

# **PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2005/06**

**Performance Review and Research Service**

## **Peak District National Park Authority Annual Monitoring Report**

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## **Glossary of terms**

**Annual Monitoring Report:** Annual report monitoring the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in the Local Development Documents are being achieved.

**Community Strategy:** Local Authorities (but not the National Park Authority) are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of their areas. Through the Community Strategy authorities are expected to coordinate the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing Community Strategies may be passed to Local Strategic Partnerships, which include local authority representatives.

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

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

**Development Plan Documents (DPDs):** spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy, will form the development plan for a local authority area. They can include a Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, and Site-Specific allocations; they will all be shown geographically on an adopted proposals map. Individual Development Plan Documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from others. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Scheme.

**Dwelling:** A dwelling is defined as an accommodation unit where all rooms are behind a door that is inaccessible to others. Therefore, where a household shares a kitchen or toilet with another household within the same building that would be classed as one dwelling with two household spaces (2001 Census of Population).

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

**Household Space:** Accommodation available for an individual household.

**Holiday Homes:** The Peak District National Park Authority definition of a holiday home is a development with planning permission for a maximum occupation of 28 days per year by any one person. The definition of a holiday home in the 2001 Census was any dwelling rented out for the purposes of holiday provision.

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

**Local Development Framework (LDF):** the name for the portfolio of Local Development Documents. It consists of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports. Together these documents will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area.

**Local Development Scheme (LDS):** sets out the programme for preparing Local Development Documents.

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

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

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

**National Park Management Plan (NPMP):** the Plan seeks to guide the management of the National Park in a way which will help to achieve its statutory purposes and duty, improving the quality of life for those who live or work in the Park, or are visitors to it.

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

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS):** sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land, and forms part of the Development Plan for local planning authorities.

**Saved policies or plans:** existing adopted development plans saved for 3 years from the date of commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in September 2004.

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI):** sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of Local Development Documents and development control decisions. The Statement is not a Development Plan Document but is subject to independent examination.

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

**Structure Plan:** the present set of over arching policies that seek to guide development within the Park.

**Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG):** provides supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. It does not form part of the Development Plan and is not subject to independent examination.

**Sustainability appraisal (SA):** tool for appraising policies to ensure that they reflect sustainable development objectives (ie social, environmental and economic factors), and required in the Act to be undertaken for all Local Development Documents.

**Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS):** a variety of techniques that aim to decrease the amount and/or velocity of surface water runoff, improving the quality of runoff or preventing pollutants from entering the drainage system.

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

## Summary of key findings and action to be taken

- The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) details the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which policies in the Local Development Documents (LDDs) are being implemented. As LDDs are currently being prepared, this second AMR focuses on the saved policies in the current Development Plan.
- The LDS was submitted to the Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM) by the end of 2004/05 and adopted in June 2005. Since then progress has slipped and the LDS is being reviewed in discussion with GOEM. Revisions to the LDS will show that it is not now possible to bring forward replacement LDD's before September 2007 as required. As such, a revised LDS needs to demonstrate how progress will be made and propose the further saving of existing policies over a realistic time period to allow their replacement. The revision will show the new intention to focus on completing the Core Strategy first with other LDD's to follow. Figure 5 below shows the intended new course of action.
- The main policy issues that have been identified in this AMR are:
  - Methods for monitoring the enforcement of policies require further development
  - Over the whole of the Structure Plan period there have been fewer local needs dwellings completed than expected, but more dwellings with an agricultural occupancy condition and those allowed under the enhancement policy than expected.
  - Policy revision advised to address issue of community facilities effectively
  - Future policies need to emphasise that energy efficiency is a material consideration in certain development types
  - A formal policy on the extension of domestic curtilage into open land is required
  - There is an identified issue of increasing complexity of 'ancillary accommodation'
  - The definition of Local Plan Settlements needs to be addressed
- All policies will be reviewed as part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) production. It is not proposed that any of the policies should be reviewed outside that process.
- The Planning context for the National Park is complex owing to its location, status and the number of authorities involved. Special arrangements have been put in place to tackle this. Further liaison is proposed with potential suppliers to improve data availability to enable the requirements of LDF monitoring to be met.
- There are still gaps in data collection that need to be rectified in order to monitor the planning policies of the Peak District National Park Authority effectively. However, the collection of much of this data on a regular basis has staffing and resource issues. Work is continuing to investigate alternative sources of data and to evaluate the risk of not collecting the relevant data sets.
- It is anticipated that Planning Delivery Grant will be available to ensure that the Plan is completed before the current saved policies expire in September 2007.
- The AMR will evolve as the new LDDs are produced, related monitoring systems are established and trend data becomes available.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 The Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every Local Planning Authority to submit an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to the Secretary of State by the end of December. It is also required to meet the national Best Value Performance Indicator 200(c). This AMR covers the period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006.
- 1.1.2 The AMR is part of the test of soundness for the Local Development Documents (LDDs). The Act specifies that the AMR should:
- *"Review actual progress in terms of local development document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme;*
  - *Assess the extent to which policies in local development documents are being implemented;*
  - *Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and to set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;*
  - *Identify the significant effects of implementing policies in local development documents and whether they are as intended; and*
  - *Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced".*
- (Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004)*
- 1.1.3 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks and the 'Annual Monitoring Report: A Good Practice Guide' published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) provide further guidance. The Good Practice Guide identifies a strong relationship between the LDD Sustainability Appraisal (SA)/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the AMR. The AMR is to form the basis for monitoring the significant effect indicators identified in the SA/SEA. The Peak District National Park Authority is in the process of developing a SA/SEA. The contextual indicators used in the AMR have been constructed in co-ordination with the draft SA/SEA indicators.
- 1.1.4 The AMR should also reflect the targets and indicators within the Community Strategies, which constituent local authorities have produced, based on their representation in the National Park Management Plan (NPMP).
- 1.1.5 The Spatial Plan for the National Park comprises the Peak District Local Development Framework (LDF) and the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy and, in addition, policies that relate to the use of land that are not dependent on granting planning permission. Wider strategic outcomes and actions are set out in the NPMP and these demonstrate other means of influencing land-use in the National Park, e.g. through partner delivery, project work, lobbying. The monitoring framework aims to integrate the requirements of all three with a State of the Park Report complementing the AMR.
- 1.1.6 This is the second AMR for the Peak District National Park Authority. It focuses on the saved policies in the current Development Plan (which comprises the Structure Plan (1994) and the Local Plan (2001)) and monitors progress in transferring to LDD's. It provides information on policies and indicates where monitoring systems are still required. The AMR will focus on the policies set out in the LDD when they are adopted.
- 1.1.7 Where data is not available to fit the National Park geography a 'best fit' is used. Discussions are underway with potential suppliers to improve data for future AMRs.
- 1.1.8 Due to the large number of indicators identified in the first AMR for which data was not available a risk assessment was undertaken to identify the most important ones. Resources are being channelled into these indicators with less important data being collected as and when additional resources are available.

## 1.2 Planning Context of the Peak District National Park

- 1.2.1 The Planning context for the Peak District National Park is complex.
- 1.2.2 The Peak District National Park Authority is the management and unitary planning authority for the National Park. Other local authority functions lie with the constituent authorities. There are 3 County Councils (Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire), 4 Metropolitan Borough Councils (Oldham, Barnsley, Kirklees and Sheffield) and 5 District Councils (Derbyshire Dales, North East Derbyshire, High Peak, Macclesfield and Staffordshire Moorlands) (See Appendix 1). The Park also extends over parts of 4 regions: East Midlands, West Midlands, North West, and Yorkshire and Humber. For spatial planning purposes the entire National Park is included in the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy.
- 1.2.3 Partnership working is long-standing and is responding to the new statutory planning and monitoring requirements.
- 1.2.4 The purposes of the Peak District National Park Authority were set out in the Countryside and National Parks Act 1949 and updated in the Environment Act 1995:
- *"conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area....; and"*
  - *"promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of those areas by the public".*
- 1.2.6 In so doing, the National Park Authority has a duty to:  
*"seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park, but without incurring significant expenditure in doing so, and shall for that purpose co-operate with local authorities and public bodies whose functions include the promotion of economic or social development within the area of the National Park".*
- 1.2.7 The Environment Act (1995) also emphasises that all relevant authorities:  
*"exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in a National Park" should "have regard to" the National Park purposes and "if it appears that there is a conflict between those purposes, shall attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area comprised in the National Park".*
- 1.2.8 The National Park Authority is required to prepare a Management Plan (NPMP) under Section 66 of the Environment Act 1995. The current plan was adopted in October 2006.
- 1.2.9 The Authority is responsible for producing the LDF, which must be undertaken in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. These set out the various stages that must legally be followed by each local planning authority as they prepare their LDF's:
- Regulation 25 covers the need for pre-submission consultation to be undertaken on the broad issues affecting the LDF area.
  - Regulations 26 and 27 cover the need for public consultation to be undertaken on the preparation of preferred options for LDF policies.
  - Regulation 28 covers the submission of draft documents to the Secretary of State and represents the final period of public consultation.
- 1.2.10 The documents within the framework should reflect those elements of Community Strategies that relate to the use and development of land that are compatible with National Park purposes and the East Midlands Regional Plan. Constituent Local Authorities produce these for their areas. They are at various stages of development.

1.2.11 Guidance prepared by the Countryside Agency demonstrates the relationship of both statutory plans with other strategies, such as the community strategy, in the National Park (Figure 1). It shows the primacy attached to National Park designation: while the NPMP must take account of the priorities in Community Strategies, it must seek to address these in ways which are compatible with the statutory purposes of the National Park, as described above.

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



Source: Countryside Agency 2005

1.2.12 These principles have been adopted in the current reviews of the existing Development Plan and the NPMP, which are being reviewed together to foster a national park specific approach to spatial planning.

1.2.13 During the Plans' reviews the National Park Authority, in consultation with stakeholders, will explore the extent to which the emerging vision and objectives for the NPMP and the Core Strategy Document of the LDF can be aligned. Work has already begun during the Issues and Options stage to engage with partners on these strengthening relationships. (See [www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/helpshapethefuture](http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/helpshapethefuture)).

1.2.14 The relationship between emerging objectives and the indicators established to monitor these are being discussed as part of the Plans' review process.

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

### 2.1 Spatial portrait

- 2.1.1 The Peak District National Park was designated in 1951 in order to conserve, enhance and promote understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities (beauty, scenery, opportunities for outdoor recreation).
- 2.1.2 Located at the southern tip of the Pennines, it extends over 1438 sq km of gritstone moorland and edges, limestone upland and dales, and attractive villages.
- 2.1.3 Much of the National Park is covered by additional special designations, providing additional protection for geological and biological features. There are also important cultural heritage sites (Appendix 2).
- 2.1.4 The National Park is not just a place for conservation where understanding and enjoyment are promoted that attracts many visitors each year, it is also a place where people live and work.
- 2.1.5 According to the Census of Population 2001 (Key Statistics), the number of residents in the Peak District National Park has remained constant since 1991 at around 38,000 people. In contrast, the population in the East Midlands and England has increased. Furthermore, the population density in the Park is far lower than the average for the East Midlands or England (Appendix 2).
- 2.1.6 In 2001 the average age of people living within the Park was 43 years (Census of Population 2001), 4.5 years higher than in England as a whole due to proportionally fewer children and young adults but more people aged 60 and over (Appendix 2).
- 2.1.7 The proportion of National Park residents with a limiting long-term illness was slightly lower than that of the region and England.
- 2.1.8 There is a relatively low proportion of residents who are non-white British living in the National Park compared to the country as a whole (see Appendix 2).
- 2.1.9 Unemployment in the Peak District is lower than in surrounding areas or nationally (Appendix 2).
- 2.1.10 Due to the rural nature of the area, cars are an essential requirement for residents rather than a luxury, which is why far fewer households in the Park do not have access to a car compared with England as a whole (Appendix 2).
- 2.1.11 In 2001 there were 15,949 households in the Peak District National Park.
- 2.1.12 The average number of rooms per household in the Peak District increased from 5.6 in 1991 to 6.1 in 2001. It remains higher than the national average (5.3 rooms per household in 2001) (Appendix 2).
- 2.1.13 In 2001 there was an average of 2.34 people per household in the Park, similar to England (Appendix 2). However, even though the number of rooms per household has increased since 1991, the number of people per household has decreased.
- 2.1.14 There was a higher percentage of pensioner households living in the National Park than in England, whereas the proportion of households consisting of couples with children was about the same in 2001. In contrast, there were significantly fewer lone parent families within the Park than in England as a whole (Appendix 2).

- 2.1.15 The percentage of people living within the National Park who own their homes outright was much higher than in England as a whole, whereas more people in England had a mortgage or rented properties than in the Park (Appendix 2). Furthermore, homes in the National Park are more likely to be bought than rented. This is a similar pattern to the national picture but at a higher rate.
- 2.1.16 There were estimated to be just under 17,000 dwellings in the National Park in 2005/06 and a further 808 holiday homes, based on the 2001 Census of Population and subsequent dwelling completions.
- 2.1.17 The key statistics from the 2001 Census of Population showed that there was a total of 17,196 household spaces within the Park of which 3.2% were vacant (same as the average for England as a whole) and 4% were second residences or holiday homes (significantly higher than the average of 0.6% for all England).
- 2.1.18 In 2005/06 house prices within the Peak District were slightly higher than nationally. However, they were 40% higher than the East Midlands average (Appendix 2).
- 2.1.19 The economy of the National Park is closely related to the surrounding areas. Tourism plays an important role in the economy of the Park with 19% of businesses being hotels and restaurants (Appendix 2). This reflects the attractiveness of the Park to people and its geographical position with 16 million people in 2001 living within 1 hours drive time of the Park (2001 Census of Population). Agriculture also accounts for 19% of businesses within the Park.
- 2.1.20 Businesses in the Park tend to be smaller in the terms of number of employees than either regionally or nationally and wages tend to be lower (Appendix 2).
- 2.1.21 For additional information about the Peak District National Park please refer to the Authority's State of the Park Report ([www.peakdistrict.gov.uk](http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk)).

## 2.2 Spatial Vision

- 2.2.1 The Vision for the National Park was developed in 2004/05. As a result of consultation in May 2005, it was amended and approved at the Authority Meeting on the 24th June 2005, following the Issues stage consultation on the Local Development Scheme.
- 2.2.2 The vision in the spatial plan for the National Park will be based on that for the National Park Management Plan:  
*"The Peak District National Park is a special place whose future depends on all of us working together for its environment, people and the economy. Our vision is for:*
- *A conserved and enhanced Peak District where the natural beauty and quality of the landscape, its biodiversity, tranquillity, cultural heritage and the settlements within it continue to be valued for their diversity and richness*
  - *A welcoming Peak District where people from all parts of our diverse society have the opportunity to visit, appreciate, understand and enjoy the National Park's special qualities.*
  - *A living, modern, innovative Peak District that contributes positively to vibrant communities for both residents and people in neighbouring urban areas, and demonstrates a high quality of life whilst conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Park.*
  - *A viable and thriving Peak District economy that capitalises on its special qualities and promotes a strong sense of identity."*

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

- 2.3.1 The following list of objectives (figure 2) has been prepared to enable the appraisal of emerging policies for both the Peak District LDF and the National Park Management Plan. Guidance on SA and SEA issued by the Government and the European Union (EU) respectively ensured that a range of key sustainability topics would be addressed under the broad range of environmental, social and economic themes.
- 2.3.2 The list has been restructured to place the objectives within the context of the statutory National Park purposes as set out in the 1995 Environment Act. They were refined to ensure that priorities arising from regional strategies and community strategies from the various constituent authorities were reflected.
- 2.3.3 On-going debate focussed on the need for objectives to be SMART to aid the appraisal process and to clearly reflect the spatial vision established in the National Park Management Plan.
- 2.3.4 The present set of AMR indicators have been derived from the live Structure Plan and Local Plan policies. They therefore relate to the objectives stated in the Structure Plan via the policies they are monitoring (see Appendices 3, 4 and 5 for how policies relate to objectives) and not the SA/SEA objectives. When the LDF core document is completed the AMR indicators will be reviewed and related to the SA/SEA objectives.

Figure 2 : SA/SEA Objectives

<p><b>Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage:</b> CE1: Conserve and enhance landscapes, including moorland, edge, valley, woodland, grassland, and their history CE2: Conserve Natura 2000 sites CE3: Conserve important and/or vulnerable habitat or species CE4: Maintain biodiversity of habitats and species CE5: Improve quality of air, soil and water CE6: Preserve remoteness and tranquillity CE7: Protect geology and geomorphology CE8: Preserve the historical and architectural character of buildings and settlements CE9: Preserve the PDNP's archaeological heritage CE10: Protect open spaces within settlements CE11: Reduce carbon emissions and conserve and enhance carbon 'sinks' within the PDNP CE12: Reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight)</p>
<p><b>Promote understanding and enjoyment:</b> PU1: Increase use of the PDNP by under-represented groups from the surrounding urban areas PU2: Increase understanding of the special qualities of the PDNP by target groups: young people (14-20 years); people from disadvantaged areas; black or ethnic minority background; special needs PU3: Manage the range of recreational activities so that all types of user can enjoy the Park and its special qualities PU4: Raise partners' awareness of National Park purposes</p>
<p><b>Foster economic and social well-being:</b> SE1: Help meet local need for affordable homes SE2: Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities SE3: Promote a healthy PDNP-wide economy SE4: Promote provision of public transport</p>

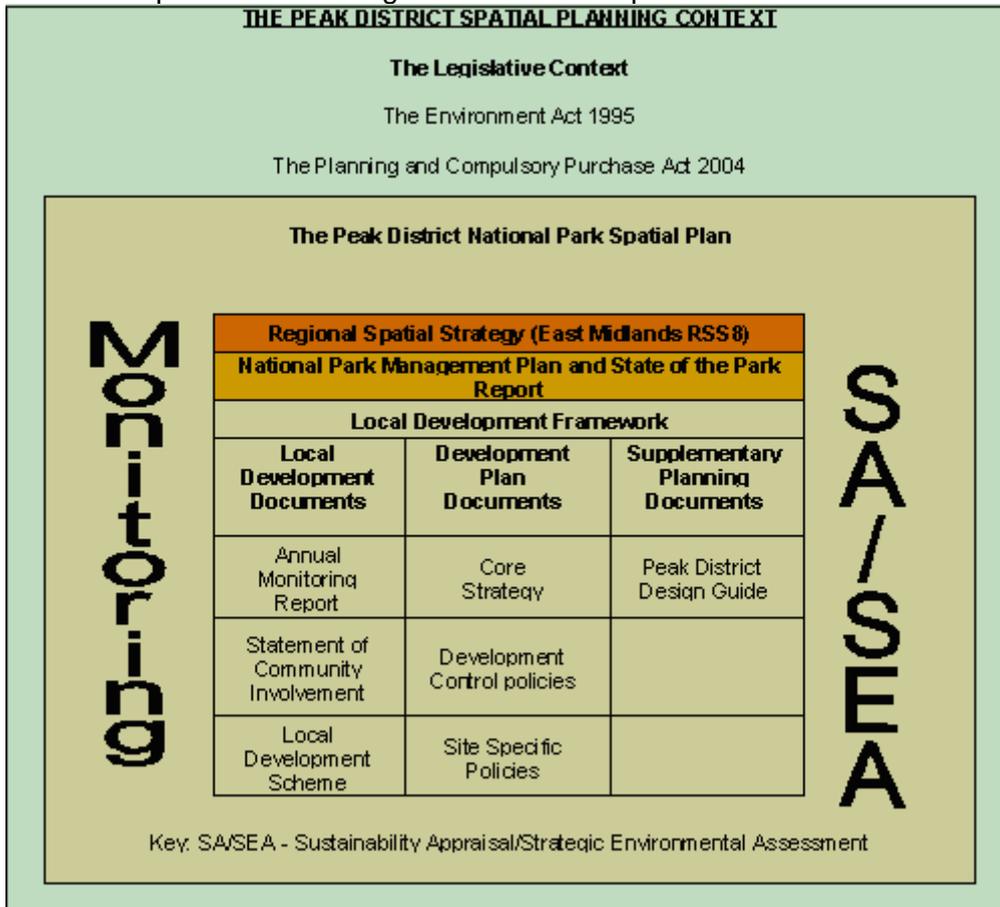
### 3 Local Development Scheme (LDS)

#### 3.1 Context of the Local Development framework (LDF)

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

3.1.2 Figure 3 details the LDF, its relationship to other plans and the monitoring framework.

Figure 3 : Relationship of the LDF to legislation and other plans



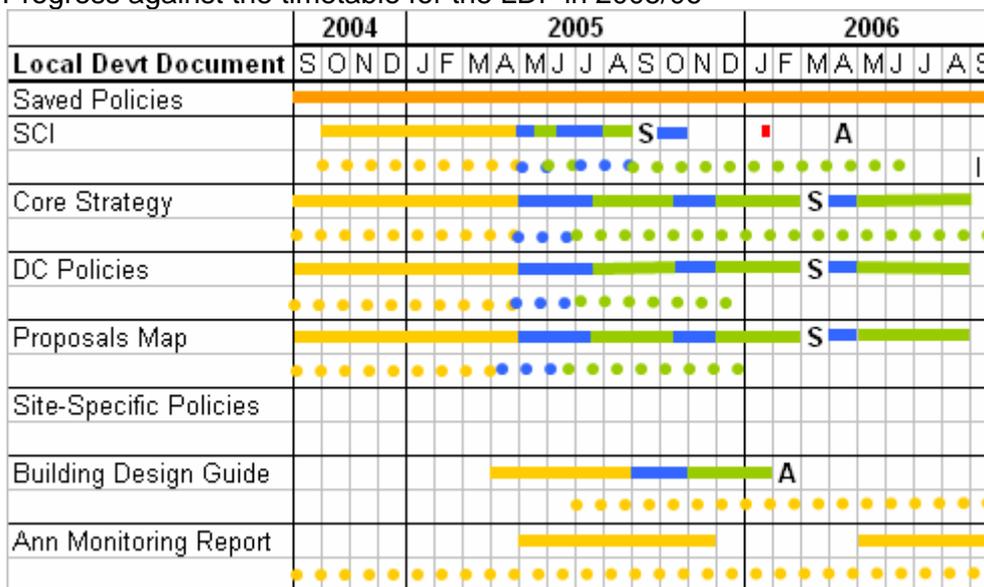
#### 3.2 Local Development Scheme time frame

3.2.1 The LDS was first submitted to GOEM in March 2005, as required. The Authority adopted a revised scheme, reflecting GOEM advice, in June 2005. The first AMR highlighted the need to revise this further and Authority approval was given for a revised LDS in April and October 2006. Reasons for the slippage are:

- Delays to individual LDDs
- Delay in releasing Preferred Options for the Core Strategy as a result of understanding the new planning system and its application to the complex planning context of the National Park
- Desire to monitor the experience arising from other authorities and new guidance emerging from the Planning Inspectorate
- Resource continuity issues arising from difficulties with staff retention
- Desire for Core Strategy to be prepared in tandem with the NPMP and the East Midlands Regional Plan to assist conformity with Plans
- The Authority decided to delay release of Preferred Options to take proper account of evidence emerging from the sub-region to help inform emerging options.

3.2.2 All these matters have been raised with GOEM and informed the advice given subsequently to undertake additional Regulation 25 consultation to present defined options prior to formal consultation on Preferred Options at Regulation 26 stage.

Figure 4 : Progress against the timetable for the LDF in 2005/06



KEY		
LDS		Actual
[Yellow bar]	Prepare document	[Yellow dots]
[Blue bar]	Public consultation period	[Blue dots]
[Green bar]	Consideration of comments	[Green dots]
[Red bar]	Public Examination	
[Orange bar]	Saved policies	
S	Submission to Secretary of State	
A	Adoption	
I	Inquiry	

3.2.3 Progress to date on individual areas is as follows (see figure 5):

- SCI – Along with some early slippage this document has also undergone the rigour of an Independent Examination. The document has now been deemed sound and the process was completed with adoption at the meeting of the full Authority on the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2006.
- Core Strategy – Original expectation for a period of consultation on issues and options was undertaken alongside that for the NPMP in 2005. Since then the authority has been keen to define this work as Preferred Options to satisfy the next stage of DPD production. However, the issues raised in paragraph 3.2.2 demonstrate the need for a comprehensive over-haul of the project timetable.
- DC policies – The intention of the Authority, as set out in the first LDS, was to prepare the Core Strategy and DC Policy documents together in a bid to meet the Government’s hopes for replacing existing adopted plans in 3 years. However, this has proved impossible because of the issues raised above. The intention of previous LDS revisions has been to highlight the need to focus the available resource onto production of the Core Strategy in the first instance with other documents following.
- Site Specific Policies –These are now shown to track the earlier production of the Core Strategy.
- Proposals Map –This is now shown to track the earlier production of the Core Strategy.



## 4 Policy Monitoring

### 4.1 Conservation / Environment

Table 1: Core Indicators for Conservation / Environment

Indicator description	Target	2005/06 Achieved	Comments
7: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (EA) on either flood defence grounds or water quality <sup>i</sup>	0	2 <sup>ii</sup>	Both applications advised for refusal as Flood Risk Assessments (FRA) had not been provided. Both granted on condition that an FRA was submitted and approved prior to commencement
8(i): Change in priority habitats and species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upland Ashwoods</li> <li>• Upland Oak/Birchwoods</li> <li>• Wet Woodland</li> <li>• Parkland and Veteran Trees</li> <li>• Limestone dales</li> <li>• Hay Meadows</li> <li>• Unimproved Pastures</li> <li>• Rough Grazing</li> <li>• Rush Pasture</li> <li>• Lead Rakes</li> <li>• River Corridor Habitats</li> <li>• Ponds</li> <li>• Limestone Heath</li> <li>• Blanket Bog</li> <li>• Heather Moorland</li> <li>• Water Vole</li> <li>• Curlew</li> <li>• Lapwing</li> <li>• Twite</li> <li>• White-Clawed Crayfish</li> <li>• Appleyard's Feather-moss</li> <li>• Derbyshire Feather-moss</li> </ul>	No net decline, due to development, in extent or quality of priority habitats, or distribution or population size of priority species	Declines in protected habitats and species due to changes not linked to development (agriculture, invasive species).	
8(ii): Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance (Ha): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natura 2000 sites</li> <li>• SSSI's</li> <li>• NNR's</li> <li>• ESA's</li> </ul>	Maintain extent of designated areas	0Ha +12 Ha 0Ha 0Ha	July 05 to April 06 the area of SSSI's in a favourable or recovering condition increased from 19,805 Ha to 24,863 Ha <sup>iii</sup>  There are no LNR's within the National Park  Data on RIGS is not available

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

<sup>ii</sup> Data provided by the Environment Agency

<sup>iii</sup> Data provided by English Nature (now Natural England)

Table 2: Local Indicators for Conservation / Environment

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2005/06 Achieved	Comments
CI1: Number of applications granted for development within the Natural Zone.	Conservation	C1, LC1	0	Not available	Monitoring system required
CI2: Number of applications granted located outside a designated settlement.	Conservation	C2, LC2, LC3		Not available	Monitoring system required
CI3: Number of applications granted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>contrary to in-house specialist recommendation</li> <li>excluding conditions recommended by in-house specialists</li> </ul>	Conservation Recreation Utilities Waste Transport	C2-4, C12, C14, C9, C11, T1, LC4, LC6, LC8-11, LC13, LC15-20, LR2, LR7, LU1, LU2, LU4, LU5, LW1-3, LT10, LT11	0	Not available	Monitoring underway for reporting in 2007  Discussion with external bodies on monitoring required
CI4: Number of applications granted which positively enhances the landscape, environment & other valued characteristics of the area	Conservation  Housing	C2, C3, C4, C14, LC4, LC18, H1(c)		Not available	Monitoring to commence in April 2006
CI5: Percentage of applications granted inside the Conservation Areas that positively enhance the area	Conservation	C4, LC5		Not available	Monitoring system required
CI6: Percentage of buildings demolished within a Conservation Area where historical details satisfactorily recorded and special features stored or re-used where required	Conservation	C4, C9, LC5		Not available	Monitoring system required
CI7: Number of Listed Buildings demolished and percentage where historical details satisfactorily recorded and special features stored or re-used	Conservation	C4, C9, LC7		0	No listed building demolished during 2005/06
CI8: Number of completions of dwellings which are designated for agricultural/forestry workers <sup>IV</sup>	Conservation  Housing	C2, C5, C6, LC12 H1, LH3		6	
CI9: Number of applications granted on farms that are not close to the main estate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dwellings</li> <li>business</li> </ul>	Conservation	C5, LC13		Not available	Definition of 'close to the main estate' is required.  Monitoring system required
CI10: Number of applications granted on farms for development for other than agricultural purposes	Conservation	C5, C6, C7, LC14		Not available	Monitoring system required
CI11: Number of businesses in the Park registered with the EA to release chemicals into the environment	Conservation	C15, LC21		4	

<sup>IV</sup> Changed from applications granted to dwellings as completions affect the environment and socio economics of the Park, not applications

4.1.1 There were no applications granted in 2005/06 contrary to policies LC24 or LC25.

4.1.2 Methods for monitoring of enforcements are under consideration.

## 4.2 Housing

4.2.1 National Park Authority planning policies seek to control housing development within the Park to meet National Park Purposes. This needs to be compatible with the social objectives of the Housing Authorities.

4.2.2 The Sandford Report on National Park policies concluded that it was not appropriate for National Parks to seek to meet general demands for housing from surrounding cities. Government's policy response to the Sandford Report, (Circular 4/76), endorses the need for stricter development control policies in the National Parks, specifically advocating strict control of housing development outside towns. As a result the Peak District National Park Authority policy restricts new development within the Park where it conflicts with National Park purposes.

4.2.3 The Authority recognises the need to provide adequate affordable housing to meet the needs of local people and also to maintain a viable population. Therefore exceptions are allowed where a local need is identified or where development will enhance the area.

4.2.4 The Structure Plan expected 1000 new dwellings during the Plan period 1991 to 2006 through a mixture of new build and conversion in order to meet local need and maintain a stable population. This is not, however, either a target or a limit.

4.2.5 The current East Midlands' Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) includes a nominal 50 houses for development within the Park as part of the regional distribution, but recognises that this is of 'local significance only' and is neither a target nor a limit. Changes to the draft revised Regional Plan have sought to clarify the situation for the National Park by removing the nominal figure of 50 and simply displaying a 0 target which reflects the assumption that no general need housing is expected in principle.

4.2.6 The Peak District National Park Authority is producing a housing trajectory as part of its development plan document process. This is dependant on the production of 2001 based population projections for the National Park so that the housing needs of the community can be properly identified and managed. The projections have been published and are available on our website.

4.2.7 The number of completions per year fluctuates dramatically due to the small number and the effect of completion of large sites on this (figure 6).

4.2.8 Figure 6 shows that the number of dwelling completions within the National Park has generally been above the nominal 50 dwellings identified in the current RSS and also the number estimated in the Structure Plan to fulfil need.

Figure 6: Dwelling completions and forecast against estimated need and regional provision (Core indicator 2a)

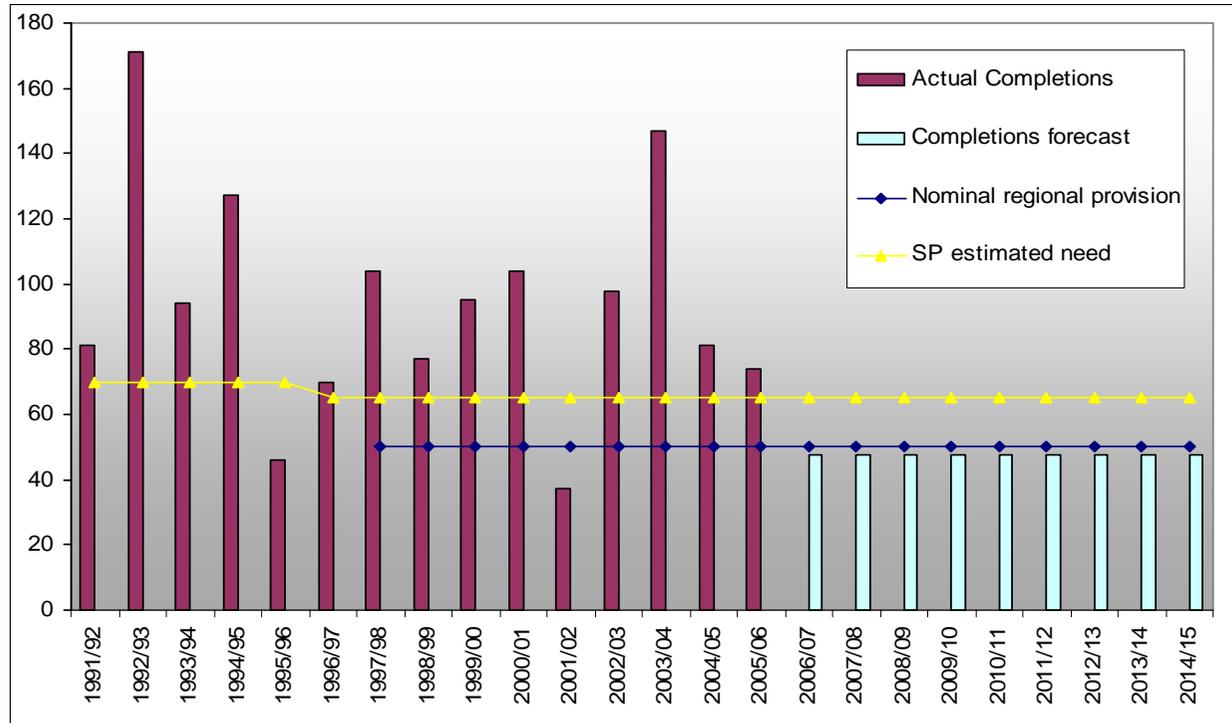


Table 3: Dwelling completions and forecast against estimated need and regional provision (Core indicator 2a)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Actual Completions	81	171	94	127	46	70	104	77	95	104	37	98	147 <sup>v</sup>	81	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Completions Forecast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	47	48	47	48	47	48	47	48
Nominal Regional Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Structure Plan (SP) estimated need	70	70	70	70	70	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65

<sup>v</sup> NB 31 dwellings more than declared in 2005 AMR as mill conversion identified as missing from monitoring records.

4.2.9 The actual number of completions over the period 1991/92 to 2005/06 was over 1400, higher than the 1000 identified in the Structure Plan (SP) as needed to maintain a stable population between 1991 and 2006. Therefore, no additional dwellings are required for completion in 2006/07 to meet the Structure Plan estimated need or Regional nominal figure (indicator 2a(v)).

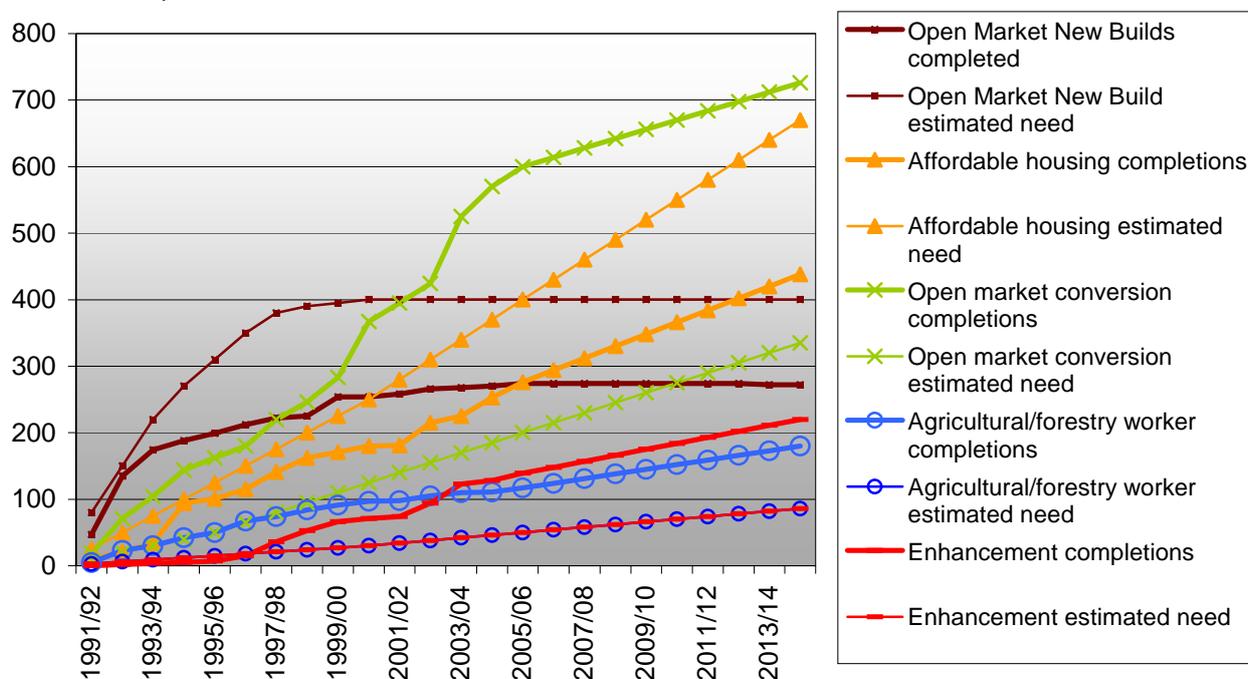
4.2.10 The 1991 and 2001 Census of Population figures indicated that, although the number of dwellings had increased, the population of the Peak District National Park had remained stable at around 38,000 - indicating that the provision of housing within the National Park has met the requirement to maintain a stable population.

Table 4: Core Indicators for Housing

Indicator description	Target	2005/06 Achieved	Comments
2b: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	60%	42.2%	
2c: Percentage of new dwellings completed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>less than 30 dwellings per hectare</li> <li>between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare</li> <li>above 50 dwellings per hectare</li> </ul>		0 0 0	No sites of ten dwellings or more completed in 2005/06
2d: Number of affordable housing completions <sup>VI</sup>		23	

4.2.11 The percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land was below the Government set target of 60% in 2005/06 (Table 4). This was because a large proportion of dwellings completed arose from a change of use from agricultural buildings which are classed as Greenfield

Figure 7 : Cumulative dwelling completions compared to Structure Plan forecasts<sup>VII</sup> (Local indicator HI1)



<sup>VI</sup> Used to monitor policies H1, H2, LH1. Local indicator on completions of dwellings with a local needs occupancy condition has been removed as it is felt that indicator 2d is sufficient.

<sup>VII</sup> See Table 5 for actual figures

Table 5: Cumulative dwelling completions compared to Structure Plan forecast (Local indicator HI1)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Open Market New Builds completed	47	135	174	188	199	212	222	225	254	254	258	266	268	270	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	272	272
Open Market New Build estimated need	80	150	220	270	310	350	380	390	395	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Affordable housing completions	10	21	34	94	101	115	141	162	171	180	181	215	225	253	276	294	312	330	348	366	384	402	420	438
Affordable housing estimated need	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	280	310	340	370	400	430	460	490	520	550	580	610	640	670
Open market conversion completions	19	71	104	144	162	180	220	246	283	367	395	424	525	570	600	614	628	642	656	670	684	698	712	726
Open market conversion estimated need	10	20	30	40	50	65	80	95	110	125	140	155	170	185	200	215	230	245	260	275	290	305	320	335
Agricultural/forestry worker completions	5	23	30	42	50	67	74	84	91	97	98	105	110	111	117	124	131	138	145	152	159	166	173	180
Agricultural/forestry worker estimated need	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86
Enhancement completions	0	2	4	5	7	15	36	53	66	71	74	94	123	128	139	148	157	166	175	184	193	202	211	220
Enhancement estimated need	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86

- 4.2.12 Over twice as many conversions were completed than were anticipated in the Structure Plan (figure 6 and table 5). Some of these have been as a result of the conversion of large disused mills to accommodation. The number of mills available in the National Park not yet converted is limited and so the rate of conversions is expected to be lower in future.
- 4.2.13 Fewer houses were built for local needs than was identified as required in the Structure Plan (figure 6 and table 5). There is an identified need for around 50 new affordable dwellings per year in the National Park. Derbyshire Dales District Council and High Peak Borough Council have commissioned a housing needs report which will update our existing information. This will be completed in 2006/07.
- 4.2.14 More agricultural / forestry workers dwellings have been completed than were estimated in the Structure Plan. These are granted on the basis of need and so reflect an underestimate of need in the Structure Plan rather than an over-build.
- 4.2.15 More dwellings have been completed under the 'enhancement' category than expected (Figure 6 and table 5).
- 4.2.16 If present trends and forecasts continue there will be less affordable housing completed than anticipated in the Structure Plan but all other housing types will be well above.

*Table 6: Local Indicators for Housing*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Structure Plan Objectives</b>	<b>Plan policies</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>2005/06 Achieved</b>	<b>Comments</b>
HI2: Housing needs survey	Housing	H1, H2, H3, LH1		Not available	Results imminent
HI3: Number of applications granted for removal of local needs occupancy condition	Housing	H1, H2, LH1	0	0	
HI4: Dwelling completions which do not have an occupancy restriction as a percentage of all completions	Housing	H1, LH1		81%	
HI5: Number of applications granted to remove agricultural occupancy condition	Housing	H1, LH3	0	1	Not against policy as proved that need no longer exists
HI6: Number of applications granted for gypsy caravan sites	Housing	H4, LH7		0	

- 4.2.17 No applications were granted in 2005/06 contrary to policies LH4, 5 or 6
- 4.2.18 An Occupancy Condition survey is underway to establish the levels of compliance. This will aid monitoring of policy LH2.
- 4.2.19 The Authority is presently establishing the extent of information that can be supplied by its new Development Control system for monitoring. It is also in discussion with Derbyshire County Council for a proposal to join their housing availability monitoring system, which is being adjusted to provide the necessary data for core and regional indicators.
- 4.2.20 The Authority will investigate the issues arising from the East Midlands Housing Market Assessment.

### 4.3 Shops and Community Services

Table 7: Core Indicators for Shops and Community Services

Indicator description	Target	2005/06 Achieved	Comments
4a: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>viii</sup>		1815	
4b: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>viii</sup>		382 (21%)	Town Centre not identified in Local Plan maps. Central Shopping Area boundary used
4c: Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard		0 <sup>ix</sup>	

Table 8: Local Indicators for Shops and Community Services

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2005/06 Achieved	Comments
SCI1: Number of applications granted for Change of Use from retail (UCO A1).	Shops and community services	S1, LS2		1	
SCI2: Percentage of households within 2km of <sup>x</sup> : Supermarket Post Office GP surgery Bank or Building Society Job Centre Library Cash point Primary School Secondary School Petrol Station	Shops and community services	S2, LS4, S5		23% 76% 36% 26% 0% 21% 52% 82% 18% 43%	

<sup>viii</sup> These indicators combined will monitor Structure Plan policy S1 and Local Plan policies LS1 and LS3

<sup>ix</sup> Data collected from Constituent Authorities

<sup>x</sup> Indicator changed from 'Number of community facilities by type' due to changes in data collection and presentation of the Rural Services Series by the Countryside Agency. NB – National Park data not available. Data obtained from Countryside Agency using Output Areas.

#### 4.4 Economy

Table 9: Core Indicators for the Economy

Indicator description	Target	2005/06 Achieved	Comments
1a: Amount of floor space developed for (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>xI</sup> : B1 (a), (b) and (c) B2 B8		242 7,380 1695	
1b: Amount of floorspace developed for employment in development or regeneration areas (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>xI</sup> : B1 (a), (b) and (c) B2 B8		0 6802 0	
1c: Amount of floorspace which is on previously developed land (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>xI</sup> : B1 (a), (b) and (c) B2 B8		62% 98% 100%	
1d: Employment land available (Ha) <sup>xII</sup> : B1 (a), (b) and (c) B2 B8 Mixed B1/B2		2.86 5.95 0.71 6.08	
1e: Losses of employment land (Ha) in <sup>xII</sup> : (i) development / regeneration areas (ii) Authority area		0.04 0.23	
1f: Amount of employment land lost to residential development (Ha)		0	

Table 10: Local Indicators for the Economy

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2005/06 achieved	Comments
EI1: Number of applications granted for permanent Change of Use to B1	Economy	LE2		3	
EI2: Number of applications granted for home working and proportion which are use class B1	Economy	E3, LE3		Not Available	Systems for data collection are being assessed
EI3: Amount of employment land lost to retail (Ha)	Economy	LE5		0.15	

4.4.1 No applications were granted in 2005/06 contrary to policies LE4 or LE6.

<sup>xI</sup> These indicators will be used to monitor Structure Plan policy E1 and Local Plan policy LE1

<sup>xII</sup> This indicator will be used to monitor Structure Plan policy E1 and Local Plan policies LE1, LB6 and LB7

## 4.5 Recreation and Tourism

### Core indicators

There are no core indicators relating to recreation and tourism

Table 11: Local indicators for Recreation and Tourism

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2005/06 achieved	Comments
RT11: Number of holiday homes completed	Recreation and tourism	RT3, LR6		37	
RT12: Number of applications granted for removal of holiday occupancy condition	Recreation and tourism	RT3, LR6		0	

4.5.1 One application was granted in 2005/06 contrary to policies RT1, RT4, LR1, LR3, LR4, LR5 and LR6 (see table 20 for details). No applications were granted in 2005/06 contrary to policies RT2 or LR7.

## 4.6 Utilities

Table 12: Core indicators for Utilities

Indicator description	Target	2005/06 Achieved	Comments
9: Renewable energy capacity installed by type		0	

### Local indicators

4.6.1 No applications were granted in 2005/06 contrary to policies LU1, LU2, LU3, LU4, LU5 or LU6.

## 4.7 Minerals

Table 13: Core indicators for Minerals<sup>xiii</sup>

Indicator description	Target	2005/06 Achieved	Comments
5a: Production of primary land won aggregates (tonnes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limestone</li> <li>• Sandstone</li> </ul>		4,580,888 -	Amendment to 2005 AMR is that figures provided were for Derbyshire and the Peak District and in thousand tonnes.  Sandstone extraction in the National Park is commercially sensitive and therefore not available
5b: Production of secondary / recycled aggregates		Not available	The single commercial company in the National Park producing these types of has not allowed publication of their figures in this document.

<sup>xiii</sup> All data in this table relates to 2004 as 2005 data is not yet available.

Table 14: Local Indicators for Minerals

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2005/06 achieved	Comments
MI1: Rock reserves (thousand tonnes) – Limestone Sandstone	Minerals	M4, LM3		250,302 13,701	Data relates to 2004 as 2005 data not available
MI2: Number of permissions granted for extraction by type	Minerals	M2, M3, M5, LM4, LM6, LM8		0	
MI3: Landbank for aggregates: Limestone Sandstone	Minerals	M4, LM5		30.84yrs -	Figures are for 2004 as 2005 data not available Sandstone landbank data not available to fit the National Park

4.7.1 Policies M10 and LM1 were reinforced by a Stop Notice issued during 2005/06 (see table 21, page 29 for details)

4.7.2 No applications were granted contrary to any of the mineral policies in 2005/06

#### 4.8 Waste Disposal

Table 15: Core Indicators for Waste Disposal

Indicator description	Target	2005/06 Achieved	Comments
6a: Capacity of new waste management facilities by type <sup>XIV</sup>		0	
6b: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type (tonnes), and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed:			Exact data for the National Park does not exist as the Authority is not responsible for waste management. The information provided has been calculated from Constituent Authorities' data and apportioning the tonnage per head of population within the National Park. Figures are for household waste only as the majority of business waste in Constituent Authorities will be created outside the National Park and apportionment is not possible.
Recycled		3183 (17%)	
Composted or treated by anaerobic digestion		1896 (10%)	
Used to recover heat, power or other energy		699 (4%)	
Landfilled		13093 (69%)	

Table 16: Local Indicators for Waste Disposal

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2005/06 achieved	Comments
WI1: Number of household waste recycling centres and proportion close to a Local Plan settlement	Waste	LW4		Not available	Monitoring system required

4.8.1 There were no applications granted in 2005/06 that were contrary to or raised issues about any of the waste policies.

<sup>XIV</sup> This indicator will also monitor Structure Plan policies M3 and M5, and Local Plan policy LW1, LW8 and LW9

## 4.9 Transport

Table 17: Core Indicators for Transport

Indicator description	Target	2005/06 Achieved	Comments
3a: Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework	100%	91.3%	
3b: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of <sup>xv</sup> :			
GP		58%	
Hospital		23%	
Primary school		68%	
Secondary school		42%	
Area of employment		96%	
Major retail centre		27%	
All of the above		18%	

4.9.1 The car-parking standards set out in the Local Plan for the Peak District National Park are the original standards devised for Derbyshire. However, the Local Plan states that these requirements are the maximum allowable within the Park where it conflicts with the Park's main purpose of conservation. Therefore it is expected that the achieved figure for Core indicator 3a (table 17) will not achieve the target of 100% for the present set of standards.

Table 18: Local indicators for Transport

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2005/06 achieved	Comments
TI1: Traffic flow volume and vehicle type along different road classification types	Transport	T2, LT1, LT2			There have been problems with counters over the last few years. The systems used to measure and share data are under review. It is expected that targets and baseline data can be obtained for the 2008 AMR. Traffic flows on the Very Minor Road network is not monitored at present.
TI2: Volume of cross park traffic	Transport	T2, T3, LT3			Roadside Interview's are proposed every 10 years depending on resources. In addition classified counts are proposed yearly or biannually depending on resources.
TI3: Proportion of new industrial, retail and recreational development with a daily service to a key conurbation	Transport	LT7			Development of monitoring system in progress

<sup>xv</sup> This indicator will be used to monitor Local Plan policy T7

- 4.9.2 Policies T5 and LT4 relate to safeguarding land for new road schemes – some schemes safeguarded in the Structure Plan were abandoned prior to publication of the Local Plan:
- a) A616/A628 (Saltersbrook to Stocksbridge)
  - b) A628 (Saltersbrook to Tintwistle)
  - c) A623 (Sparrowpit diversion)
  - d) A619 to A6 (Bakewell relief road: northern section to Lumford)

Of the remaining safeguarded schemes: -

- a) A57/A628 Mottram to Tintwistle bypass and A628/A616 Route Restraint Measures – The Draft Orders were published in January 2006 followed by a twelve-week consultation period. The Authority objected to the proposed scheme as it stands. The weight of objections to the scheme has led the North West Regional Assembly to push back its funding allocation for the scheme from 2005/06-2009/10 until 2010/11-2014/15. This has led to a delay in the date for the Public Inquiry (now due to commence in May 2007). The Highways Agency will use the delay to undertake a review of the Environmental Statement.
- b) A628/A616 Tintwistle to Stocksbridge, selective and limited improvements – additional to the bypass and Route Restraint measures, related to road safety, no progress during 2005/06.
- c) A6 to A619 Bakewell Relief Road (Haddon Road to Baslow Road) – This is not in the current Derbyshire County Council Local Transport Plan 2006-11. The need to retain safeguarding is to be examined as part of the Authority's LDF process.

- 4.9.3 Policies T6 & LT3 refer to the safeguarding of land for public transport. Between the publication of the Structure and Local Plans the safeguarding of land to provide segregated routes for public transport in the following corridors was removed: -

- a) Hope – Castleton
- b) Bamford – Ladybower
- c) Baslow – Chatsworth/Bakewell
- d) Ashbourne – Dovedale

Of the remaining safeguarded schemes: -

- a) Reinstatement of the Matlock to Buxton railway – A feasibility study was undertaken during 2003/04. The findings suggested that in the short term the reopening of the railway was not financially viable, and would probably not be so until beyond 2020, and possibly until 2041.
- b) Reinstatement of the Woodhead railway including the tunnels – there are currently no feasible or appropriate plans to reopen the route.
- c) An additional loop to enhance track capacity on the Hope Valley line – no progress during 2005/06.

- 4.9.4 Policy T8: Traffic Management and Parking; Policy LT14 : Parking Strategy and Parking Charges – A Car Parking & Visitor Survey was undertaken in Bakewell in Summer 2005 to compare current requirements for, and provision of car parking within Bakewell. The results will inform the Authority's LDF process.

- 4.9.5 The East Midlands Regional Assembly began the review of the Regional Transport Strategy including a Car Parking Strategy during 2005/06. This will set out recommendations for parking facilities associated with new non-residential development.

- 4.9.6 Derbyshire County Council began the move towards Decriminalised Parking Enforcement in Derbyshire during 2005. The majority of District & Borough Councils appear to support the approach (as do Derbyshire Constabulary). The changeover is expected to commence in autumn 2007.

- 4.9.7 The National Park Authority has established an internal Strategic Sustainable Transport Group (STIG). One key area of work for the group is traffic management schemes and parking.

4.9.8 Current Traffic Management Schemes are: -

- a) Roaches – Limited free roadside parking is provided with much of the road subject to a clearway parking restriction. Mitigation of this restriction is provided in the form of a shuttle bus linking Leek–Tittesworth–Roaches on Summer Sundays and Bank Holiday Mondays during the ‘Peak’ Summer Season (Easter to early September).
- b) Goyt Valley – Free car parking is provided at eight car parks in the area. A Traffic Restraint Order is in place closing the road to motor vehicles (with some exceptions) between The Street and Derbyshire Bridge on Sundays and Bank Holiday Mondays from May until the end of September. On all other days the road operates according to a one-way system, in a southbound direction between Errwood and Derbyshire Bridge.
- c) Stanage – Stanage/North Lees Estate, owned by the NPA. The Stanage Forum (established in 2000) produced a 10 year Management Plan in 2002 with an aim to *“provide for all the people who want to gain access to the Estate, without impacting in a negative way on ecology/wildlife; the landscape (open, rural, sense of wilderness); local residents; farmers; local businesses (including income to the Estate) nor elderly and disabled visitors.”* The management of the area has included the replacement of roadside parking by the provision of formal parking, the introduction of a 40mph speed limit for much of the area and experiments with public transport services including a bio-diesel powered service, linking Sheffield with the area for 2006.
- d) Upper Derwent – The area contains a number of free car parks along Derwent Lane, provided by both the NPA and Severn Trent Water. In addition there is a large Pay & Display car park at Fairholmes. Traffic Restraint orders are in place within the area including the closure of the road to motor vehicles along the Eastern edge of Ladybower at all times, except for access. In addition Derwent Lane is closed between Fairholmes and Kings Tree on Sundays throughout the year, and Saturdays and Bank Holiday Mondays between Easter and the end of British Summer Time. In order to mitigate against the Traffic Restraint Orders, a shuttle bus operates between Fairholmes and Kings Tree when the road is closed.

4.9.9 Policy T9: Design Criteria for Transport Infrastructure and Policy LT18 : Design criteria for transport infrastructure – no developments this year.

4.9.10 Policy T10: Cyclists, Horse Riders and Pedestrians; Policy LT21: Provision for cyclists, horse riders and pedestrians – The following schemes are detailed in the Local Plan: -

- a) Improvement of conditions for pedestrians and cyclists in the lower part of the Winnats road – has been carried out.
- b) A footpath on the south side of the railway from Edale station to link with existing paths to Barber Booth – no progress as yet.
- c) Cycleway from Hathersage to Castleton – partially completed.

4.9.11 A number of trails within the National Park pass along old railway lines and as such may be impinged upon by future railway development. Those affected by current safeguarding of land for future schemes are: -

- a) Monsal Trail (Matlock-Buxton railway).
- b) Trans-Pennine Trail (Woodhead railway).
- c) Other long distance trails include – High Peak, Manifold, Pennine Bridleway, Tissington and Sett Valley.

4.9.12 Policy LT2: Implementing the road hierarchy; very minor roads – This is not monitored at present. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (March 2006) empowers NPAs to implement Traffic Restraint Orders on Very Minor Roads from October 2006. The Ranger Service is currently liaising with Derbyshire County Council to identify all such byways and ascertain the level of the problem.

4.9.13 Policy LT3: Cross Park traffic; road and rail – See previous section.

- 4.9.14 South Pennines Integrated Transport Strategy (SPITS) – a partnership of Local Authorities and Transport providers established to protect the special environment of the National Park, whilst recognising the economic needs of the surrounding urban areas. It has a stated aim of “*An environment which is safer and healthier, in which the overall impact of transport is reduced, whilst ensuring access for everyone to everyday facilities, based upon a more sustainable economy.*” The Project has a Business Plan for the years 2005 – 2015, containing eight elements designed to progress the Strategy. These include: -
- a) Traffic restraint incorporating speed management, safety and traffic reduction measures on all class A and B Trans-Pennine routes, and minor roads where significant diversion of through traffic could occur within the South Pennines area.
  - b) Managing and influencing the implementation of fiscal demand measures, such as road pricing and parking charges, where they affect traffic movements in the South Pennines area.
  - c) Development of measures to influence travel behaviour in and around the South Pennines area.
  - d) Improved/reinstated rail routes and services across or around the South Pennines area.
  - e) Improved long distance bus/coach services in or around the South Pennines area.
  - f) Improvements to the A57/A628/A616 core trunk road across the National Park.
- 4.9.15 Derbyshire County Council with other SPITS partners (including the NPA) made a bid to the Transport Innovation Fund in autumn 2005, for funding to investigate Traffic Restraint Measures within the Greater Peak District Area, including an Environmental Levy. The bid was unsuccessful and the decision was taken not to resubmit the bid in 2006/07.
- 4.9.16 Policy LT5: Public Transport; route enhancement – Derwent Valley Rural Transport Partnership and Hope Valley & High Peak Transport Partnership were successful in bidding for funding from EMDA for funds to improve Public Transport Infrastructure within the two rail corridors. The project, called the Peak District and Derwent Valley Public Realm Improvements project, has been granted £411,000 over three years, with match funding coming from Derbyshire County Council and Train Operating Companies.
- 4.9.17 The SPITS Public Transport Group (consisting of Transport Authorities, Public Transport Providers and the NPA), was established in March 2006 in order to co-ordinate, where possible, the provision of public transport within the SPITS area, particularly related to leisure access.
- 4.9.18 There are plans to re-launch the Peak Connections Project, (hosted by the NPA), following Derbyshire County Council’s withdrawal as host of the Project in June 2006.
- 4.9.19 Derbyshire County Council has created a Trans-Peak Project Officers post to implement and promote the Trans-Peak corridor.
- 4.9.20 The future of the remaining Rural Transport Partnerships is currently being considered following the loss of Countryside Agency funding at the end of March 2006. The three Rural Transport Partnerships currently supported by the NPA are funded until March 2007. The Staffordshire Rural Access to Services Partnership, (which replaces the North Staffs/West Derbyshire Rural Transport Partnership) is now officially up and running, with an officer in post. However The NPA has committed to fund this partnership until March 2007. Future funding will depend upon the Partnership’s Business Plan, and its relationship to NPA aspirations.
- 4.9.21 Policy LT6: Railway Construction – Nothing to report.

- 4.9.22 Policy LT8: Improving public transport to Bakewell and Chatsworth – The Chatsworth Shuttle, new for summer 2005, proved extremely successful and was continued for 2006, with the Estate funding the service. Services 118/218 (Derbyshire County Council/Staffordshire County Council/NPA) were put in place as a replacement for the X18 service, which was withdrawn early in 2006. One of the areas of work to be undertaken by the STIG group is the marketing and publicity of sustainable access.
- 4.9.23 Policy LT12: Park and Ride – No new schemes have been put in place, the Bakewell Show Park & Ride based at Hassop Station and Pineapple Farm, which utilises the Monsal Trail from Hassop Station to Bakewell Station continues to operate successfully.
- 4.9.24 Policy LT13: Traffic Restraint Measures, Policy LT15: Proposals for car parks and policy LT16: Coach parking: No developments during 2005/06.
- 4.9.25 Policy LT17 : Cycle Parking – we will continue to encourage provision of cycle parking as part of any new development.
- 4.9.26 Policy LT18: Design criteria for transport infrastructure – No developments this year. There may be a need to monitor where there has been inappropriate transport infrastructure put in place.
- 4.9.27 Policy LT19: Mitigation of wildlife severance effects – no developments this year.
- 4.9.28 No applications were granted in 2005/06 contrary to policies T12, T13, LT10, LT11, LT20 or LT23.

#### 4.10 Bakewell

##### *Core indicators*

There are no core indicators relating specifically to Bakewell.

*Table 19: Indicators for Bakewell<sup>XVI</sup>*

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	Target	2005/06 achieved	Comments
BI1: Number of completions of buildings for UCO A1, A2 or A3 and proportion within the Central Shopping area	Shops and community services	LB9		3 (66%)	The one completion outside Central Shopping Area was a minor retail extension to existing storage area
BI2: Number of completions of buildings for community, sports or arts facilities and percentage within the town centre	Shops and community services	LB11		0	

4.10.1 No applications were approved contrary to policies LB1, LB2 or LB7.

4.10.2 Proposals outlined in policy LB3 (a) (b) and (c) have been implemented as part of and following the Bakewell Project. Proposals in LB4 (a) (c) and (d) have been implemented as part of and following the Bakewell Project; LB4(b) has not proved necessary; there have been no instances where policy LB4(e) has been applied. Proposals in LB5(i) and (ii) have been implemented; LB5(iii) has not been implemented.

<sup>XVI</sup> All information provided for Bakewell is included in sections 4.3 – Shops and Community Services and 4.4 - Economy

4.10.3 Of the land allocated in policy LB6, approximately one third of the Ashford Road site remains for development and the Cintride site has not had any development. The Cintride site has been brought to the attention of the East Midlands Development Agency (EMDA) as part of their Brownfield Land Action Plan.

4.10.4 Of the land allocated in policy LB7 approximately 4.5ha remains out of the 5ha allocated with some mixed uses onsite. The lack of development is mainly due to access issues. This site has been brought to the attention of the East Midlands Development Agency (EMDA) as part of their Brownfield Land Action Plan.

4.10.5 Policy LB10 has been implemented by the NPA working with the markets authority, Derbyshire Dales District Council.

4.10.6 There have been no opportunities to date where policy LB8 could be applied.

## 5 Applications that have raised significant policy issues

### 5.1 Applications granted contrary to policy

5.1.1 Policies that are regularly contravened need to be re-evaluated. Therefore the AMR will report on applications that have been granted contrary to policies during the year and Appeal decisions that have challenged policy.

*Table 20: Applications granted contrary to policy*

Application number	Application description	Policies involved	Comments
NP/SM/0904/0984	Variation to conditions, Longnor wood caravan site	C2, LR1, LR3, LR4, LR5, LR6, RT1, RT4	Technically contrary to conservation and recreation policies, but treated as a special case.

### 5.2 Other applications that have raised significant policy issues

5.2.1 Monitoring applications that raise significant policy issues will aid the review of policies by identifying definitions that require clarification; new areas where policies are required; and where policies need reinforcing.

5.2.2 All of the issues raised will be reviewed as part of the overall review of policies during production of the LDDs.

*Table 21: Applications that have raised significant policy issues*

<b>Application number</b>	<b>Application description</b>	<b>Policies involved</b>	<b>Decision</b>	<b>Effect on policy</b>
HPK/0305/0278	Visitor centre at Fieldhead, Edale	T1, T2, T6, T7, T8, T10, T11	Approved - need for a Travel Plan	Example of requirement for a travel plan to be built into policies.
DDD/0105/0053	Conversion at Rockingstone Farm, Birchover	C2, C9, LC4, LC8, LR1, RT1	Refused & enforced	Emphasised importance of design consideration when converting traditional buildings. Strong local support. Applicant resubmitted application which was subject to Appeal in hope of better result.
O/0803/007	Industrial to residential, Diggle Mill, Oldham	C2, C9, E4, LC4, LC8, HC1, LT11, GS1	Approved	Example of difficulty of applying approved policies to unique site. Redundant/unsuitable industrial premises in remote locations - some vernacular buildings worth keeping - negligible population in adjoining parishes in Park. Approved as enhancement to area
DDD/1104/1226	Two local needs dwellings, Bradwell	C2, T1, HC2, LH1, LH2	Approved	Personal case put forward by family. Officers not convinced as affordable housing approved elsewhere in village, but members convinced. Personal case forcibly expressed influenced decision making. Traffic objections also over-riden.
DDD/0205/0214	Telecomms mast at Bakewell telephone exchange	C2, LC4, LU5	Refused	Local objection on health grounds. Members gave more weight to issue of effect on Conservation Area than officers. Appeal allowed.
NED/0105/0015	Underground overhead electricity line, Eastmoor	LU2	Approved	Landscape improvement by removing overhead line. Utility Companies need to be pressed to spend more money on improving environment.
	Practice note on protected species		Adopt practice note	Need for LPA to follow up issue of protected species as result of case law - requirement for detailed surveys replacing previous footnote advising applicant of responsibilities to safeguard protected species. New practices need to reflect this change.
DDD/1204/1368 & 1365	Extensions etc at Whim farm, Monyash	C2, C9, LC4, LC6, LH4, LH6, LR1	Refused	Strong endorsement of policies protecting character of Listed Buildings in spite of strong case to accommodate needs of disabled child.
DDD/1104/1195	Convert public house to dwelling	C3, LS1, LS4, SC1, SC2	Defer item for consideration of policy issues	Hard line taken on potential loss of public house - other options to be looked at. Tests met. Application withdrawn & new application for Restaurant/community use submitted in line with policy. Policy revision required to address issue of community facilities effectively
M/0405/0425	Extensions etc, Mellor Knowl, Wincle	C2, C3, C4, LC4	Approved	Local controversial proposal. Members added requirement for energy audit on building. Future policies need to emphasise energy efficiency is material consideration on such proposals

Application number	Application description	Policies involved	Decision	Effect on policy
DDD/0605/0600	22 Affordable dwellings , Chantry Lane, Tideswell	C2, LC4	Deferred for further consideration of proposed changes	Change to previously accepted proposal to reduce cost of development due to financial constraints. Members said material standards should not be relaxed due to this. Amendments made - to be approved when reported back.
SM/0904/0975	Dwelling at Longnor wood Caravan site	C2, LR1, LR3, LR4, LR5, LR6, RT1, RT4	Refused	Although classed as a special site policy relating to supervisory housing at caravan sites was endorsed.
	Protocol on designing out crime	C3, LC4	Adopt protocol	Designing out crime should be referred to in any policy review.
SM/0704/0833	Agricultural dwelling at Paddock House Farm, Alstonefield	C2, C6, LC12, HC1	Approved	Case established for agricultural need. 2 issues raised - Length of time after farm dwelling sold by previous owner and confidentiality of farm accounts
DDD/0804/0933	Appeal at Arden Cottage, Chelmorton	C2	Appeal allowed	Extension of domestic curtilage into open land. No specific policies. Formal policy would have made Appeal easier to defend. Needs formal policy
	Policy and case law - domestic annexes	LH4, LH6	Note current practice. Carry forward into policy review	Problems increasing associated with definition of ancillary condition. Agree practice of S106 agreements tying annex to original property. Identify as issue for policy review
HPK/0705/0717	Extension to Antennae at Hagg Barn, Hagg side	C2, LC20, LU5	Defer	Led to decision to press for telecoms operators to secure roaming agreements covering area. Last opportunity to press nationally for idea of roaming in sensitive areas. Taken up with CNP. Results to be fed into policy review.
DDD/0604/0748	Appeal decision at Park Farm, Ashford	C2, C7, LR1, RT1	Appeal Dismissed	Seen as important decision supporting policy. Makes it clear to the local population that not every application mentioning holiday accommodation is approved
DDD/1104/1221	Redevelop Riverside Business Park	C3, C9, E1, LC23, HC1, GS1	Defer to preparation of Design Brief	An important site like this is covered by a Design brief to guide developers into drawing up their proposals. Should consider items such as renewable energy and transport plans.
HPK/0703/086	Farm buildings at Deale End Farm, Hope	C2, C6, LC13	Approved	Building standards high - unsure about future as looked like bungalow. Future policies to ensure new agricultural buildings have clear justification.
DDD/0805/0795	Conversion to dwelling, Stoney Middleton	C3, C9, LC5, LC8, HC1	Approved	Concern about effect on highways requirements. Officers asked to take up issue of protecting character of Conservation Areas with Highway Authority. Tried to put a local occupancy restriction on, but agent withdrew from the commitment

<b>Application number</b>	<b>Application description</b>	<b>Policies involved</b>	<b>Decision</b>	<b>Effect on policy</b>
DDD/1105/1149	Storage to offices, Holme Court, Bakewell	C3, C15, E1, E2, LB1, LE2	Approve subject to safeguarding conditions	Debate highlighting overlap between material planning considerations and environmental health issues. Future policy statements need to emphasise the different responsibilities of different authorities/organisations particularly on issues such as noise
DDD/0905/0898	Conservatory at Chantry Lane, Tideswell	C3, HC2, LH4	Refused	Floor space took area over 87sqm so beyond definition of affordable. Previous application subject to appeal. Subsequent appeal allowed - issue to be addressed
DDD/1105/11226	Replacement dwelling for engineering works, Stanton in Peak	C3, C14, E4, LC2, LC3, LC4, LC5, HC1	Approve subject to design amendments	Clear policy decision but complicated by neighbour objections. Key issue was request to involve neighbours in negotiating amendments which could set a worrying precedent
DDD/0805/0817	Extension to Holme Croft , Baslow	C3, LH4	Refused	Conflicting design advice given made case more difficult that needed to be. Need for revised design guidance in near future
DDD/1005/1042	Affordable Housing at Over Lane, Stoney Middleton	C3, LC3, HC2, LH1	Refused	Continuous proposal to develop area with affordable housing, objections by nearby locals, regarding effect on character of the area, lack of proof of need. Need accepted but refusal favoured followed by design brief.
	Stop Notice at Backdale quarry	M10, LM1	Agree service of stop notice	Unanimous support for hard line on interpretation of policy as applied to old minerals consents.
DDD/0106/0052	Relaxation of hours of operation at Rutland Works, Bakewell	C3, C4, C15, LC21, LS1	Refused	Hard line taken on relaxation of hours of operation on restaurant only approved a short time ago. Trial period should have been on original consent - suggested trial period. Raised issue of relationship between planning considerations and licenses granted under Licensing Act 2003
NP/DDD/1005/1005	Farm dwelling at Tagg Lane Farm, Monyash	C2, C6, LC12, HC1	Approval recommended	New application did not provide agricultural justification. Complex case, in some ways an exception to policy may be easier to deal with than an enforcement case. Compromises are being looked at.
DDD/0805/0856	Replacement dwelling at Litton	C3, HC1, LH4, LH5	Approved	Issues on liberal interpretation of guidelines within policy on replacement dwellings. Dwelling large but meets requirements of applicant and is more traditional than existing
HPK/0106/0062	New local needs dwelling at Hope	C2, LC2, LC3, LC4, HC1, HC2, LH1	Refused	Need agreed but location outside designated settlement so contrary to policy. Issue of defining local plan settlements needs to be sensitively addressed in review of policies

### 5.3 Unused Policies

- 5.3.1 Due to the small number of applications received for development not all policies are used year on year. Other policies have reached the end of their life, e.g. where a site allocated for development has been completed.
- 5.3.2 Two waste policies have not been used during the decision making process (table 20). The value of these policies will be reviewed during the overall policy review for the LDF.

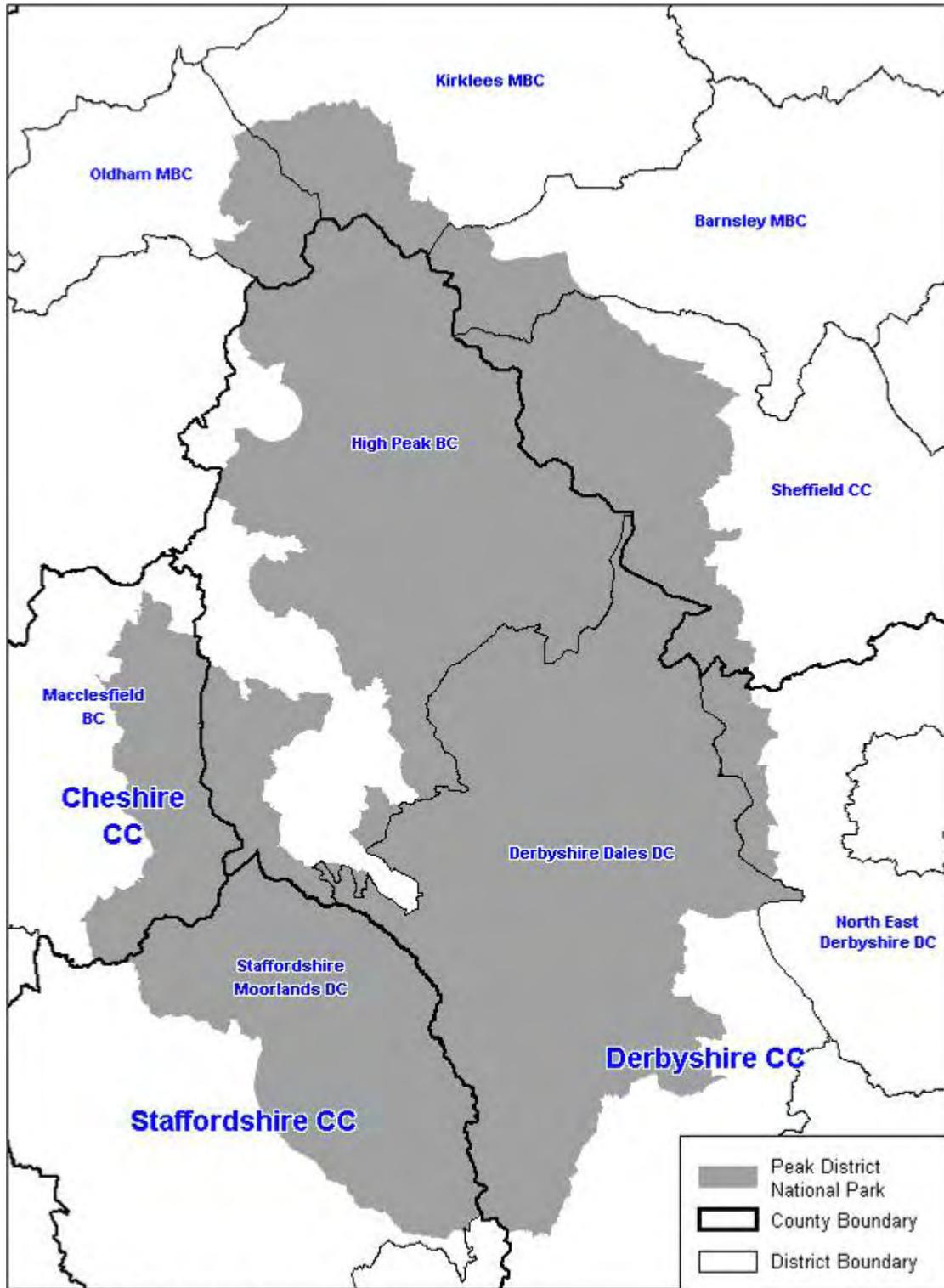
Table 22: Unused policies

Policy	Reason for not being reported on
LW4 – Household waste recycling centre	No applications received to date
LW9 – disposal of inert, domestic, commercial, industrial and other non-inert waste by land-raising	No applications received to date

## 6 Conclusion

- 6.1.1 Progress on the Local Development Scheme has slipped and is to be reviewed. Proposals are now being developed alongside the East Midlands Assembly to understand the changing nature of the development plan over the next few years. The Authority is committed to completing work on its Core Strategy in the first instance and alongside this it will be necessary to make a proposals to the Secretary of State that remaining components of the existing Structure Plan and Local Plan continue to be saved for a further period to ensure a sound policy basis during the transition to Local Development Documents. The Authority will consider this proposal in the light of this Annual Monitoring Report.
- 6.1.2 As a strategic planning authority with responsibility for preparing a Structure Plan under the old planning system, there is a need to redefine the local arrangements for strategic planning and part of the change involves the new role of the RSS as part of the new development plan alongside the LDF. Due to this, it is incumbent upon the East Midlands Regional Assembly to consider the potential for existing saved structure plan policies to be saved for a further period beyond September 2007. The Assembly will need to consider which elements of the RSS begin to replace the Structure Plan and what else is needed by LDD's to complete the transfer. Discussions of this nature have begun and will form the basis of a proposal by the Assembly to save some elements of the Structure Plan. These matters will be put before the Secretary of State before April 2007, alongside further proposals to be made by the National Park Authority for aspects of the Local Plan.
- 6.1.3 Policy monitoring within the Peak District National Park continues to be difficult due to a lack of data to fit the Park boundary. However, the Authority is working with partners to overcome this issue and a full set of Core Indicators have been reported on for the first time this year.
- 6.1.4 Data does not exist or has not been collected to monitor all the policies to date. Efforts are underway to alleviate this problem. However there are issues of resources and so a risk assessment has been undertaken to identify the most important areas for monitoring.
- 6.1.5 No policies have been singled out for review at this stage as the production of the Local Development Framework will review all policies. However this report highlights policy issues which will be considered as part of that review. This situation will be considered on a rolling basis through subsequent AMR's, as policies move through their review process.

**APPENDIX 1 – NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY AND ITS CONSTITUENT AUTHORITIES**



 <p><b>PEAK DISTRICT</b> NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY</p>	<p>N</p>  <p>Scale 1:270000</p>	<p><small>This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Controller of HMSO, Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Peak District National Park Authority. Licence No. LA 100005734, 2005</small></p>
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## APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

### 1) Cultural heritage within the Peak District National Park

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Total number of listed buildings	2897	2897	2899	2899
Number of listed buildings at risk	222	220	211	205
Percentage of the Park surveyed for archaeological content	38	40	41	44
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	444	445	457	457

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

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

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, Key statistics for local authorities, Crown copyright

### 3) Resident population profile

	Peak District National Park		East Midlands		England	
	1991 (estimate)	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Population size	38,100	37,937	3,953,269	4,172,174	47,055,205	49,138,831
People per hectare	0.27	0.26	2.5	2.7	3.6	3.8
Residents aged under 16yrs	17.0%	17.9%	20.2%	20.1%	20.1%	20.2%
Residents aged 60+	24.5%	25.8%	21.0%	21.0%	21.1%	20.8%
Male residents	48.8%	49.2%	48.9%	48.7%	48.5%	49.1%
Non-white British residents	0.2%	2.1%	4.8%	13%	6.2%	8.7%
Residents with a limiting long-term illness	---	17.3%	---	17.9%	---	18.4%

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, Key statistics for local authorities, Crown copyright

Claimant Unemployment Rate	2004	2005
Peak District (Selected Wards)	0.6	0.6
Peak District (All Wards)	0.7	0.6
England	2.1	2.3

Source: Derbyshire County Council

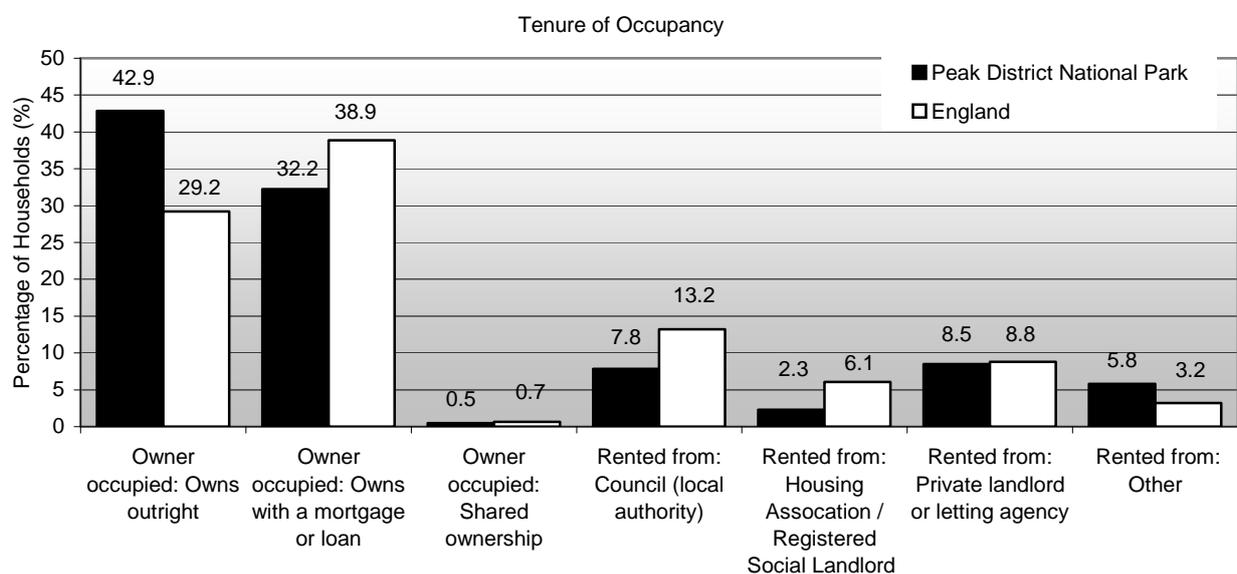
### 4) Household characteristics

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

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, Key statistics for local authorities, Crown copyright

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

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, Key statistics for local authorities, Crown copyright



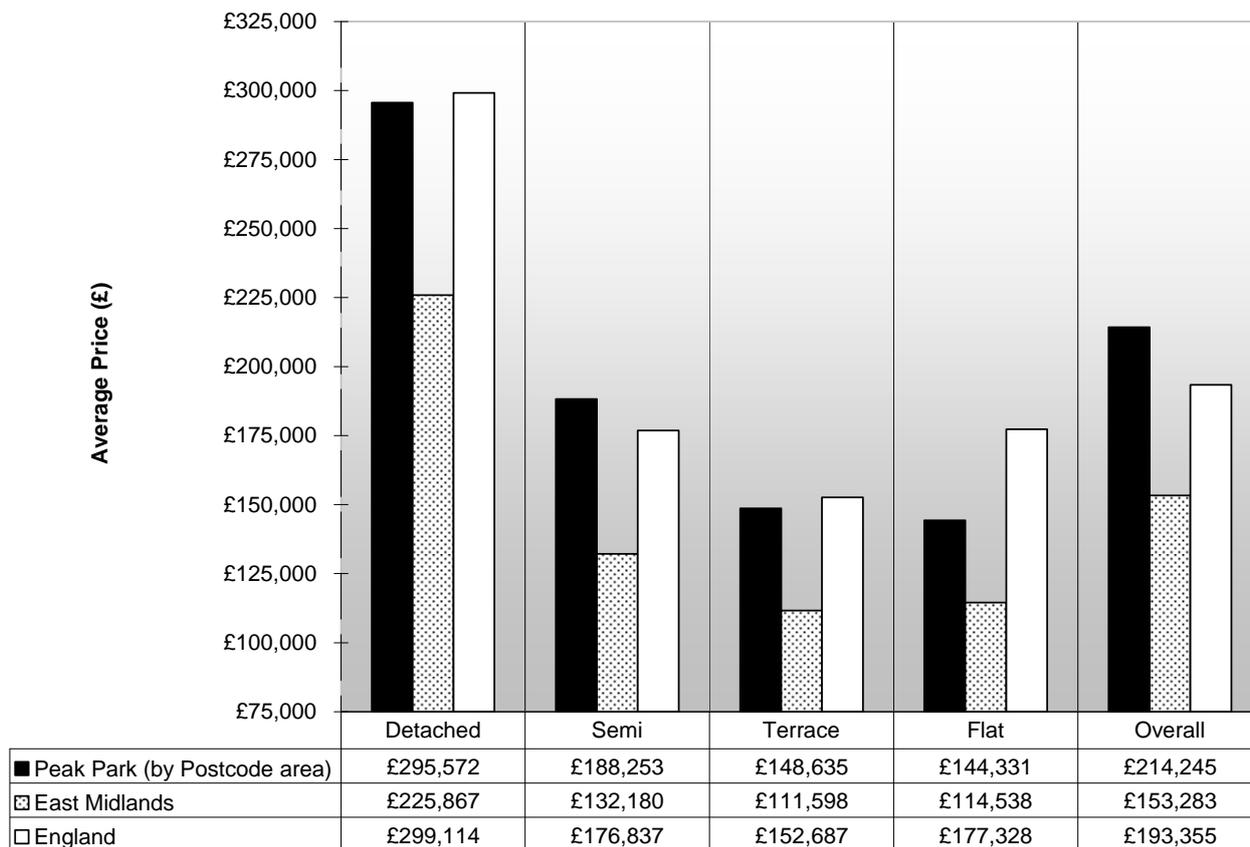
Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, Key statistics for local authorities, Crown copyright

### 5) Housing Occupancy Restrictions

Housing	Total Number in the Park as at 31/03/06
All dwellings	16, 936 (estimate)
Dwellings with a Local Need Occupancy Restriction	284
Dwellings with an Agricultural / forestry worker's occupancy restriction	116
Dwellings with other occupancy restrictions <sup>xvii</sup>	95

<sup>xvii</sup> See Appendix D of the Peak District National Park Authority's Annual Housing Report 2005 for details

## 6) House prices



(Data Source: Land Registry)

## 7) Economic profile<sup>xviii</sup>

Business by Standard Industrial Classification	Percentage of businesses in the Peak District
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	18.77
Fishing	0.04
Mining and quarrying	0.80
Manufacturing	8.63
Electricity Gas and water supply	0.04
Construction	6.28
Motor Trade	2.03
Wholesale	2.63
Retail	11.65
Hotels and restaurants	19.13
Transport, storage, communication	4.61
Financial intermediation	0.91
Real estate, renting and business activities	12.53
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	0.08
Education	2.19
Health and social work	2.39
Other community, social and personal activities	7.28

<sup>xviii</sup> Data sources – Peak District National Park Business survey, 2004; East Midlands and England – Activity, Size and location – 2004; Office for National Statistics, Statistical Framework Division, October 2004 (DCBL ONS Core licence number CO2W0004952)

Number of employees	Percentage of businesses		
	Peak District	East Midlands	UK
0-4	81.88%	74.03%	75.10%
5-9	8.01%	13.25%	13.00%
10-19	4.88%	6.62%	6.25%
20-49	3.48%	3.81%	3.48%
50-99	1.39%	1.11%	1.03%
100-249	0.35%	0.71%	0.66%
250+	0.00%	0.47%	0.48%

Salary Band	Percentage of jobs		
	Peak District	National Park	England
	1997	2004	2004
less than £10K	27%	14.54%	
Less than £11,932			10%
£11K-20K	54%	55.37%	
£11,933 - £19,351			30%
£21K+	17%		
£19,351 - £30,911			35%
£21K-30K		18.88%	
£30,912+			25%
£31K-50K		10.12%	
£51K-100K		0.99%	
£101K+		0.09%	

Job type	Percentage of employees					
	Male		Female		All	
	1997	2004	1997	2004	1997	2004
Full Time	83.5%	86.5%	48.5%	57.4%	68%	73.0%
Part Time	10.2%	10.9%	41.6%	36.4%	25%	22.8%
Seasonal	6.3%	2.6%	9.9%	6.1%	8%	4.2%

#### 8) Quarry profile

	As at 31 March 2005
Number and size of active surface workings	30 (1309ha)
Number and size of active underground workings	1 (154ha)
Size of dormant surface workings	49ha
Size of dormant underground workings	1734ha

9) Waste management sites – data on number and capacity by type to be obtained for future Reports

## **APPENDIX 3 - STRUCTURE PLAN OBJECTIVES**

### **General Strategic Objectives:**

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

### **Conservation Objectives:**

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

### **Housing Objectives:**

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

### **Shops and Community Services Objectives:**

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

### **Economy Objectives:**

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

### **Recreation and Tourism Objectives:**

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

### **Minerals and Waste Objectives:**

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

### **Transport Objectives:**

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

## **APPENDIX 4 - SUMMARY OF STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES**

### **General Strategic Policies**

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

### **Conservation Policies**

- C1: The Natural Zone
- C2: Development in Countryside Outside the Natural Zone
- C3: Development in Towns and Villages
- C4: Conservation areas
- C5: Agricultural Landscapes
- C6: Agricultural and Forestry Development
- C7: Farm Diversification
- C8: Evaluating sites and Features of Special Importance
- C9: Listed Buildings and other Buildings of Historic or Vernacular Merit
- C10: Sites of Historic, archaeological or Cultural Importance
- C11: sites of Wildlife, Geological or Geomorphical Importance
- C12: Important Parks and Gardens
- C13: Trees, Woodlands and other Landscape features
- C14: Enhancement and Improvement
- C15: Pollution and Disturbance
- C16: Unstable or Contaminated Land
- C17: Energy
- C18: Flood Risk

### **Housing**

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

### **Shops and Community Services**

- SC1: Shopping
- SC2: Community Services

### **Economic Policies**

- E1: Economic Development
- E2: Bakewell and the Hope Valley
- E3: Home Working
- E4: Safeguarding Industrial/Business Land and Buildings

### **Recreation and Tourism Policies**

- RT1: Recreation and Tourism Development
- RT2: Safeguarding Recreation Sites and Resources
- RT3: Tourist Accommodation
- RT4: Camping and Caravans
- RT5: Mobile Vendors

## **Minerals and Waste Disposal Policies**

- M2: No Land allocation for New Workings or Extensions
- M2: Rigorous Examination and Strict Control of all Proposals
- M3: Major Development Proposals
- M4: Aggregates Landbank
- M5: Other Development Proposals
- M6: Safeguarding Known Mineral Resources
- M7: Minimising the Impact of Operations
- M8: Oil or Gas Operations
- M9: Withdrawing Permitted Development Rights
- M10: The Review of Existing Mineral Permissions

## **Transport Policies**

- T1: Reconciling Transport Demands with National Park Objectives
- T2: The Road Hierarchy
- T3: Cross-Park Traffic
- T4: Abandoned Road schemes
- T5: Public Transport
- T7: Freight Transport, Haulage Depots and Lorry Parks
- T8: Traffic Management and Parking
- T9: Design Criteria for Transport Infrastructure
- T10: Cyclists, Horse Riders and Pedestrians
- T11: access to Sites and Buildings for People with a Mobility Difficulty
- T12: Pipelines, conveyors and Overhead Lines
- T13: Air Transport

## **APPENDIX 5 – SUMMARY OF LOCAL PLAN POLICIES**

### **Conservation**

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

### **Housing**

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

### **Shops, Services and Community Facilities**

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

### **Economy**

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

### **Recreation and Tourism**

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

### **Utilities**

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

### **Minerals**

- LM1: Assessing and minimising the environmental impact of mineral activity
- LM2: Reclamation of mineral sites to an appropriate after-use
- LM3: Provision of aggregate minerals
- LM4: New aggregate extraction
- LM5: 10-year land bank for aggregates
- LM6: Building stone and roofing slate
- LM7: Limestone removal from opencast vein mineral sites
- LM8: Small scale calcite workings
- LM9: Ancillary mineral development
- LM10: Producing secondary and recycled materials

### **Waste Management**

- LW1: Sustainable waste management
- LW2: Assessing and minimising the environmental impact of waste management facilities
- LW3: Reclamation of waste disposal sites to an acceptable after-use
- LW4: Household waste recycling centres
- LW5: Recycling of construction and demolition waste
- LW6: Waste transfer stations and waste processing facilities
- LW7: Disposal of waste from construction or restoration projects
- LW8: Disposal of domestic, commercial, industrial & other non-inert waste by landfill at new sites
- LW9: Disposal of inert, domestic, commercial, industrial & other non-inert waste by landraising

### **Transport**

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

**Bakewell**

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