Population Estimates: 2007 Mid-Year Estimates, ONS, Crown Copyright (rounded to nearest 000s)

NB Mid-year Estimates for the National Park have been produced on an experimental basis by ONS, Crown Copyright

Appendix B: Relevant Local Authorities' strategies and plans

Constituent authorities	Local Strategic Partnerships and Sustainable Community Strategies	Local Area Agreements	Local Development Frameworks outside the National Park	Peak District Sub-Area covered
The Peak District National Park Authority is responsible for Management and Planning in the National Park				
Complementary responsibilities affecting the National Park				
Derbyshire County Council	Derbyshire Partnership Forum & Strategy	Derbyshire	Derbyshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	Dark Peak; White Peak & Derwent Valley; South West Peak
Derbyshire Dales District Council	Joint Derbyshire Dales & High Peak Partnership and Strategy		Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy	Dark Peak; White Peak & Derwent Valley; South West Peak
High Peak Borough Council				Dark Peak; White Peak & Derwent Valley; South West Peak
North East Derbyshire District Council	Joint CHART Local strategic Partnership and North East Derbyshire and Chesterfield Community Strategy		North East Derbyshire Core Strategy	Dark Peak
Staffordshire County Council	Staffordshire Strategic Partnership and Strategy	Staffordshire	Staffordshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	South West Peak
Staffordshire Moorlands District Council	Moorlands Together Strategic partnership and Strategy		Staffordshire Moorlands Core Strategy	South West Peak
Cheshire East Council (formerly Macclesfield Borough Council)	Cheshire East Partnership and draft strategy	Cheshire East	Cheshire East Core Strategy	South West Peak

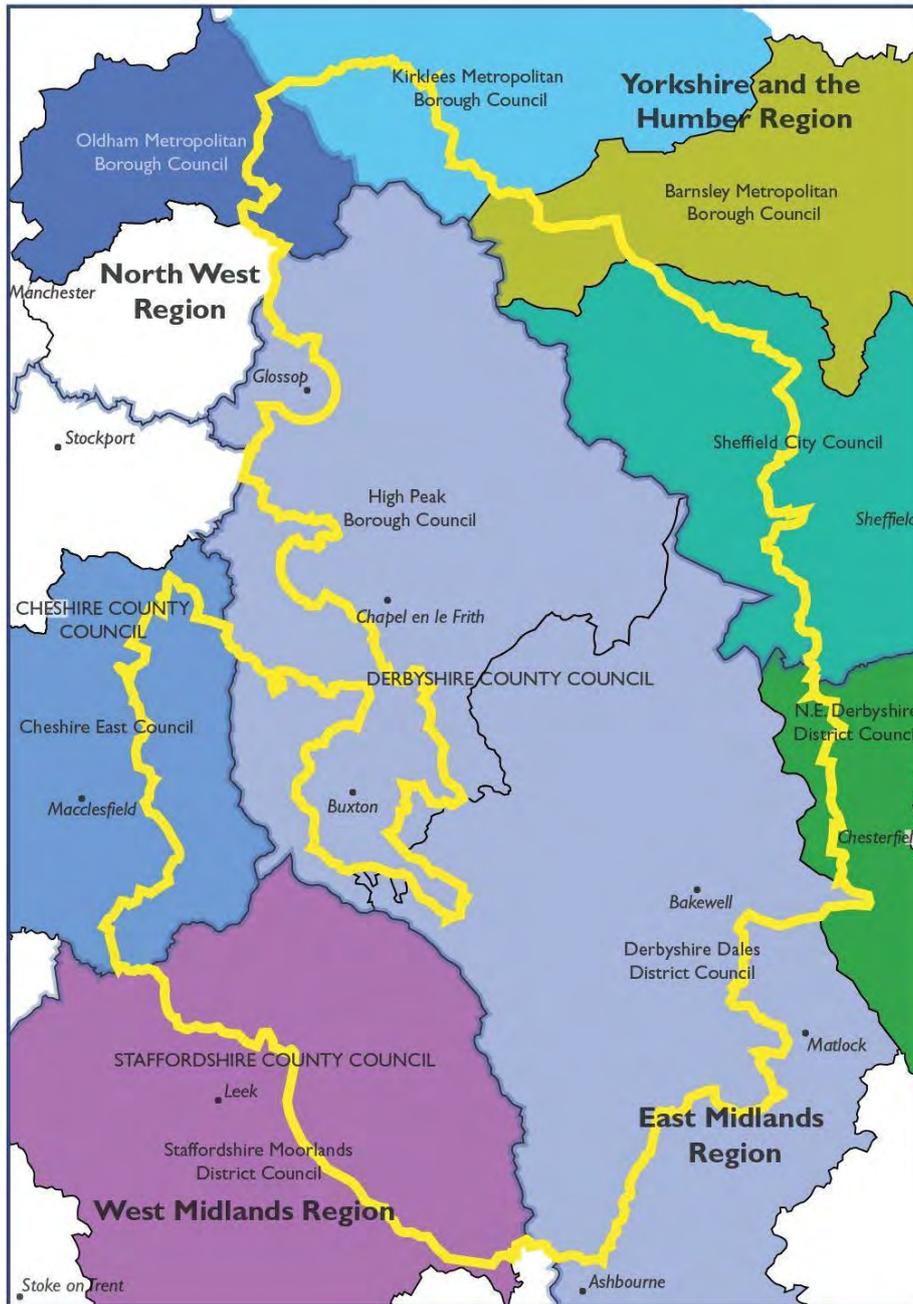
Oldham Metropolitan District Council	Oldham Partnership and Strategy	Oldham	Oldham	Dark Peak
Kirklees Council	Kirklees Partnership and Strategy	Kirklees	Kirklees	Dark Peak
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	One Barnsley Partnership and Strategy	Barnsley	Barnsley	Dark Peak
Sheffield City Council	Sheffield First Partnership and Strategy	Sheffield	Sheffield	Dark Peak
Adjoining Local Authorities				
Stockport Metropolitan District Council	Stockport Stronger Communities Partnership and Strategy	Stockport	Stockport	South West Peak
East Staffordshire District Council	East Staffordshire Local strategic Partnership and Strategy	Staffordshire	East Staffordshire	South West Peak
Other nearby Local Authorities affecting the setting of the National Park				
Tameside Metropolitan District Council	Tameside Strategic Partnership and Strategy	Tameside	Tameside	Dark Peak

NB For the Peak District National Park:

- District & Metropolitan Borough Councils are the Housing Authorities
- Counties and Metropolitan District Councils, together with the Highways Agency, are the Highway Authorities
- The National Park Authority is responsible for Minerals and Waste Planning and management is the responsibility of the Counties and Metropolitan Borough Councils
- The National Park Authority will be covered by 8 separate Homes and Communities Agency's Local Investment Plans and Agreements: Peak and Dales; Staffordshire Moorlands; Northern Housing Market Area; Barnsley; Kirklees; Cheshire East; Sheffield; and Oldham

Appendix C: Relationship between Sustainable Community Strategies and Local Development Framework

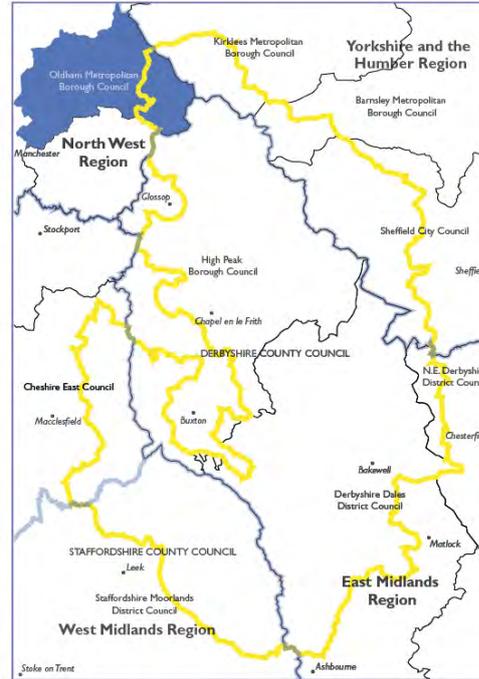
Spatial Implications of Community Strategies



Oldham's LSP wants a network of high quality green-space which provides good opportunities for people to be active, and contributes to making the borough a place of choice for housing economic investment and tourism. It also recognises the value of a well maintained environment in terms of conserved natural resources, and their potential to aid mitigation of climate change impacts for example by increased water capture and better water storage to reduce erosion and flood risk.

We will:

- protect and manage the settled, cultural character and the biodiversity and recreational resources of the Dark Peak Western Fringe whilst maintaining strong cultural associations with the Dark Peak landscapes.
- improve connections to the quiet landscapes of the National Park to encourage people, particularly under-represented groups, to take advantage of the fantastic leisure and tourism opportunities.
- work with partners to enable development that improves recreational opportunities for example at Dovestones.
- conserve and enhance the uplands to maximise their value for biodiversity and the value of the area in locking in carbon and water reducing CO² emissions and reducing flood risk to surrounding urban populations.
- support sensitively sited small scale low carbon and renewable energy development.



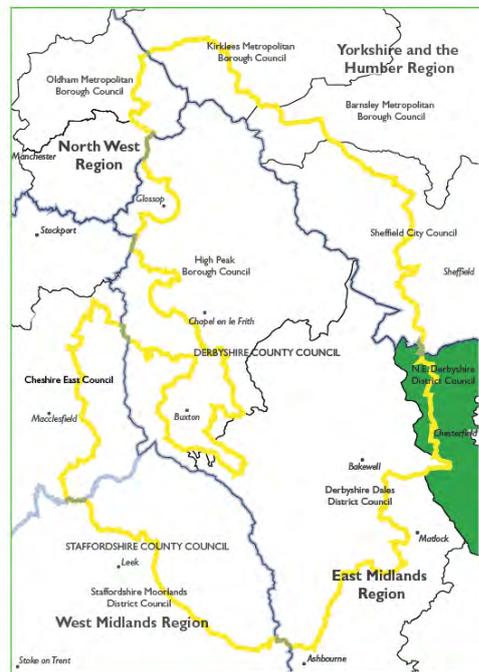
Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire's LSP wants to maintain and improve the quality of the natural and built environment because it contributes to local distinctiveness, identity and quality of life and encourages inward investment (attracting people and business)

Easy access to the countryside is also valued because it encourages healthy lifestyles.

It wants to see sustainable transport into the Park (walking and cycling routes).

We will:

- protect the remoteness, wildness, open character and tranquillity of the Dark Peak landscapes.
- encourage measures that increase access and enjoyment of the National Park.
- support low-key development or improvement of facilities in recognised visitor locations where they enhance recreation opportunities and understanding of the National Park.
- encourage and support sustainable travel options that jointly address visitors' and residents' needs.
- restrict new housing development respecting the role of Chesterfield as the most sustainable location for development of new homes.
- enable limited business development where it directly or indirectly leads to conservation and enhancement of the landscape to respect the role of Chesterfield as the most sustainable location for jobs and services.



Sheffield's LSP recognises that its significant physical assets include the Peak District National Park.

It wants Sheffield to define its future success in a way, which is true to its past, its people and its unique environment and geography.

It wants the surrounding countryside to continue to be protected from development.

It wants better urban rural linkage with a network of green corridors, connecting river valleys, parks recreational areas and green spaces within the urban areas.

It wants new development to be concentrated on brownfield land in urban Sheffield and other areas such as Chapeltown/ High Green and Stocksbridge/ Deepcarr as more sustainable places for development.

We will:

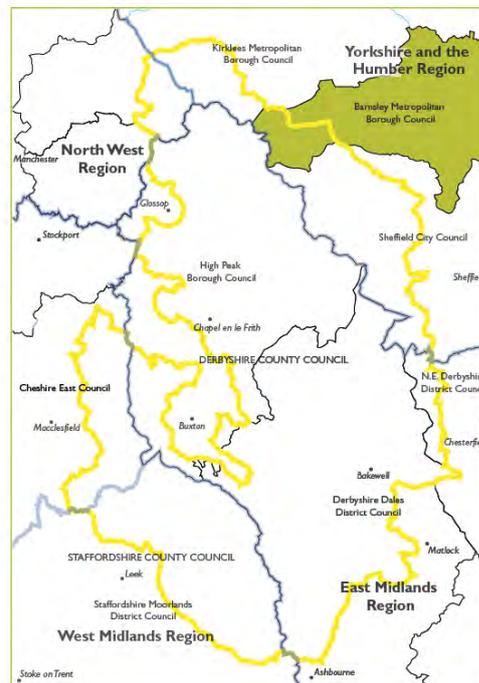
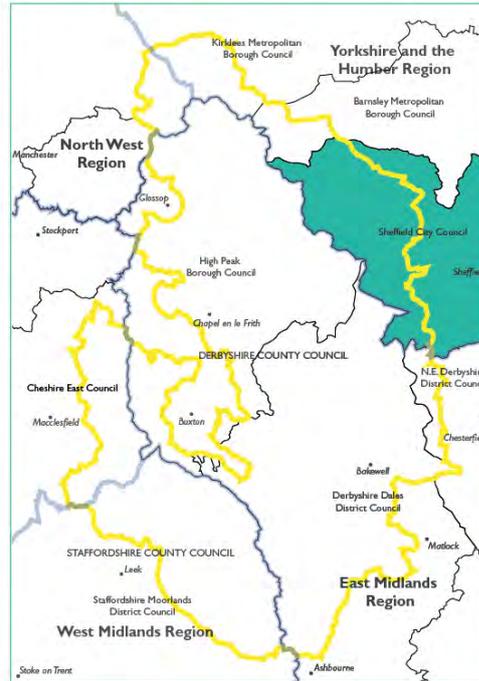
- protect areas near to Penistone where they offer good connections to the quiet landscapes from the much busier neighbouring urban area.
- encourage good public transport links to and from Sheffield by train and bus and support services to busier areas such as Stanage.
- support developments such as the Moorland Centre at Longshaw Estate because they enable groups to access, enjoy and understand the National Park.
- allow limited development of new businesses and affordable homes for local need in High Bradfield and Low Bradfield.
- restrict new affordable housing and business development elsewhere respecting the roles of Sheffield and Stocksbridge as more sustainable locations for homes jobs and services.

Barnsley's LSP wants the principal towns such as Penistone to provide the focus for improvements in their locality.

They recognise that a cared for natural environment can provide the ideal environment for exercise and can improve health and wellbeing whilst also providing a focal point for community and cultural activity.

We will:

- protect and manage the tranquil pastoral landscapes and the distinctive cultural character of the Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe.
- enable development of active recreation hubs like Langsett with low key facilities signage or on-site interpretation that are sensitive to the location.
- enable limited business development elsewhere provided it conserves and enhances the landscape.



Kirklees' LSP Valleys Locality Plan vision wants an attractive rural and semi-rural area providing an enhanced, safe and sustainable quality of life for residents and visitors alike.

It also seeks an effective balance between the demand for housing, particularly from first time buyers and the need to preserve the quality of the environment and the identity of settlements.

It wants a more sustainable economy revolving round a mix of local small creative and green business development and tourism.

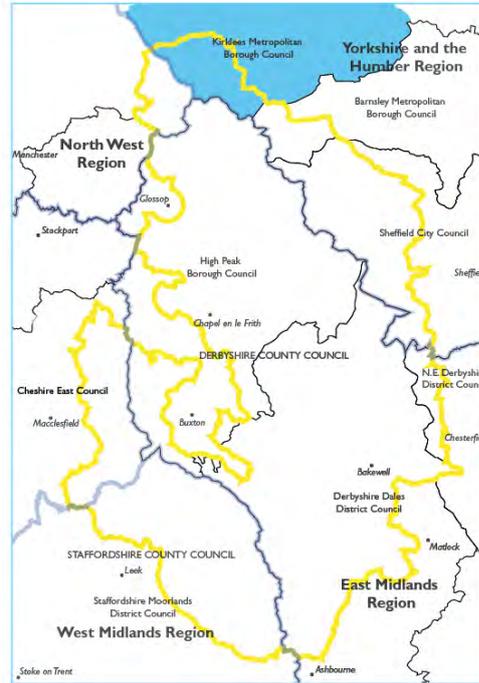
It wants new development that provides sustainability of local jobs and services through mixed use developments.

It wants improved access to and connectivity of services particularly for more isolated rural communities and for both young and old residents.

It wants a high quality green environment that is more accessible for residents and visitors.

We will:

- protect and manage the tranquil pastoral landscapes and the distinctive cultural character of the Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe.
- encourage better leisure and tourism opportunities and improved connections to the quiet landscapes of the National Park for both residents and visitors needs.
- enable development that helps manage demand-led recreation activity; improves residents' access to the National Park and increases their understanding of the area.
- enable new business and affordable housing for local people in line with local need in Holme.
- enable limited business development elsewhere provided it conserves and enhances the landscape and respects the region's strategic aspirations for Huddersfield and Holmfirth.



The former Macclesfield's LSP stated that the visual appearance of the National Park is important and want to prevent inappropriate development. **East Cheshire Council** has a draft community strategy which raises very similar points.

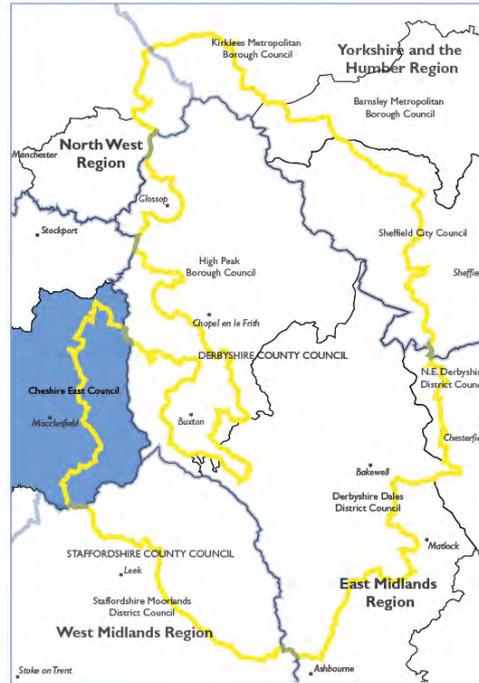
It recognised the many opportunities for recreation but it is also concerned at high levels of cross park traffic.

It considered that rural isolation from services is becoming more apparent but that any settlement hierarchy should recognise the role and importance of the large settlements just outside the Park.

It thought that it is preferable to direct housing development to sites allocated on plans rather than purely where the need arises because this will produce a more sustainable pattern of development.

We will:

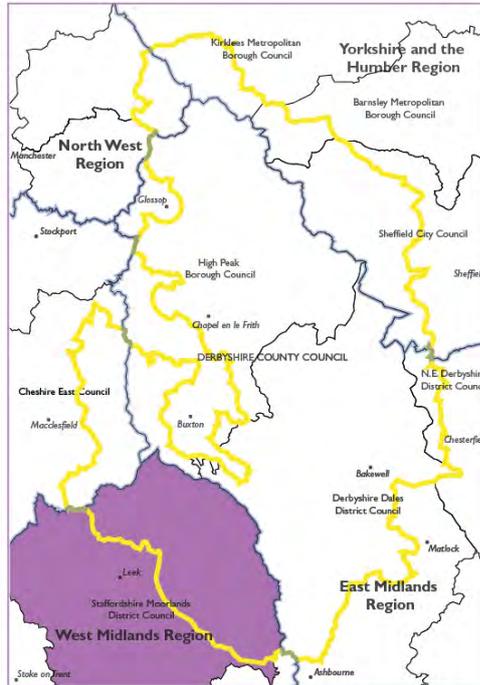
- protect and manage the distinctive historic character of the landscapes e.g. by working with partners to reduce the size and amount of road signage in open landscapes.
- support measures to improve visitor access into and around the area.
- manage off-road recreation so that legitimate uses and users can enjoy the area without damaging the landscape or other peoples' enjoyment of it.
- focus development on settlements that support and retain existing public transport routes e.g. by enabling affordable homes in line with local need by new build or buy back in Rainow and Kettleshulme.
- restrict affordable housing and business development elsewhere respecting the roles of Macclesfield as a more sustainable location for homes, jobs and services.
- increase sustainable access for residents and visitors to key services, facilities and visitor places of interest and enable development of new infrastructure in places such as Goyt Valley i.e. places that provide good access to places that are used on a regular basis by those pursuing specific interests/activities on a regular basis.



Staffordshire Moorlands' LSP wants balanced communities by encouraging opportunities for affordable housing and high quality jobs that enable people to live and stay in the Park. It wants better transport networks and increased connectivity. It wants smarter delivery by joining up agencies and service delivery recognising that there are pockets of deprivation poverty and isolation among an otherwise relatively wealthy population. It wants a high quality National Park environment and to realise the potential for tourism and visitor related businesses. It wants careful use of natural resources by all and supports measures that mitigate and adapt to climate change.

We will:

- focus development on settlements that support and retain existing public transport routes.
- enable affordable homes in line with local need by new build or buy back in Longnor, Sheen, Alstonefield, Waterhouse and Calton, Wetton, Butterton, Flash.
- elsewhere we will enable affordable housing and farm diversification through the change of use and conversion of traditional buildings respecting the role of Leek as a more sustainable location for homes, jobs and services.
- resist the loss of employment sites and encourage their re-use for business or occasionally mixed use where that is preferable in the location.
- enable businesses to diversify provided the development conserves and enhances the landscape and means the primary land management function.
- improve sustainable access for residents and visitors to key services, facilities and visitor places of interest.
- manage off-road recreation so that legitimate uses and users can enjoy the area without damaging the landscape or other peoples' enjoyment of it.
- support work to manage floodplain landscapes and enhance biodiversity.
- support work to protect peatland and promote its role as a carbon sink.



Derbyshire Dales and High Peak LSP wants the Peak District to be a distinctive, high quality rural environment where people of all ages are healthy and safe and have high wage, high-skill jobs; everyone has an affordable, decent home; and the towns and villages offer a high quality of life.

To achieve this, it wants to build more new affordable homes, improve the quality of private homes and rented properties and reduce homelessness. It wants to develop modern business premises that meet the needs of both larger businesses and smaller rural businesses, provide new training facilities in key sectors and improve the infrastructure of its market towns. It wants to provide local facilities available to all for exercise, improving health and reducing obesity and improve access to local health services for older people. It wants to retain young people in the area by helping them access work and training and provide sports and leisure activities to improve health and keep a minority out of trouble. In tackling these challenges, the LSP also supports initiatives which improve access to services and rural transport, mitigate and adapt to climate change and improve biodiversity and reduce the fear of crime and keep crime levels low.

We will protect the remote, wild, open character and tranquillity offered by the Dark Peak landscapes and protect and manage the distinctive and valued historic character of the more settled agricultural landscapes of the White Peak. We will seek opportunities to enhance the cultural heritage, biodiversity and wooded character of the Derwent Valley whilst protecting its settled agricultural character. We will protect and manage the tranquil pastoral landscapes and seek opportunities to enhance woodlands, wetlands, cultural heritage and biodiversity of the Derbyshire Peak fringe in the far south of the plan area.

Across the area we will encourage healthy lifestyles by linking footpath and bridleway routes into and around the National Park from the surrounding area. We will also encourage public transport routes that enable people to access the most popular recreation sites. These measures will make it easier to access the landscape by sustainable means and enjoy the recreational opportunities on offer once here.

We will enable affordable homes for local people through new build, re-use of traditional building or buy back in Ashford, Bakewell, Baslow, Beeley, Biggin, Birchover, Bradwell, Calver, Chelmorton, Curbar, Earl Sterndale, Edensor, Elton, Eyam, Fenny Bentley, Flagg, Foolow, Froggatt, Great Hucklow, Great Longstone, Grindleford, Hartington, Hathersage, Litton, Middleton by Yowlgrave, Monyash, Over Haddon, Parwich, Pilsley, Rowsley, Stanton-in-Peak, Stoney Middleton, Taddington, Thorpe, Tideswell, Tissington, Wardlow, Wensley, Winster and Yowlgrave (in Derbyshire Dales) and Bamford, Castleton, Edale, Hayfield, Hope, Little Hayfield, Peak Forest and Tintwistle (in High Peak). Across the area we will make provision for care homes for those that need them. We will support bringing housing into the social housing sector. Across the area we will give scope for sustainable re-use of traditional buildings for affordable housing.

Across the area we will give scope for sustainable re-use of traditional buildings for business. We will enable business of all scale, but particularly small rural businesses, to diversify and thrive provided the activity and any development results in a



conserved and enhanced landscape and built environment.

We will resist the loss of employment and training sites and facilities and encourage the take up and enhancement of under-used employment and training sites and facilities. We will encourage their re-use as business or training sites or facilities or exceptionally mixed use schemes. In Bakewell we will also offer scope for a new build hotel to serve the town and improve the range of visitor accommodation within the National Park.

We will encourage measures to improve access to services for residents and visitors by sustainable methods such as walking, cycling and public transport e.g. enhancing services on the Hope Valley railway line. This will help mitigate the conditions that lead to climate change and improve the environment and peoples' experience of it. It will also help to reduce the environmental and financial cost of reaching services by car.

Across the area and in all development we will encourage design and patterns of development that help reduce crime and the fear of crime in ways that conserve and enhance the landscape and built environment.

Whilst offering this encouragement for sustainable businesses, homes and services we will continue to respect the roles of Ashbourne, Matlock, Wirksworth, Glossop, Chapel en le Frith, Buxton alongside Bakewell as more sustainable locations for homes, jobs and services.

Derbyshire County Council Community Strategy 2009 – 2014 recognises that it has unique, world class attractions including the Peak District National Park.

They recognise its value in providing environmental goods (e.g. water), economic benefit (e.g. tourism, attraction for business), and social opportunities (e.g. recreation and specialist sports).

They want to capitalise on it without spoiling it by mitigating the adverse impact of visitor pressure, pollution, traffic congestion and high property prices on local communities.

They want local young people to stay in the area and will do this by raising skills levels, enabling affordable and decent housing and encouraging high quality businesses to provide high skill high wage jobs.

They want planning authorities to address issues of community safety.

We will:

- conserve and enhance the world class National Park environment for all, recognising the special characters of the white and dark peak landscapes.
- conserve and enhance the built environment and value the richness and diversity of cultural activity.
- increase opportunities for recreation and sports for both visitor and residents and support low-key development or improvement of facilities in recognised visitor locations where they enhance recreation opportunities and understanding of the National Park.
- improve the quality and quantity of natural resources and reduce the adverse impact and extent of mineral working over time.
- enable high wage low impact industry in a wide range of settlements whilst supporting the role of agriculture to the valued landscapes and the economy.
- enable affordable decent housing across a wide range of settlements and reinforce the role of Bakewell as a thriving historic market town.
- encourage better co-ordinated public transport for all to improve access to jobs and services and reduce adverse impacts of traffic on the environment.
- encourage and support sustainable travel options that jointly address visitors' and residents' needs.
- address issues of community safety through appropriate siting, scale and design of development.



Staffordshire County Sustainable Community Strategy recognises its natural environment as an asset.

It will protect and enhance this for the benefit of wildlife and the well being of people.

It wants to see respect for the environmental capacity of the County and growth within environmental limits.

It wants to see natural resources safeguarded in a healthy condition for this and future generations.

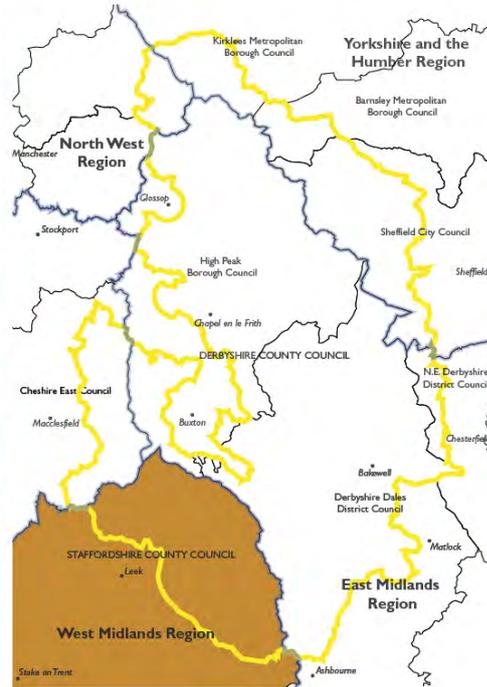
It wants a reduction in carbon emissions by all and it wants to be a forerunner in developing measures that enable adaptation to and mitigation of adverse impacts of climate change.

It wants a high quality visitor destination that demonstrates good environmental practice based on a range of tourist attractions, pleasant countryside and natural environment.

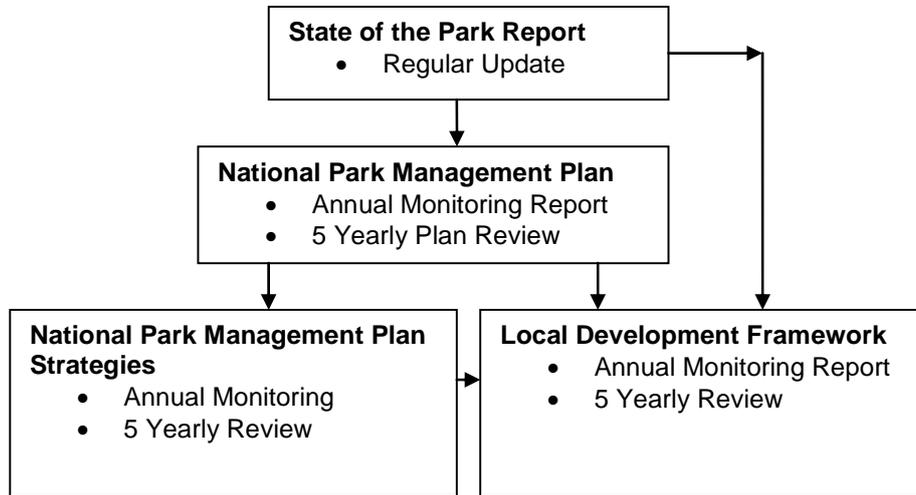
It expresses a desire for a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable economy across the county.

We will:

- protect and manage the distinctive historic character of the landscapes and conserve and enhance the landscapes, wildlife and natural beauty of the area.
- manage off-road recreation so that legitimate uses and users can enjoy the area without damaging the landscape or other peoples' enjoyment of it.
- support design and construction techniques which respect the built tradition whilst reducing carbon footprints
- support subtle, unobtrusive, small scale renewable energy installations, on farms, dwellings and other buildings.
- promote and protect the role of peatland areas as 'carbon sinks'.
- increase flood storage capability and enhance biodiversity on floodplain landscapes.
- seek partnership working to improve the visitor opportunity from places such as Tittesworth reservoir and continue sensitive management of recreation at areas such as the Roaches.
- continue to conserve the high quality cultural heritage of the network of small villages.
- support small scale development of affordable homes and business in some villages.
- increase sustainable access for residents and visitors to key services, facilities and visitor places of interest.
- enable diversification of farm incomes provided that land management continues to conserve and enhance valued landscapes.



Appendix D. Relationship between the National Park Management Plan and Local Development Framework Research and Monitoring



Appendix E: Estimated housing delivery

Table A: Housing delivery in whole National Park and Districts¹²				
	Completions¹³	Estimated Delivery		TOTAL
Period ¹⁴	2006-10	2010-14	2014-26	2006-26
National Park	283	133 - 209	388 - 789	804 - 1281¹⁵
Affordable housing ¹⁶ <i>(cf: amount required to meet identified need)</i>	141 (129)	158 (121)	429 (365)	728 (615)
Open market housing ¹⁷	134	38	325	497
Agricultural, forestry and other key rural worker housing ¹⁸	8	13	35	56
High Peak	30	21 - 33	66 - 92	117 - 155
Affordable housing <i>(cf: amount required to meet identified need)</i>	16 (12)	24 (22)	64 (66)	104 (100)
Open market housing	14	6	17	37
Agricultural, forestry and other key rural worker housing	0	3	11	14
Derbyshire Dales	230	79 - 126	285 - 548	594 - 904
Affordable housing <i>(cf: amount required to meet identified need)</i>	116 (110)	98 (66)	253 (198)	467 (374)
Open market housing	108	24	289	421
Agricultural, forestry and other key rural worker housing	6	4	6	16
Staffordshire Moorlands	11	21 - 32	13 - 94	45 - 137
Affordable housing <i>(cf: amount required to meet identified need)</i>	4 (5)	26 (24)	80 (73)	110 (102)

¹² Between them, High Peak, Derbyshire Dales and Staffordshire Moorlands Districts contain 73% of the National Parks population and housing. The remaining 27% is split between 6 authorities around its W, N and E edges.

¹³ Net completions (NB 2009 / 10 not yet included: work in progress)

¹⁴ Periods run from April to April (e.g. 2006 – 2010 = April 2006 – April 2010)

¹⁵ Where a range of figures is given, the higher figure is the sum of affordable, open market and rural key worker assuming that there are no site constraints and that anticipated public sector finance for 2010-14 is forthcoming and maintained thereafter. The lower figure is constrained by site capacity suggested in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). It comprises SHLAA indicative sites plus assumed additional delivery of windfall open market housing and rural key worker (see footnotes 5 and 6). It is important to understand that some SHLAA sites are assumed be used at least in part for open market housing already proposed at the time of writing. Taking that into account indicative capacity across the National Park as a whole is only 60% of that required for social provider affordable housing. There are wide variations from parish to parish that cannot be illustrated in this summary.

¹⁶ This takes into account anticipated provision by social providers (see footnote 1), contributions from significant enhancement schemes, plus intermediate "more affordable" (often self-build). Financial scenarios for public sector grant aid to affordable housing are being based on advice from DDDC / HPBC – a preferred scenario will be included when the advice is forthcoming. The current range of scenarios is not great and across all types of housing result in only a +/- 4% variation.

¹⁷ This takes into account significant enhancement schemes plus windfall change of use and conversion (at 25% of the rate in the past plan period – bearing in mind that remaining opportunities are few)

¹⁸ Based on a projection of the declining rate of provision over the past plan period.

<i>identified need)</i>				
Open market housing	8	4	9	21
Agricultural, forestry and other key rural worker housing	-1	2	5	6
Other Districts	12	12 - 18	24 - 55	48 - 85
Affordable housing <i>(cf: amount required to meet identified need)</i>	5 (2)	10 (9)	32 (28)	47 (39)
Open market housing	4	4	10	18
Agricultural, forestry and other key rural worker housing	3	4	13	20

Table B: Housing delivery in Whole Park and Spatial Areas <i>(footnotes as per table A)</i>				
	Completions	Estimated Delivery		TOTAL
Period	2006-10	2010-14	2014-26	2006-26
National Park	283	132 - 209	389 - 789	804 -1281¹⁹
Affordable housing <i>(cf: amount required to meet identified need)</i>	141 (129)	158 (121)	429 (365)	728 (615)
Open market housing	134	38	325	497
Agricultural, forestry and other key rural worker housing	8	13	35	56
Dark Peak and Moorland Fringes	15	13 - 26	41 - 68	69 - 109
Affordable housing <i>(cf: amount required to meet identified need)</i>	4 (4)	18 (19)	52 (56)	74 (79)
Open market housing	11	5	4	20
Agricultural, forestry and other key rural worker housing	0	3	12	15
White Peak and Derwent Valley	257	109 - 146	308 - 612	674 - 1015
Affordable housing <i>(cf: amount required to meet identified need)</i>	136 (124)	112 (74)	291 (222)	539 (420)
Open market housing	115	27	308	450

¹⁹ Where a range of figures is given, the higher figure is the sum of affordable, open market and rural key worker assuming that there are no site constraints and that anticipated public sector finance for 2010-14 is forthcoming and maintained thereafter. The lower figure is constrained by site capacity suggested in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). It comprises SHLAA indicative sites plus assumed additional delivery of windfall open market housing and rural key worker (see footnotes 5 and 6). It is important to understand that some SHLAA sites are assumed be used at least in part for open market housing already proposed at the time of writing. Taking that into account indicative capacity across the National Park as a whole is only 60% of that required for social provider affordable housing. There are wide variations from parish to parish that cannot be illustrated in this summary.

Agricultural, forestry and other key rural worker housing	6	7	13	26
South West Peak	11	10 - 37	40 - 109	61 - 157
Affordable housing <i>(cf: amount required to meet identified need)</i>	1 <i>(1)</i>	28 <i>(28)</i>	86 <i>(87)</i>	115 <i>(116)</i>
Open market housing	8	6	13	27
Agricultural, forestry and other key rural worker housing	2	3	10	15

Appendix F: Indicators

Please note: This table is subject to change; following revocation of the Regional Plan, monitoring arrangements are currently being reconsidered.

Policy DS1: Development Strategy						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Population size and characteristics		Currently used	Census of Population (ONS). Mid-year population estimates (ONS).	10 yearly Annual mid-year estimates	Cut to sub areas, settlements and other relevant geographies. Produced by ONS on an experimental basis for National Park & sub-areas. Currently being reviewed by ONS.
Contextual	Level and nature of housing need		Local Housing Needs Surveys	Constituent Housing Authority surveys.	Periodic local and strategic level housing needs surveys	Partnership approach required with constituent Housing Authorities to inform Plan reviews.
Contextual	Housing supply by type		Current indicator linked to Core LDF indicator H2 and other current LDF & NPMP Indicators	PDNPA planning system. Census of Population (ONS).	Annual 10 yearly	Annual update to Census figures. Data restricted to demolitions recorded through Planning Records pending improved data from Constituent Authorities.
Contextual	Travel to Work		Current LDF background indicator	Census of Population (ONS)	10 yearly	Best fit data used. Data improvements sought from ONS from 2011 Census.
Contextual	Access to specified services and facilities within target times by public transport (including bank / building society; GP surgery; NHS dentist; petrol station; Post Office; primary & secondary school,		LDF Indicator SC12 and NPMP indicator	Rural Services Data Series (Commission for Rural Communities).	Periodic	Tied to plan review. Best fit data used.

	supermarket and hospital).					
Contextual	Landscape character change	No adverse change in character	Landscape Character Assessment completed	PDNPA	Periodic	Linked to Landscape Strategy reviews and Conservation Area Appraisals.
Contextual	Strategic Housing Land Availability (SHLAA)		Currently used	PDNPA planning system. Partnership with constituent Housing Authorities.	Annual Periodic	Partnership approach with constituent Housing Authorities to inform policy reviews.
Contextual	Proportion of named settlements that have sites with capacity for 3+ dwellings			Assessments by housing authorities and parishes (PDNPA).	Annual	Partnership approach with constituent Housing Authorities and Parishes. Consider need for a strategic settlement assessment.
Contextual	Availability of employment land in the named settlements		Core LDF Indicator BD3	Partnership	Periodic	To inform strategic review. Partnership approach to periodic reviews.
Contextual	Applications received for development in smaller settlements			PDNPA planning system	Annual	Monitoring system to be set up.
Local Output	Planning permissions for development granted and completed for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new housing • new affordable housing • community facilities • retail and business premises 		Core LDF Indicators H2, H5, BD1, BD3 and BD4	PDNPA planning records	Annual	Area within Bakewell central shopping area boundary used for 'town centre uses'.
Local Output	Proportion of net development completions in named settlements for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new housing • new affordable housing • community facilities • retail and business 	80 to 90% of housing development anticipated to be in named settlements.	Core LDF Indicator H2	PDNPA	Annual	Reported for whole National Park and also for the 3 sub-areas separately.

Local Output	Applications granted contrary to policy (text)	None	Current LDF indicator	PDNPA planning records	Annual	Significant departures from policy.
Local Output	Applications that have raised significant policy issues (text)		Current LDF indicator	PDNPA planning records	Annual	
Significant Effects	See contextual indicator above on landscape character change	No adverse changes	Landscape Character Assessment completed	PDNPA	Periodic	Tied to plan reviews. Links to Landscape Strategy and Conservation Area Appraisals.

Policy GSP1: Securing National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	See DS1 for socio-economic and environmental monitoring indicators		NPMP & its Strategies monitoring			
Contextual	Number of households, and characteristics		Current LDF Indicator	Census of Population (ONS)	10 yearly	Data for National Park & sub-areas.
Contextual	Indices of Deprivation		Current LDF Indicator	DCLG	3 Yearly	Next due 2010.
Contextual	Economic activity rate		Current LDF Indicator	Census of Population (ONS)	10 yearly	Data for National Park & sub-areas. Next due 2013.
Contextual	Claimant unemployment rate		Current LDF Indicator	Derbyshire County Council (NOMIS)	Monthly	Ward data provided by Derbyshire County Council.
Local Output	Gross additional dwelling completions and proportion on previously-developed land		Core LDF Indicator H3	PDNPA planning records	Annual	Conversions of agricultural buildings included as greenfield development.
Local Output	Total employment floorspace (m2) and proportion on previously-developed land		Core LDF Indicators BD2 & BD3	PDNPA planning records	Annual	Conversions of agricultural buildings included as greenfield development.

Local Output	Change in areas of biodiversity importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natura 2000 Sites • Sites of Special Scientific Interest • National Nature Reserves • Environmentally Sensitive Areas 	No losses. 100% of development must conserve and enhance sites, features or species of biodiversity importance or their setting.	Core LDF Indicator E2	PDNPA	Annual	
Local Output	Levels of participation in recreational activities	By 2011 all people should have the opportunity to participate in diverse recreation activities.	NPMP Indicator	PDNPA Policy Service	Annual	Improvements to data capture being considered.
Local Output	Number of planning permissions for and development within the Natural Zone	No development in Natural Zone	LDF Indicator CI1	PDNPA planning system	Annual	Monitoring system to be set up.
Local Output	Major developments completed (number and text)			PDNPA planning system	Annual	Monitoring system to be set up. Need to define 'major'. Housing defined as 3+ dwellings.
Local Output	Applications granted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contrary to specialist advice, or • excluding relevant conditions 	None	LDF Indicator CI3	PDNPA planning system	Annual	Consider expanding monitoring system to include all relevant specialists.
Local Output	As DS1, applications granted contrary to policy (text)		Current LDF Indicator	PDNPA planning records	Annual	Significant departures from policy.
Local Output	As DS1, applications that have raised significant policy issues (text)		Current LDF Indicator	PDNPA planning records	Annual	
Local Output	As DS1, landscape character change					

Significant Effects	As DS1 & GSP1 contextual indicators above. See indicators below for L2, L3, CC1, HC1, HC5 and E1 for further changes in valued characteristics and socio-economic conditions.					
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Policy GSP2: Achieving Enhancement of the National Park						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	See DS1 indicator on landscape character change					Linked to NPMP, Landscape Strategy, Biodiversity Action Plan and Cultural Heritage Strategy monitoring, and Conservation Area Appraisals.
Contextual	Links to design policies and SPD					To be determined.
Local Output	Number of planning permissions approved on enhancement grounds		LDF Indicator CI4	PDNPA planning system	Annual	Monitoring System required.
Local Output	Cases where non-conforming uses have been removed through planning permissions completed or successful enforcement (text).			PDNPA planning system	Annual	Monitoring System required.
Significant effects	See DS1, landscape character change					
Significant Effects	As GSP1, changes in Valued Characteristics					

Policy GSP3: Development Management Principles						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	See DS1, landscape character					

	change					
Contextual	As DS1, accessibility to specified services and facilities by public transport					
Local Output	Applications granted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contrary to specialist advice • excluding conditions recommended by specialists 		LDF Indicator CI3	PDNPA planning system	Annual	
Local Output	See DS1 for applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • granted contrary to policy, or • that have raised significant policy issues (text) 	None	LDF indicator CI3	PDNP specialists / PDNP planning system for external	Annual	Completions data preferred but enforcement data not available due to current enforcement team work programme.
Significant Effects	As DS1 indicator on landscape character change and GSP1 indicators on changes in Valued Characteristics and socio-economic conditions.					

Policy GSP4: Securing Planning Benefits						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	See DS1, landscape character change					
Local Output	Number and type of Section 106 agreements		LDF indicator HI1	PDNPA planning system	Annual	Relationship to former Community Infrastructure Levy.
Local Output	Achievements on and off site (text)			PDNPA planning system	Annual	Monitoring system to be set up.
Significant Effects	As DS1 for changes in landscape, and GSP1 for changes in socio-economic & environmental conditions.					

Policy L1: Landscape Character and Valued Characteristics						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated Delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	See DS1, landscape character change	Targets in Landscape Strategy				Linked to NPMP, Landscape Strategy, Biodiversity Action Plan and Cultural Heritage Strategy monitoring.
Contextual	National Standards produced by Natural England					Awaiting details.
Contextual	Outcome of the Habitats Regulations Assessment of LDF			PDNPA	Periodic	Tied to policy development and review.
Local Output	Number of permissions granted that incorporate conservation or habitat creation, landscape treatment and provision of other features which enhance Valued Characteristics			PDNPA planning system	Annual	Identified through specialists involved.
Local Output	Number (and proportion) of identified undesirable features / buildings that have been removed			PDNPA	Annual	The landscape strategy commits to identifying these features.
Local Output	Permissions granted for development in the Natural Zone by type (number and text)	No development in Natural Zone	Current LDF Indicator CI1	PDNPA Planning system	Annual. Periodic strategic reviews tied to policy development	Monitoring System required. Baseline data for Natural Zone to be reviewed in advance of the Development Management Document and new Proposals Map for the LDF.
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change and changes to Valued Characteristics					

Policy L2: Sites of Biodiversity or Geodiversity Importance						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated Delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Prioritised habitats and species in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan			PDNPA		Link to Local Biodiversity Action Plan and its monitoring.
Contextual	As GSP1, area covered by specific statutory designation for local, regional, national or international importance	No losses	Core LDF Indicator E2. Current NPMP indicator	PDNP Conservation Team	Annual	
Local Output	As GSP1, applications granted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contrary to advice of relevant specialists or excluding relevant conditions 					
Local Output	As DS1, applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> granted contrary to policy, or that have raised significant policy issues 					
Significant Effects	As GSP1, change in areas of biodiversity and geodiversity importance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natura 2000 Sites SSSIs NNRs ESAs 	No net reduction.		DEFRA	Annual	
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change and other Valued Characteristics					

Policy L3: Cultural Heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Number of Conservation Areas and results of Conservation Area Appraisals		NPMP indicator	PDNPA	Annual	Linked to NPMP and Cultural Heritage strategy monitoring.
Contextual	Number of Scheduled Monuments and proportion at risk		NPMP Indicator	English Heritage/PDNPA		English Heritage study 2004. More recent data will be used when available.
Contextual	Number of Listed Buildings and proportion at risk		LDF indicator	English Heritage/PDNPA	Annual	
Contextual	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens and proportion at risk		Baseline data available	PDNPA	Annual	Monitoring to be set up.
Local Output	See GSP3, applications granted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contrary to advice of relevant specialists, or excluding relevant conditions 					
Local Output	As DS1, applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> granted contrary to policy or that have raised significant policy issues 					
Local Output	Removals from the Registers by reason for removal	No losses	LDF indicator CI7 & NPMP indicator	PDNPA	Annual	Monitoring to be expanded.
Significant Effects	Changes (gross and net) in the contextual indicators in L3 above	No adverse effects		PDNPA	Annual	
Significant Effects	See DS1 for indicators of landscape change					

Policy RT1: Recreation, environmental education and interpretation						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	See DS1 for socio-economic and environmental monitoring indicators					Links to monitoring of Tourism, Recreation, Working with People & Communities Strategies and Interpretation Plan.
Contextual	Number of visitor days		NPMP indicator	STEAM Model		Data purchase required. Indicative of trends. Calendar year data.
Local Output	Applications granted & completions for development to promote understanding or for recreation			PDNPA Planning system	Annual	Monitoring system required.
Local Output	Proportion of planning permissions & completions for development to promote understanding or for recreation in/on edge of settlements			PDNPA Planning system	Annual	Monitoring system required.
Local Output	As DS1, applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> granted contrary to policy, or that have raised significant policy issues 					
Significant effect	Number of visitor days, as contextual indicator above.					
Significant effect	Tranquillity			PDNPA	Periodic	Tied to plan review. Monitoring system required.
Significant Effect	As DS1, landscape change and changes in Valued Characteristics					
Significant Effect	Visitor satisfaction		Visitor Survey 2005	PDNPA	Periodic	Tied to Plan reviews.

Policy RT2: Hotels, bed and breakfast and self catering accommodation						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Estimated number of staying visitors		NPMP indicator	STEAM Model		Data purchase required. Link to Tourism strategy monitoring. Calendar year data.
Contextual	Proportion of visitors staying in the National Park by type of accommodation		NPMP indicator. Visitor survey	STEAM Model PDNPA	Annual Periodic	Calendar year Tied to plan reviews Last undertaken 2005.
Contextual	Visitor accommodation by type			PDNPA and partners	Periodic	Tied to Plan reviews. Data availability issue. Partnership approach with tourism interests.
Local Output	Applications granted & completions of holiday accommodation by type (gross and net)		LDF Indicator RT1	PDNPA Planning system	Annual	
Local Output	Applications granted for removal of holiday occupancy conditions		LDF Indicator RT2	PDNPA Planning system	Annual	
Local indicator	As DS1, applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> granted contrary to policy, or that have raised significant policy issues 					
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape change and changes in Valued Characteristics					
Significant Effects	As RT1, visitor satisfaction					

Policy RT3: Caravans and camping						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Caravan and camping accommodation			PDNPA	Periodic	Linked to Tourism Strategy monitoring. To inform Plan

						reviews. Data availability issues
Contextual	As RT1, estimated visitor numbers					
Contextual	As RT1, proportion of visitors staying in camping and caravan accommodation		NPMP indicator	STEAM Model	Annual	Data purchase required. Calendar year data. Visitor Survey tied to plan reviews
			Visitor survey	PDNPA	Periodic	
Local Output	Applications granted for and completions of improvements to provision of camping and caravan sites			PDNPA Planning system	Annual	Monitoring system required.
Local Output	As DS1, applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> granted contrary to policy, or that have raised significant policy issues 					
Significant Effects	As DS1 landscape character change					
Significant Effects	As RT1 visitor satisfaction					

Policy CC1: Climate change and sustainable Building						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Air quality			National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	Periodic	Linked to Climate Change Action Plan monitoring. Tied to policy reviews.
Contextual	Water quality			Environment Agency	Periodic	Tied to policy reviews.
Contextual	Strategic Flood Risk			Environment Agency	Periodic	Tied to policy reviews.
Local Output	Proportion of residential development meeting the standard required by government for			PDNPA	Annual	Indicator restricted to 3+ dwellings of affordable housing / replacements and open

	affordable housing provided by Registered Social Landlords in the Code for Sustainable Homes.					market. Monitoring system required.
Local Output	Proportion of non-residential development with a Building Emissions Rate less than Target Emissions Rate	Building Emissions Rate to be at least 10% less than Target Emissions Rate		PDNPA	Annual	Indicator restricted to development of more than 1000m2. Monitoring System required.
Local Indicator	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice		Core LDF Indicator E1	Environment Agency / PDNPA planning system	Annual	
Local Indicator	Proportion of applications granted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contrary to in-house specialist advice excluding conditions recommended by in-house specialists 		Current LDF AMR local indicator C13	PDNPA planning system		
Local Output	Housing Quality - number and proportion of new build completions on housing sites reaching standard ratings on Building for Life Assessments		Core LDF Indicator H6	PDNPA	Annual	Assessor trained. Indicator relates to sites of at least 10 new dwellings.
Local Output	See CC2 below for monitoring of low carbon and renewable energy developments					
Local Output	As DS1, applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> granted contrary to policy, or that have raised significant policy issues 					
Significant Effects	Proportion of buildings completed using locally sourced stone where required by condition			PDNPA planning system	Annual	Monitoring system required.

Significant Effects	CO2 emissions per head of population		Local Area Agreement indicator. National Indicator186. NPMP indicator.	DEFRA		Estimates for National Parks. Awaiting information on publication frequency.
Significant Effects	Proportion of rivers with good water quality		NPMP indicator	Environment agency		
Significant Effects	See DS1 landscape character change and changes in Valued Characteristics					

Policy CC2: Low carbon and renewable energy development						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated Delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	See DS1, landscape character change					
Local Output	Applications granted and completed for renewable energy generation by output (KWatts) by type		Core LDF indicator E3	PDNPA planning system	Annual	Data restricted to developments requiring planning permission, and to wind, solar photo-voltaics, hydro and biomass.
Local Output	Applications granted and completions for other low carbon developments (KWatts) by type		LDF indicators UI1 and UI2	PDNPA planning system	Annual	Data restricted to developments requiring planning permission, and to include ground and air source heat pumps and solar water heater collectors.
Local Output	As DS1, applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> granted contrary to policy, or that have raised significant policy issues 					
Significant Effects	As CC1, CO2 emissions per head of population					

Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change and other Valued Characteristics					
Significant Effects	RSS policy 26 monitoring	No adverse effects				Affected by revocation of RSS.

Policy CC3: Waste Management - domestic, industrial and commercial waste						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Number and distribution of waste management sites			Constituent Waste Management Authorities	Periodic	Tied to plan reviews. Data required. Partnership approach with Waste Management Authorities.
Contextual	Amount of waste per head of population and managed by management type		LDF core indicator W2 National Indicator 191	Constituent Waste Management Authorities	Annual	Estimate based on apportioning domestic waste in each constituent authority by the proportion of population in the National Park.
Local Output	Number and capacity of new waste management facilities permitted and completed for dealing with waste by management type		LDF core indicator W1	PDNPA planning system	Annual	Excludes on-farm manure and slurry developments.
Local Output	Proportion of waste sites with active restoration conditions			PDNPA planning system	Annual	Baseline data required.
Local Output	As DS1, applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> granted contrary to policy, or that have raised significant policy issues 					
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change	No adverse effects				

Policy CC4: Waste management - on farm anaerobic digestion						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone Records				Periodic	Tied to plan review. Investigate.
Local Output	Number of waste management developments permitted and completed		Core LDF AMR indicator W1	Environment Agency / PDNPA planning system		Indicator restricted to on-farm slurry and manure waste management.
Local Output	As DS1, applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> granted contrary to policy, or that have raised significant policy issues 					
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change					

Policy CC5: Flood risk and water conservation						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment		Baseline Survey available	PDNPA / Partnership Research	Periodic	Related to Plan review. Partnership approach with constituent authorities.
Local Output	Number of planning permissions contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality grounds		Core LDF indicator E1	Environment Agency / PDNPA Planning system	Annual	
Local Output	Number and proportion of applications granted and completed with Sustainable Drainage Systems		Regional indicator	PDNPA Planning system	Annual	Monitoring system to be developed.
Significant Effects	As DS1, applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> granted contrary to policy that have raised significant policy issues 					

Policy HC1: New Housing						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated Delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	As DS1, population size and characteristics					Partnership approach to projections with constituent Housing Authorities linked to housing strategies.
Contextual	As GSP1, number of households and characteristics					Partnership approach to projections with Constituent Housing Authorities linked to housing strategies.
Contextual	As DS1, number of household spaces by type and size		Regional Indicator	Census of Population (ONS) Net completions (PDNPA)	10 yearly Annual	Monitoring size to be set up. Consider use of Hi4 EM website.
Contextual	As DS1, level and nature of local housing need		Baseline data available from constituent Housing Authorities	Constituent housing authorities / PDNPA	Periodic	Partnership approach to projections with constituent Housing Authorities linked to their housing strategies.
Local Output	Plan period and housing targets	No target	Core LDF Indicator H1	Former East Midlands Regional Plan		Affected by revocation of RSS. There were no targets for the National Park in the RSS.
Local Output	Number of dwellings permitted and completed (gross and net) by type (open market, affordable housing, key workers' housing, assisted housing)		Core LDF AMR indicator H2 (net completions)	PDNPA planning system	Annual	Indicator includes completions and demolitions data from planning system. Improved data on demolitions being sought from constituent Authorities.
Local Output	Number of affordable housing permissions and completions (gross and net) broken down into new build, conversion, change of use and acquisition.	See detail in Appendix E above. Further detail will be developed	Gross completions is Core LDF AMR indicator H5, national indicator	PDNPA planning system for permissions and completions. Registered Social		Data on demolitions is being sought from constituent Authorities. Monitoring system to be set up with constituent Authorities to

		through work on the Development Management Policies DPD	NI155. Constituent Housing Authorities require data for annual HCCA returns to Government.	Landlords for acquisitions and losses outside the planning system		monitor acquisitions and losses outside the planning system.
Local Output	Number of dwellings completed by size (number of bedrooms)	No target	Former Regional AMR	PDNPA planning system	Annual	Monitoring system to be set up.
Local Output	Applications granted contrary to Housing Authority recommendations			PDNPA planning system	Annual	Monitoring system to be set up.
Local Output	As DS1, applications granted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contrary to policy that have raised significant policy issues 					
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change	No adverse effects				

Policy HC2: New housing for key workers in agriculture, forestry or other rural enterprises						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated Delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	See HC1					
Local Output	As HC1, number of dwellings permitted and completed tied to S106 occupancy restriction (gross and net)	Trend based	LDF Indicator H11	PDNPA planning system	Annual	Extension of current indicator.
Local Output	Number of dwellings which have the Section 106 occupancy restriction agreement removed, by type of restriction			PDNPA planning system	Annual	
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change					

Policy HC3: Buying existing housing to add them to the affordable stock						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	See HC1					
Local Output	Number of acquisitions to meet local housing need			Registered Social Landlords	Annual	Monitoring system to be set up.
Local Output	Proportion of total affordable housing stock provided through acquisition of existing dwellings			PDNPA and Registered Social Landlords	Periodic	Tied to plan reviews. Partnership approach with constituent Housing Authorities.
Significant Effects	AS DS1, local housing need					

Policy HC4: Sites for gypsies, travellers or travelling showpeople						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Number of gypsy and travellers' pitches available		Baseline data available	Surveys	Periodic	To inform Plan reviews. Partnership approach required with constituent Housing Authorities. No target for National Park in former Regional Plan.
Local Output	Net additional pitches		Core LDF Indicator H4	PDNPA planning system	Annual	
Significant Effects	Outstanding need			PDNPA and partners	Periodic	To inform plan and strategy reviews. Partnership approach required with constituent Housing Authorities.

Policy HC5: Provision and retention of community services and facilities						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	See DS1, access to facilities			PDNPA	Periodic	Tied to Plan reviews
Contextual	Open spaces audit			Partnership approach with constituent Authorities	Periodic	Partnership approach tied to Plan reviews.
Local Output	Losses of community facilities through change of use			PDNPA Planning System	Annual	
Local Output	Applications granted / developed for community facilities & shops by type of provision and by type of development (new build, conversion, change of use) (floorspace)		Core LDF Indicator BD4	PDNPA	Annual	Core indicator relates to completed floorspace for town centre uses A1, A2, B1(a) & D2 in town centres. Uses area within Bakewell Central Shopping Area boundary.
Local Output	Proportion of floorspace developed for community facilities & shops in / on the edge of named settlements by type of provision		Core LDF Indicator BD4	PDNPA	Annual	As above.
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change	No adverse effects				
Significant Effects	As DS1, accessibility to specified services and facilities by public transport		LDF indicator SC12			

Policy HC6: Shops, professional services and related activities						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	See DS1, access to facilities					
Local Output	Amount of floorspace developed within Use Class A and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proportion within named settlements • proportion of agricultural produce for sale from farms 			PDNPA planning system	Annual	
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change	No adverse effects				

Policy E1: Business Development in towns and villages						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated Delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Business births (annual no. compared with 2006)		NPMP indicator		Annual	Best fit data used.
Contextual	Business survival rates (annual number compared with 2006)		NPMP indicator		Annual	Best fit data used.
Contextual	As DS1, Travel to Work data			Census of Population (ONS)	10 yearly	Includes homeworking.
Contextual	Work based earnings		NPMP indicator	ASHE	Annual	
Contextual	Industrial Classification (Jobs and Residents)		LDF indicator	Census of Population (ONS)	10 yearly	
Contextual	Occupational Structure (Residents)		LDF Indicator	Census of Population (ONS)	10 yearly	
Contextual	Economic Activity Rates	Comparable with rates in Constituent Authorities	Background LDF Indicator	Census of Population (ONS)	10 yearly	

Contextual	Changes in agricultural employment			Census of Agriculture	Periodic	Tied to Plan reviews.
Local Output	Amount of floorspace permitted and completed by Use Class (gross and net)	No net decline	Core LDF Indicators BD1 and BD3	PDNPA Planning system	Annual	Use classes defined by CLG.
Local Output	Proportion of floorspace permitted and completed in / on edge of named settlements by Use Class	No net decline	Core LDF Indicators BD1 & BD3	PDNPA Planning system	Annual	Use classes defined by CLG.
Local Output	Losses of employment floor space to alternative uses			PDNPA Planning system	Annual	
Significant Effects	Claimant unemployment rates	Trends continuing to be below rates in constituent Authorities	Business and Service Plan Park profile Indicator	Derbyshire County Council (using NOMIS data)	Monthly	Monitored at ward level.
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change					

Policy E2: Businesses in the countryside						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated Delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	See E1					
Local Output	Net amount of floorspace permitted and completed in/outside designated settlements by Use Class	No net decline	Linked to Core LDF Indicators BD1 and BD3	PDNPA Planning records	Annual	Use classes defined by CLG.
Significant Effects	See E1					

Policy MIN1: Minerals development						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Production of primary land-won aggregates (million tonnes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crushed rock • sand & gravel 		NPMP Indicator & Core LDF indicator M1	PDNPA Planning system	Annually	
Contextual	Production of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secondary aggregates • recycled aggregates 		Core LDF indicator M2			Data is commercially sensitive and not available for publication.
Contextual	Number and proportion of quarries working to modern environmental standards in the National Park.			PDNPA planning system	Annual	
Contextual	Aggregates apportionment in the National Park		National Indicator, former Regional Plan indicator, & LDF AMR indicator	Regional Aggregates Working Party	Annual	Under discussion due to revocation of RSS.
Local Output	Number and area of quarries in the National Park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active • dormant 	Progressive reduction in number and area	NPMP Indicator & LDF AMR core indicator	PDNPA planning records	Annual	
Local Output	Number of permissions granted for extraction by type		LDF Indicator MI2	PDNPA Planning system	Annual	
Local Output	Annual aggregates output	Output total 65.0m tonnes for the period 2005 - 2020, annualised equivalent of 4.06m tonnes		PDNPA Planning System	Annual	In line with objectives of the former RSS Policy 37, the amount and proportion of aggregates from the National Park should progressively reduce over the plan period. Awaiting clarification.
Local Output	Proportion of minerals sites with appropriate restoration schemes			PDNPA	Annual	

Local Output	See indicators in DS1 above on applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • granted contrary to policy, or • that have raised significant policy issues 					Requires definition of the Minerals Safeguarding Area.
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change	No adverse effects or adverse effects fully mitigated				

Policy MIN2: Fluorspar proposals						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Number of permissions for fluorspar extraction		LDF indicator MI2	PDNPA planning system	Annual	
Local Output	Number of new permissions granted for fluorspar extraction by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface extraction • mining 	None for surface extraction. Renewal of Watersaw & Milldam Mine proposals	LDF indicator MI2	PDNPA planning system	Annual	
Local Output	See DS1 above on applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • granted contrary to policy, or • that have raised significant policy issues 					
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change (and/or other environmental effects)	No adverse effects or adverse effects fully mitigated				

Policy MIN3: Local small-scale building and roofing stone						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Existing permissions			PDNPA Planning system		
Local Output	Number of permissions granted for additional workings			PDNPA Planning system	Annual	
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change (including built environment)	Contribute towards conservation & enhancement of the built environment				

Policy MIN4: Mineral safeguarding						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Minerals Safeguarding Area			PDNPA Planning system	Annual	Baseline required.
Local Output	As DS1, applications granted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contrary to policy, or • that have raised significant policy issues (text) 	None		PDNPA	Annual	
Significant Effects	Sterilisation of valuable mineral resources or loss of railheads (text)			PDNPA	Annual	

Policy T1: Reducing the general need to travel and encouraging sustainable transport						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Average annual daily traffic flows	No >2% increase pa	NPMP indicator TC1	Highways Agency and constituent Highway Authorities	Annual	Calendar year data.
Contextual	As DS1, Travel to Work			Census of Population (ONS)	10 yearly	
Contextual	As DS1, access to key community facilities and services					
Local Output	As DS1, applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • granted contrary to policy, or • that have raised significant policy issues 					
Significant Effects	Changes in Tranquillity					Indicator to be investigated.
Significant Effects	CO2 emissions and contribution of transport					
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change and change in Valued Characteristics					

Policy T2: Reducing and directing traffic						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Changes to road traffic network (text)			Highways Agency and constituent Highway Authorities	Annual	Dependent on notification.

Local Output	Average annual daily traffic flows by type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cross-Park • recreational • other 	No >2% increase pa overall	NPMP indicator TC1, LDF Indicators T11 & T12	Constituent Highway Authorities	Annual	Calendar year data.
Significant Effects	As T1, CO2 emissions and contribution of transport					
Significant Effects	As T1, Tranquillity					

Policy T3: Design of transport infrastructure						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	As DS1, landscape character change					
Local Output	Sympathetic design and decluttering					Tied to future national indicators on removal of highway infrastructure clutter.
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change					

Policy T4: Managing the demand for freight transport						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Changes in provision and proposed modal shift (text)			PDNPA Planning records	Annually	
Local Output	More sustainable freight movements					
Significant Effects	As T1, CO2 emissions from transport					

Significant Effects	As T1, Tranquillity					
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change					

Policy T5: Managing the demand for rail and reuse of former railway routes						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Changes reported in safeguarded rail routes (text)			Annual		
Local Output	As DS1, applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • granted contrary to policy, or • that have raised significant policy issues 					
Significant Effects	See contextual indicator above					

Policy T6: Routes for walking, cycling, horse riding and waterways						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Reporting changes (text)					
Local Output	Additional length of routes by type		NPMP indicator	PDNPA	Annual	
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change	No adverse effects				

Policy T7: Minimising the adverse impact of motor vehicles and managing the demand for car and coach parks						
Indicator	Indicator	Estimated	Links to existing	Data source	Monitoring	Issues / Comments

Type		delivery	indicators		frequency	
Contextual	Report changes to traffic management arrangements (text)			PDNPA records	Annual	
Local Output	See T2, average annual traffic flows					
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape character change					

Policy T8: Managing the demand for car and coach parks and park and ride						
Indicator Type	Indicator	Estimated delivery	Links to existing indicators	Data source	Monitoring Frequency	Issues / Comments
Contextual	Number of cars/vans per household			Census of Population (ONS)	10 yearly	
Contextual	Record changes (text)			PDNPA records	Annual	
Local Output	Number of off-street parking spaces provided, and proportion that replaces on-street parking		Regional indicator	PDNPA planning system		Monitoring system required.
Local Output	As DS1, applications granted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contrary to specialist advice excluding relevant conditions recommended by specialists 		LDF indicator	Internal planning system and specialists consulted		Expansion of current system.
Significant Effects	As DS1, landscape change and residents', stakeholders' and visitors' perceptions	No adverse effects				

FOOTNOTES:

- LDF Monitoring complements and overlaps monitoring for the National Park Management Plan and its strategies and the Authority's performance and Business Plan.
- Planning permissions and completions include developments through Planning Applications, Appeals and Lawful Use Certificates.