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**Schedule of additional modifications post-hearing DEC 18**

**1 Introduction**

<b>Mod. No.</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Para. / Policy Number</b>	<b>Proposed Modification (deleted text has <del>strikethrough</del>, new text is <u>underlined</u>)</b>	<b>Reason</b> <i>Grammatical; Updates; Typographical; For clarification; Reordering, Simplifying or standardising text; Arisen from Hearing</i>
AD1.1	4		Amend list of Appendices to: List of Appendices 1) <u>Historic Environment Records, contact details at constituent authorities and further information</u> 2) <u>Natural Zone definition</u> 3) <u>List of Core Strategy policy DS1 Settlements, including <del>details of the Parish and adjacent Parishes</del> the settlement is in, and which parishes adjoin the parish that the DS1 settlement is in</u> 4) <u>Guidance for preparing a Heritage Statement</u> 5) <u>List of Conservation Areas (including those with detailed appraisals)</u> 6) <u>Sample Parish Housing Needs Survey</u> 7) <u>Registering a housing need</u> 8) <u>Sport England criteria for assessing applications for or affecting sports and communities facilities</u> 9) <u>Peak District National Park Parking Standards</u> 10) <u>Glossary and abbreviations</u>	Due to amendments to appendices (REPS 10.84, 10.89, 10.132)
AD1.2	5-7		Add in page number references in 'List of Policies'	For clarification REP 10.1
AD1.3	6		Amend DMS1 and DMS3 titles " <del>named settlements</del> " " <u>DS1 settlements</u> "	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD1.4	8	1.6	The Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012, <u>and has subsequently published a revised version in July 2018. This DMP document has been</u>	Update following revised NPPF

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			<p><u>produced in the context of the 2012 NPPF, however the 2018 version of the NPPF has been taken into account in the following areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>approach to Major Development; and</u></li> <li>• <u>definition of Affordable Housing.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>The NPPF (2012)</u> explains that national policy does not change the statutory status of the <del>d</del>Development <del>p</del>Plan. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the <del>d</del>Development <del>p</del>Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The NPPF (2012) is a material consideration in itself and sets out the Government’s planning policies and how these should be applied. The NPPF (2012) recognises that plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account so that they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development. It also explains that ‘Planning policies and decisions must reflect and where appropriate promote relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements’.<sup>5</sup></p>	
AD1.5	9	1.12	<p>This document was prepared in consultation with residents, businesses, Parish Councils, statutory bodies and the voluntary and community sector. Further information about the consultation and details on how the responses have informed this document <del>are</del> <u>is</u> set out in the Consultation Statement submitted alongside the <del>DMP</del>Development Management Policies <del>D</del>document for examination. The evidence base ensures that policies are based on sound principles.</p>	Grammatical correction
AD1.6	9	1.14	<p><del>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government’s requirements for the planning system and provides a framework for locally distinctive plans and policies. The designation of the National Park as a nationally significant landscape area enables National Park Authorities to fulfil two statutory purposes:</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area;</del></li> <li>and</li> <li>• <del>to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the valued characteristics of the National Park.</del></li> </ul>	For clarification (moved to new location)
AD1.7	9	1.15	<p>Other matters also need careful consideration such as residential amenity, traffic impacts and</p>	Grammatical correction

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			more general environmental quality. <del>so again it</del> is the role of <del>d</del> Development <del>m</del> Management policy to ensure that all the necessary considerations are laid out for each form of development proposal.	
AD1.8	10	New para before 1.16	<p><b><i>Understanding the statutory purposes and duty of the National Park</i></b></p> <p><u>The designation of the National Park as a nationally significant landscape area enables National Park Authorities to fulfil two statutory purposes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area;</u></li> <li><u>and</u></li> <li><u>to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the valued characteristics of the National Park.</u></li> </ul>	For clarification. Text moved from previous section to more logical place.
AD1.9	10	1.16	A key function of a National Park Authority in achieving its statutory purposes is <del>through</del> the planning process; <del>both</del> plan making and decision making. The National Park Authority has full responsibility for planning including those responsibilities that normally fall with a County or Unitary Authority, such as minerals and waste planning. However matters that lie outside the planning system remain with the relevant local authority e.g. for highways, housing, education, health and waste collection.	For clarification
AD1.10	10	1.19	The valued characteristics of the National Park include opportunities for quiet enjoyment; wildness and remoteness; landscape and wildlife; geology and geomorphology; clean earth, air and water; the cultural heritage of history, archaeology, buildings, customs and literary associations; and any other features which make up its special quality. They are often referred to in the policies in this <del>Development Management Policies DMP D</del> document, sometimes singly, sometimes under the generic name 'valued characteristics'. They are referred to as 'special qualities' in the primary legislation. The Core Strategy contains additional description under each chapter heading. Protection of the <del>ability of the public's ability</del> to enjoy these valued characteristics underlies the purposes of National Parks and the policies of this <del>Development Management Policies DMP D</del> document.	For clarification
AD1.11	10	1.20	The current National Park Management Plan (NPMP) was produced in <del>2012 2018</del> and sets out a refreshed vision. The NPMP is reviewed every 5 years and this provides the overarching context for all stakeholders managing the National Park. As such the NPMP is a material	For clarification

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			consideration in planning decisions. However where there is a conflict between the documents the Local Plan has primacy.	
AD1.12	10	1.21	<p>Each chapter sets out policies and proposals related to a particular <del>d</del><u>Development</u> <del>m</del><u>Management</u> issue. Policies apply throughout the entire National Park unless stated otherwise. The areas to which policies for only parts of the Park apply are shown on the Policies Map. It is fundamental to the use of the whole Local Plan that policies are not read in isolation. Several policies may apply to any given situation. In particular the Core Strategy must always be used as the starting point. The <del>Development Management policies</del> <u>DMP document</u> supplements, but <u>does</u> not seek to repeat, policy already agreed in the Core Strategy. Planning proposals will be tested against the National Park Authority’s policies in the Core Strategy and the <del>Development Management Policies</del> <u>DMP</u> <del>D</del><u>document</u>, as well as any Neighbourhood Plan covering an area. The text which precedes a <del>Development Management</del> policy often refers in bold to one or more key Core Strategy policies, but other Core Strategy policies may also be relevant. <del>For example:</del></p> <p>1.22 <u>For example:</u> Any proposal for development will need to be considered against <b>Core Strategy policies GSP1 and DS1</b> as these address the Park’s statutory purposes and the overarching development strategy for the area.</p>	For clarification
AD1.13	11/12	1.25-1.28	Amend references to s106 to read Section 106 Agreement	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD1.14	11	1.25	Further <del>more</del> , the costs involved in the collection and administration of CIL within the National Park could outweigh the benefits of the revenues from CIL, given the limited scale of development likely to take place. That said, given the limited infrastructure requirements, there is still scope to utilise <del>s106 Section 106 a</del> <u>Agreements</u> to fund local infrastructure needs. The levels of funding required are relatively small and infrastructure investment needs could therefore be delivered using pooled <del>S106 Section 106 Agreement</del> revenues (from less than 5 schemes, in line with regulations).	For clarification
AD1.15	12	1.26	“It is suggested that their Regulation 123 lists <del>could</del> <u>should</u> include....”	For clarification REP 28.28

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## 2 Development Management Practice

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AD2.1	13	2.3	The National Park Authority must make informed decisions on planning applications and to do this the right information needs to be submitted. Before an application can be determined the documents submitted must be validated. To ensure planning applications can be validated, applicants are advised to read the Authority’s Validation Checklist document in order to understand the list of National and Local Requirements that are relevant to each application. It is recommended that applicants seek pre-application advice from the Authority to understand what is required before <del>you submit your</del> <u>submitting an</u> application.	For clarification

## 3 Conserving and enhancing the National Park’s Valued Characteristics

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AD3.1	14	3.1	One of the statutory purposes of a National Park is to conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage <sup>20</sup> . <b>Chapter 8 of the Core Strategy</b> defines the broad differences in approach to conservation and development across <del>three</del> <u>three</u> spatial areas - <del>The</del> Dark Peak and Moorland Fringes, White Peak and Derwent Valley, and the South West Peak.	Typographical REP PDNPA
AD3.2	14	3.3	(Landscape Strategy and Action Plan) <sup>21</sup> <sup>21</sup> <u>Landscape Strategy and European Landscape Convention Action Plan, PDNPA, July 2009 Final Report</u>	For clarification REP 10.2
AD3.	14	3.5	Development will not be permitted where there is harm to the <del>acknowledged</del> significance of a	For clarification

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3			heritage asset <u>other than in exceptional circumstances.</u>	REP PDNPA
AD3. 4	14	3.6	Government policy and legislation <sup>22</sup> expects the integrity, <del>and</del> <u>quality and setting</u> of National Park landscapes <del>and the setting of National Park landscapes</del> to be maintained. The varied landscapes of the Peak District National Park are exceptional for their scenic beauty, cultural heritage and biodiversity. The National Park also contains areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undeveloped and undisturbed by noise and artificial light, bringing with it superb recreational and amenity value. <sup>22</sup> England National Parks and the Broads: UK Government Vision and Circular 2010 paragraph 49	For clarification
AD3. 5	14	3.8	<u>An assessment of historic landscape character has</u> <del>The Peak District Historic Landscape Characterisation has also</del> informed the Landscape Strategy and is essential to <del>an</del> understanding <u>the of</u> many important cultural heritage features such as field walls, field patterns and field systems, traditional field barns, lanes and historic settlement patterns. Such features form valued characteristics of the National Park. Development which would not respect, <del>would</del> adversely affect, or <del>would</del> lead to undesirable changes to these features will not be permitted.	For clarification
AD3. 6	18	3.17	<u>The extent of the Natural Zone is shown in Figure 3 below.</u> The Natural Zone represents the wildest and least developed parts of the National Park. The area combines high wildlife value and minimal obvious human influence. The map is used by the Authority to meet its obligations under Section 3 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended) also refers to these areas as ‘open country’. The areas are of particular relevance for certain types of recreation associated with adventure and contact with nature. The basis for defining the area is given in <b>paragraph 9.17 of the Core Strategy</b> (see Appendix 2) and the extent of the area is shown on the Policies Map. Applicants should also be aware of the provisions of the Habitats Directive <sup>23</sup> , including the requirements for appropriate assessment under Article 6(3), for those areas which are underpinned by Natura 2000 sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)). These designations are separately identified on the Policies Map. <sup>23</sup> Council Directive 92/43/EEC, <del>which has been transposed into national legislation through</del> <del>on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora</del> Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations <del>2010</del> <u>2017</u>	For clarification and typographical REP 10.3, 10.4, PDNPA
AD3. 7	18	3.18	Core Strategy policy L1 is clear that development in the Natural Zone (gritstone moors, limestone heaths, limestone hills, limestone dales, semi-natural woodlands and other land	For clarification

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			meeting the definition) is acceptable only in exceptional circumstances. Proper management practices will often have been carried out for many years without the development requiring planning permission.	
AD3.8	19	3.22	<del>The extent of the Natural Zone is shown in figure 3 on the next page</del>	For clarification REP 10.3 (text moved up to paragraph 3.17)
AD3.9	21	3.23	They require consideration of the character of buildings and their settings, appropriate scale and massing, the design, height, siting, landscaping, building materials, <del>and form</del> <u>and detailing</u> .	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3.10	21	3.24	The contribution of the spaces between buildings is also recognised. This is particularly strengthened by Conservation Area status in many of the historic villages, where the relationship between the farmed and more natural landscape and the historic built environment is particularly valued. <u>(See policy DMC8 and supporting text for more guidance)</u> . Opportunities may exist to use development to positively conserve <u>and/or</u> enhance the significance of heritage assets in such areas but greater potential for development generally exists outside of Conservation Areas, subject to proposals being in accordance with other conservation policies.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3.11	21	3.26	<b>Core Strategy Policies L1, L2 and L3</b> link development considerations to landscape character and valued characteristics, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural heritage assets <del>of significance</del> , all of which affect what might be acceptable in terms of design, layout and landscaping.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3.12	22	3.31	This chapter contains detailed policies for development affecting heritage assets including their adaptation and re-use by conversion. Much can be achieved through discussion rather than control. Detail is often very important. Developers might, for example, consider how designs can carry forward locally distinctive features; and contribute to sense of place; or how opportunities for planting or other landscaping, including hard landscaping can respect and build on the local context. For example security measures might be required but a well-designed layout and sympathetic lighting scheme can not only help prevent crime but can also conserve dark skies, landscapes and respect neighbours' <del>amenity privacy, as also required by</del> <u>policy DMC14</u> . Care is also needed with the siting of essential services, including refuse bins for waste and recycling and/or the provision of services such as power lines. In some cases, power	Modification arisen from Hearing

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			lines will need to be laid underground.	
AD3.13	24	3.37	<p>Where there is uncertainty about a <del>named</del> <b>Core Strategy policy DS1</b> settlement's capacity for further development, <b>Core Strategy policy DS1E</b> requires an assessment of site alternatives to establish capacity. The assessment process should involve the Parish Council or Parish Meeting and demonstrate how development would complement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the settlement's overall pattern of development <u>both inside and outside any Conservation Area</u></li> <li>• the character and setting of nearby buildings and structures; and</li> <li>• the character of the landscape in which the settlement sits.</li> </ul>	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3.14	24	3.40	Because capacity for new development is limited in all settlements, schemes that propose to conserve <u>and/or</u> enhance the National Park by re-development of derelict or despoiled sites are more welcome than schemes that propose to build on greenfield sites.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3.15	24	3.41	<u>In addition,</u> Conservation Area Appraisals <del>also</del> provide a vital analysis and statement of the heritage significance of settlements. These may also be afforded material weight in considering development proposals. This is particularly helpful in conserving and enhancing the edge of a settlement and conserving important open spaces- (see Appendix <del>35</del> ).	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3.16	25	3.45	<del>Meanwhile,</del> <u>the</u> National Character Area (NCA) <sup>27</sup> profiles, including those of the Dark Peak, White Peak and the South West Peak, explain the importance of cultural ecosystem services including a sense of place/inspiration, a sense of history, tranquillity and recreation.	For clarification
AD3.17	25	3.46	In terms of archaeology, the Peak District National Park <del>contains</del> <u>has</u> many important and distinctive archaeological landscapes and features. These include caves once occupied by Palaeolithic people, barrows and stone circles from <u>the</u> Neolithic and Bronze Age, evidence <del>for</del> <u>of</u> Bronze Age and Iron Age farming and settlement, and later prehistoric hillforts such as Mam Tor.	Typographical REPS 10.6 and PDNPA
AD3.18	25	3.47	Past industrial activity such as lead mining, quarrying and textiles has also left a rich legacy of mills, <del>work houses</del> ; mine engine houses and weavers' cottages.	For clarification and typographical REP PDNPA



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AD3.19	25	3.49	<p><b><i>Identifying heritage assets and assessing the impact of development on <u>designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings</u></i></b></p> <p>Heritage assets include <u>both</u> designated heritage assets of international, national and regional importance and non-designated heritage assets of local importance or special interest and non-designated heritage assets of local importance or special interest.</p>	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3.20	25	3.51	<p><del>Non-designated heritage assets (heritage asset of local and regional importance or special interest)</del> <u>Non-designated heritage assets are those having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated. They can include heritage assets of local and regional importance or special interest. They comprise:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• buildings, monuments, places and features recorded in the Historic Environment Record or other similar register;</li> <li>• buildings and other features identified within Conservation Area Appraisals;</li> <li>• unregistered <u>historic parks and gardens and cemeteries</u>;</li> <li>• landscape features identified in the Landscape Strategy and Action Plan and the Historic Landscape Characterisation project;<sup>32</sup></li> <li>• features identified in an adopted Neighbourhood Plan or by a local community or interest group; <u>and</u></li> <li>• assets identified through the planning or other consultation processes.</li> </ul> <p><sup>32</sup><u>The Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Peak District National Park was commissioned by English Heritage and carried out in the late 1990s under the direction of John Barnatt for the Peak District National Park Authority. <a href="http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/peaks_hlc_2016/">http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/peaks_hlc_2016/</a></u></p>	For clarification REP PDNPA, 10.7 and 10.9
AD3.21	26	3.52	<p>Cultural heritage significance is assessed by the National Park Authority using the criteria set out in Appendix <u>54</u>.</p>	For accuracy REP PDNPA
AD3.22	26	3.53	<p><del>There is no definitive list of non-designated heritage assets. They</del> <u>A non-designated heritage asset</u> may be identified by the Authority, e.g. during a Conservation Area Appraisal process, a neighbourhood planning process, or through the planning application process.</p>	Modification arisen from Hearing
AD3.23	26	3.56	<p>The information may be provided as a separate Heritage Statement, <u>an archaeological report</u> or as part of a Design and Access Statement where appropriate (see Appendix <u>54</u>).</p>	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3.	26	3.58	<p>The Heritage Statement should:</p>	For clarification

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24			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>D</del><u>describe</u> and establish the degree, <u>nature, extent and level</u> of significance of a heritage asset and its setting;<del>;</del></li> <li>• <del>P</del><u>provide</u> details of the history and development of the asset using the Historic Environment Record, other relevant sources of information (<del>S</del><u>see Appendix 14 Further sources of evidence for understanding significance Source list for further information on historic environment</u>) historic maps and, <u>for buildings</u> annotated photographic records cross-referenced, for example, to plans and elevations;<del>;</del></li> <li>• <del>I</del><u>nclude</u> an assessment of the impact of the proposed works (positive or negative) proportionate to the significance of the asset and its setting;<del>;</del></li> <li>• <del>P</del><u>provide</u> a clear justification for the works and details of any mitigation measures proposed.</li> </ul>	REP PDNPA and 10.14
AD3. 25	26	3.60	In <del>open countryside</del> <u>many</u> locations it is <del>more</del> likely that the setting of the heritage asset will have cultural heritage significance and <del>in such locations</del> it is therefore necessary to include in any such assessment of significance on <u>information available in the Landscape Strategy and Action Plan (Core Strategy policy L1 and <del>development management</del> policy DMC1)</u> and where relevant the Historic Landscape Characterisation.	For clarification REPS 10.16 and PDNPA
AD3. 26	27	3.61	This gives them cultural significance; <del>;</del> and any changes in their use to more domestic uses can harm not only the integrity of the heritage asset but also the wider significance of the landscape setting <u>including views to and from and topography. The latter is often particularly important for archaeological sites and monuments.</u>	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3. 27	27	3.63	This may be as part of, or in addition to <u>or, in exceptional circumstances, instead of</u> the Heritage Statement.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3. 28	27	3.64	<del>{measures</del> <u>Measures</u> might include removal of permitted development rights, preservation in-situ, excavation, watching brief, recording and publication <del>}</del> .	Typographical REP 10.17
AD3. 29	27	3.66	Other policy concerns including requirements for Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas; Scheduled <del>Ancient</del> Monuments; <u>Registered Parks and Gardens</u> ; designated and non-designated heritage assets of local importance or special interest; shop-fronts; advertisements; landscape, biodiversity, cultural heritage and other assets; transport implications (including access and parking) are set out in this chapter and in Chapter 9 <del>{Travel and Transport}</del> .	For clarification REP PDNPA

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AD3.30	28	3.67	There are currently <del>469</del> <u>472</u> Scheduled Monuments in the National Park. (see Appendix <del>5</del> <u>List of Scheduled Monuments in the National Park</u> <del>1</del> Source List for further information).	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3.31	28	3.68	The significance of <del>ancient</del> <u>Scheduled</u> Monuments derives not only from their physical presence, but also from their setting.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3.32	29	3.72	Applications should supply sufficient information to allow work to be fully assessed without delay. When development or other work is acceptable, for historical reference purposes the changes that are made should be recorded to a method agreed in writing with the National Park Authority. Copies of that record will be supplied to the Authority and to the appropriate county Historic Environment Record. Any impact on protected species must also be considered (policies <del>DMC11, and DMC12 and DMC13</del> ).	Typographical error
AD3.33	29	3.73	Such domestication cannot <del>however</del> <u>always</u> be controlled through planning conditions so where it would fail to conserve and enhance the heritage asset an alternative scheme should be sought. Extensions to the front elevations of Listed Buildings, <del>overly</del> -large extensions to the sides, and extensions of more than one storey to the rear of smaller listed houses or terraced properties, will not be permitted. Any exceptions to this policy are likely to be controlled through the removal of permitted development rights. Applicants should consult <u>paragraphs 3.6 and 3.7 of</u> the Design Guide SPD <sup>38</sup> for further information.  <sup>38</sup> Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document, Peak District National Park Authority	For clarification REP 10.18
AD3.34	29	3.74	Some alterations to <del>l</del> <u>l</u> isted <del>b</del> <u>b</u> uildings are not classed as ‘development’ and may not require planning permission. However, most works to <del>l</del> <u>l</u> isted <del>b</del> <u>b</u> uildings, for example internal alterations and minor external works will require <del>l</del> <u>l</u> isted <del>b</del> <u>b</u> uilding <del>e</del> <u>e</u> Consent. <del>However, w</del> <u>h</u> ere planning permission is required for works to a <del>l</del> <u>l</u> isted <del>b</del> <u>b</u> uilding there is always a requirement to obtain <del>l</del> <u>l</u> isted <del>b</del> <u>b</u> uilding <del>e</del> <u>e</u> Consent as well. In these cases, both should be applied for concurrently. The impact of ‘development’ on features separately considered under <del>l</del> <u>l</u> isted <del>b</del> <u>b</u> uilding <del>e</del> <u>e</u> Consent can be a reason for refusal of planning permission.	For clarification
AD3.35	31	3.76	The National Park Authority is required by statute <sup>39</sup> to designate as Conservation Areas those areas which are valued for their special architectural or historic interest – the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Such historic areas are an important	For clarification

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			resource for everyone, now and into the future. Many Conservation Areas have a national as well as a local interest. <sup>39</sup> <del>ibid</del> <u>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, section 69</u>	
AD3.36	31	3.77	There are 109 designated Conservation Areas in the National Park, which are shown on the Policies Map and listed in Appendix 5. Core Strategy policy L3 makes it clear that their conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement is essential.	For accuracy REP PDNPA
AD3.37	31	3.81	The NPPF (2012) is clear that planning consent should be refused where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss caused is outweighed by <del>the substantial</del> public benefits. <u>Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.</u> In a National Park however, the statutory purposes of conservation still place greater significance on the character and appearance of the area when this balance is made.	For clarification
AD3.38	31	3.82	Therefore, where a building (or other element) does not make a positive contribution to the heritage significance of the area, the loss of that building or feature should be treated as less than substantial harm <u>or no harm</u> .	For clarification REP 50.10
AD3.39	31	3.83	Policy DMC5 is also relevant to development in Conservation Areas and particular care will be taken in assessing proposals. <u>Applications proposals</u> must be submitted in sufficient detail to allow full consideration of the proposal.	For clarification
AD3.40	31	3.84	Demolition is only desirable where the building or structure involved does not make a positive contribution to the area and demolition of certain <del>non-designated</del> buildings/structures and/or demolition of the whole or substantial part of any gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure in a Conservation Area still requires planning consent. <sup>3442</sup> Under section 196D of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 it is an offence to fail to obtain planning consent, or to fail to comply with any condition or limitation on planning consent for demolition of certain buildings within a Conservation Areas. Penalties are applied as under section 196D (5).	For clarification
AD3.41	31	3.85	<u>Policy DMC8</u> adds operational detail to <del>Core Strategy Policy L3</del> and policy DMC5. Statutory powers will be used alongside these policies to ensure that where natural or man-made	For clarification

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			features, buildings <del>and or</del> spaces are at risk from neglect or decay they are appropriately maintained and repaired.	
AD3.42	33	3.87	When considering development proposals that could affect the significance of a historic park and/or garden, including individual garden buildings or landscape features within them, or their settings, the Authority will refer to the National Register <sup>45</sup> compiled by Historic England (see Appendix <u>41</u> ), <del>and</del> other historic, botanical or ecological information and other policy considerations. Where necessary, agreement may be sought with the owner of the property to strengthen the certainty about the future of a park or garden as a whole before land use decisions are made.	For accuracy REP PDNPA
AD3.43	33	3.90	Policy DMC10 takes the principles above and broadens the scope to include the conversion of any heritage asset of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance and states that such work needs to be carried out in a way that avoids adverse effects on the heritage asset's intrinsic character, context and <del>landscape</del> setting. Policy <u>DMC10</u> aims to promote adaptive re-use of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, where the new use will not cause harm to the character, significance and <del>landscape</del> setting of the building.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3.44	33	3.91	To determine whether the building is of sufficient historic or architectural merit to warrant its conversion, the significance of the building and its setting needs to be established initially (see policy DMC5). Any wildlife interest, including protected species, also needs to be identified to ensure its protection (see policies DMC11, <del>and</del> <u>DMC12</u> <del>and DMC13</del> ). The onus is on the developer to provide justification that the building and its setting would be conserved and where appropriate enhanced by the conversion to a new use ( <b>Core Strategy policy L3A</b> ).	Typographical error
AD3.45	33	3.92	Formal assessment (e.g. a Heritage Statement) must be provided to establish the significance of the asset and justify its suitability for the proposed new use. This should be carried out by an appropriately skilled and qualified person. Historic Environment Records, Conservation Area Appraisals and the Peak District National Park Landscape Strategy and Action Plan are useful sources of information. For further sources of information see Appendix <u>41</u> .	For accuracy REP PDNPA
AD3.46	33	3.93	The current <del>state</del> <u>condition</u> of the heritage asset is also an important consideration and the heritage asset as currently existing must however be capable of conversion.	For clarification REP PDNPA

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AD3.47	34	3.94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• repairing and retaining a building in its original use ( <del>Re-roofing</del>re-roofing and some extensive repairs require planning consent and may require <del>l</del>isted <del>b</del>uilding <del>e</del>consent);</li> </ul>	Typographical REP PDNPA
AD3.48	34	3.96	<p>There are a number of possible new uses when a heritage asset is converted. However finding the best match for a particular landscape setting requires consideration of the intensity of the use proposed and the potential for that level of use to impact on valued landscape character.</p> <p>Lower intensity uses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• storage;</li> <li>• stabling; <u>and</u></li> <li>• camping barns.</li> </ul> <p>Higher intensity uses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilities for recreation, environmental education and interpretation (<b>Core Strategy policy RT1</b>);</li> <li>• serviced or self-catered holiday accommodation (<b>Core Strategy policy RT2</b>);</li> <li>• provision or improvement of community facilities and services (<b>Core Strategy policy HC4</b>);</li> <li>• shops (<b>Core Strategy policy HC5</b>) and business use (<b>Core Strategy policy E1 or policy E2</b>);<sup>44</sup></li> <li>• <del>group of buildings in a single planning unit;</del></li> <li>• local needs affordable housing or aged persons assisted accommodation (<b>Core Strategy policy HC1A</b>);</li> <li>• housing for key workers in agriculture, forestry or other rural enterprises (<b>Core Strategy policies HC1B and HC2</b>); <del>and</del></li> <li>• <del>Open</del> open market housing required to achieve the conservation or enhancement of the heritage asset (<b>Core Strategy policy HC1C</b>); <u>and</u></li> <li>• <u>a group of buildings in a single planning unit.</u></li> </ul>	For clarification
AD3.49	34	3.97	<p>This test applies to a designated (i.e. a <del>l</del>isted <del>b</del>uilding) or a non-designated heritage asset identified by the National Park Authority. Applications will require an assessment of impacts as</p>	For clarification REP PDNPA

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			set out under <u>policy</u> DMC5 ( <del>Assessing the impact of Development on Heritage Assets and their Setting</del> ) and where appropriate policy DMC7 ( <del>Listed Buildings</del> ).	
AD3. 50	34	3.98	<p>There are many examples of designated and non-designated heritage buildings that have been sympathetically converted to other uses. Applicants should consider the impacts of works associated with the proposed new use of the building. Although the conversion may be acceptable in principle, the following factors should always be taken into consideration before an application is submitted, i.e. whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the use and its intensity conserves and enhances its landscape context;</li> <li>• a protected species is present, or the development impacts negatively on biodiversity interest;</li> <li>• new ground works <u>will</u> have <u>an</u> adverse impact on archaeological remains <del>and landscape character</del>;</li> <li>• new ground works <u>will</u> have <u>an</u> adverse impact on landscape character;</li> <li>• new service infrastructure <u>will</u> adversely affects <u>the</u> valued characteristics of the area;</li> <li>• the conversion of the building will harm the character of the area due to change of use requiring new access arrangements, lighting, <u>the</u> creation of garden or parking areas etc.;</li> <li>• the conversion will be unneighbourly;</li> <li>• the conversion will create a hazard to health or safety, particularly on public roads (<del>policyies</del> DMT2);</li> <li>• the conversion will result in the erection of additional buildings <u>and/or result in</u> the outdoor storage of machinery or materials and whether either will have an adverse impact.</li> </ul>	For clarification
AD3. 51	35	3.102	The traditional field barns of the Peak District represent a valued feature of the historic landscape and where these are more remote from existing building groups and roadside walls they represent the biggest challenge for conversion schemes. This is because when they lie deep in historic field systems, the buildings and setting are more susceptible to harmful change and loss of character. The Landscape Strategy and Action Plan <u>gives provides</u> guidance <del>for on</del>	For clarification

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			the protection and maintenance of historic landscape character including historic field barns stating that ‘changes to the appearance of either the building or its surroundings should be avoided’.	
AD3.52	35	3.107	However there are other, <del>more</del> <u>lower quality or rudimentary</u> buildings (i.e. those that do not possess the same qualities as heritage assets in terms of their materials and traditional design) that may also be the subject of planning applications for conversion.	For clarification REP 23.45
AD3.53	37	3.112	The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity is a statutory requirement of National Park designation. <sup>39 39 48 49</sup> <u>The English National Parks and the Broads: UK Government Vision and Circular 2010 (2010 National Parks Circular) states that</u> <del>the</del> Authority is required to ‘ensure that biodiversity is protected and encouraged through proactive and sympathetic management both within recognised protected areas and the wider landscape.’ <sup>40 41</sup> <del>The English National Parks and the Broads: UK Government Vision and Circular 2010 (2010 National Parks Circular) and that ‘generally speaking</del> recognises that ‘habitats are less fragmented in the Parks than elsewhere and the Authorities have an important role in helping to deliver habitat restoration and expansion at a landscape scale, especially against the backdrop of a changing climate.’ <sup>52</sup> <sup>40</sup> Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 <sup>41</sup> Para 52 English National Parks and the Broads: UK Government Vision and Circular 2010 <sup>52</sup> Para 512 English National Parks and the Broads: UK Government Vision and Circular 2010	Typographical REP PDNPA
AD3.54	37	3.115	These sites are protected under separate legislation with ODPM Circular 6/2005: <del>giving guidance on Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and Their Impact within the Planning System</del> <u>‘Giving Guidance on Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and their impact within the Planning System’.</u>	For clarification REP 10.28
AD3.55	38	3.119	The provision of alternative habitat and/or relocation of affected flora and fauna will only be accepted as a last resort, i.e. cases where the development of a particular site is unavoidable. <u>The following policy Policy DMC11</u> adds operational detail to <b>Core Strategy policy L2</b> . <u>The Authority prioritises enhancement first, meaning that for all sites and features, development proposals should encourage net gains in biodiversity. They should retain, and where possible enhance, existing biodiversity and geodiversity in their original location. Existing ecological networks, including notable species, adjacent habitats and water resources and wildlife stepping stones, should be identified and maintained to avoid habitat fragmentation.</u>	For clarification



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			<u>Ecological corridors should be considered in association with the new development to ensure habitat connectivity.</u>	
AD3.56	38	3.120	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats or species, or Geodiversity Action Plan<sup>59</sup> features;</li> </ul> <p><sup>59</sup><u>The UKGAP will raise the profile and importance of geodiversity and support its advocacy across the UK. It provides a framework in which actions for geodiversity can be captured in one place <a href="http://www.ukgap.org.uk/action-plan.aspx">http://www.ukgap.org.uk/action-plan.aspx</a></u></p>	For clarification (new footnote) REP 10.29
AD3.57	40	3.121	Management plans <del>needs</del> <u>need</u> to specify appropriate replacement where existing assets are put at risk.	Typographical REP PDNPA
AD3.58	40	3.122	Applicants are encouraged to consult the National Park Authority’s Natural Environment <u>and Rural Economy</u> Team for best practice advice regarding the mix of species and any exceptional circumstances where the use of Ash may be acceptable.	For accuracy REP PDNPA
AD3.59	40	3.125	Other landscape features such as dry stone walls are characteristic of the National Park landscapes and <del>historic environment</del> <u>cultural heritage</u> and must be conserved and enhanced according to policies DMC1, <del>DMC3</del> and <u>DMC8</u> .	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD3.60	42	DMC14	<p><b>DMC14 Pollution and disturbance</b></p> <p>A. Development that presents a risk of pollution or disturbance including soil, air, light, water or noise pollution, or odour that could adversely affect any of the following interests will not be permitted unless adequate control measures are put in place to bring the pollution within acceptable limits:</p> <p>(i) the amenity of neighbours and neighbouring uses; or</p> <p>(ii) the amenity, tranqui<u>l</u>lity, biodiversity or other valued characteristics of the area; or</p>	For clarification

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**4 Farming and Economy**

Mod. No.	Page	Para. / Policy Number	Proposed Modification (deleted text has <del>strikethrough</del> , new text is <u>underlined</u> )	Reason <i>Grammatical; Updates; Typographical; For clarification; Reordering, Simplifying or standardising text; Arisen from Hearing</i>
AD4.1	44	4.3	Farming and land management are essential to shaping the look of the <del>a</del> <u>N</u> ational <del>p</del> <u>P</u> ark, for example field patterns, miles of dry stone walls, local buildings, grassland and moorland. The latest employment figures <sup>69</sup> show farming and land management to be significant in economic terms as well, with the sector employing 3,500 people which comprises 18.5% of total employment in the National Park. There is an increasing emphasis on diversification to enable the overall viability of farms and other estate businesses. Securing an economic return from environmental goods and services will play a key role in this. <sup>69</sup> <a href="http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/microsites/sopr/economy/employment">Peak District National Park State of the Park</a> <a href="http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/microsites/sopr/economy/employment">http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/microsites/sopr/economy/employment</a>	For clarification
AD4.2	44	4.4	<u>The NPPF (2012) and NPPG <del>ational policy and guidance</del></u> requires plans to provide suitable and appropriate land for economic development to meet the current and future needs, and to be flexible enough to allow for changes to the economy. It supports development in or on the edge of centres, where employment, housing and services can be provided close together. It advises strict control of economic development in open countryside. Farm diversification is therefore supported where the scale and impact is acceptable <u>within</u> its rural location	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA

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AD4.3	44	4.7	<b>Core Strategy policy E2</b> specifies that businesses in the countryside should be located in existing traditional buildings of historic or vernacular merit in smaller settlements, on farmsteads, and in groups of buildings in sustainable locations. (Please refer to policy <u>DMC109</u> ). Where no such suitable building exists, and depending on which option offers greatest scope for enhancement, the reuse of modern buildings, or removal of an existing building and construction of a more appropriate replacement building may be acceptable. In such circumstances the existing building must be removed before construction of the new building commences and agreements will be sought to prevent construction of additional new buildings.	Typographical error
AD4.4	45	4.9	Other retail businesses are accepted only in <u>Core Strategy policy DS1</u> settlements in existing buildings and principally away from business sites.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD4.5	46	4.13	Business use in isolated buildings in the open countryside is <del>not</del> <u>less likely to be</u> permitted because of the high likelihood of adverse impact on the landscape.	For clarification
AD4.6	47	4.16	This is logical in a protected landscape because financial support to land management operations can only offer net benefit to landscape if the non-agricultural business providing that support is not <del>in</del> itself undermining the quality of the landscape.	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA
AD4.7	47	4.19	Farm diversification often includes conversion of buildings to provide accommodation for tourists. <b>Core Strategy policy RT2</b> , and policies <u>DMR3</u> <u>and DMH11</u> deal with holiday occupancy. Developments such as farm shops are covered by <b>Core Strategy policies E2, and HC5</b> . Equestrian businesses are covered by policy DMR4. Camping and caravanning businesses <u>are covered</u> by <b>Core Strategy policy RT3</b> and <u>policy DMR1</u> , <del>or nature trails also relate to the tourist and visitor markets.</del>	For clarification REPS 10.34 and PDNPA
AD4.8	48	4.22	Applications to change use away from <u>Use Class B Uses</u> must be accompanied by evidence that the business space is no longer needed in that location, and is unlikely to be needed in future. The <del>core strategy</del> <u>Core Strategy</u> requires <u>the best</u> sites in Bakewell and Hope Valley to be protected for employment use.	For clarification REPS 10.36 – 10.38
AD4.9	48	4.23	<del>The</del> <u>A</u> principle of the Core Strategy is that the key employment sites in Bakewell, namely, Deepdale Business Park, Lumford Mill and the Riverside Business Park are safeguarded for <u>Use Classes B1, B2 and B8</u> <del>uses</del> . However, attempts at securing their future for <u>Use Classes B1, B2</u>	Typographical error

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			and B8-uses have proved problematic. Therefore, this pPlan creates the policy context for the business and community sectors in Bakewell, to work collaboratively with each other and this Authority towards successful mutually beneficial development in line with evidenced community and business needs. Chapter 8 sets out the preferred route for this context to be established through the nNeighbourhood pPlanning regime.	
AD4.10	48	Sub heading	<b><i>Re-use of non-safeguarded, <del>and unoccupied</del> or <u>under-occupied employment business-sites in named Core Strategy policy DS1 settlements</u></i></b>	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD4.11	48	4.26	Where business sites are not safeguarded for <u>Use Class B-use</u> , proposals for other uses must nonetheless comply with other dDevelopment pPlan employment policies. There is no ‘in principle’ acceptance that a site in <u>Use Class B-use</u> will be considered acceptable either for another use, or to be extended when other uses cannot be accommodated. This reflects the historical fact that some businesses are in poor locations where their impact is already detrimental to the surrounding landscape and/or to the built environment.	For clarification REP 10.42
AD4.12	49	4.28	Aside from strategic issues such as location, the most important <u>consideration factor</u> when considering proposals to re-develop sites for other uses, is the site and its landscape or built environment setting, and the development required to achieve enhancement.	For clarification
AD4.13	49	4.31	In terms of the community, one such consideration might be a <del>communities’</del> <u>community’s</u> desire to retain employment space.	Grammatical correction REP 10.44
AD4.14	49	4.32	The Authority will also consider the implications of any proposed use on a site, or in buildings currently in business use. An over provision of any type of new development can quickly change the character of a settlement <del>both</del> -physically, but also in ways that reflect <del>more</del> the role of a settlement. The Authority acknowledges that settlements change over time, but also recognises and respects the way a settlement functions now. Therefore applicants should not only consider how best to re-develop a site, but also how the scale and range of uses proposed might reflect the form and current function of the settlement.	For clarification

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AD4.15	49	4.33	In this respect, any village plans, capacity assessment, and adopted <del>Neighbourhood Plans</del> should be assessed before applications are made. Applicants should also assess relevant Conservation Area Appraisals <del>analysis</del> , and any previous decisions made by this Authority in the re-development of sites. Applicants are encouraged to spend time in the area and engage with communities to understand how <del>a settlement</del> <del>it</del> -functions. Within and across small geographic areas villages can look and feel very different. This is highly relevant to future decisions about further development.	For clarification
AD4.16	49	4.34	The Authority will require marketing of employment premises where a change of use is sought in order to encourage the continued operation of the site, however large or small <del>they</del> <del>it</del> may be.	Grammatical correction REP 10.46
AD4.17	49/50	4.37	This approach is in line with the Employment Land Review <sup>69</sup> which underpins the policies of the Core Strategy and this <del>Plan</del> . <del>That</del> <u>The evidence from this study</u> suggested that up to 2026, and to meet the economic aspirations of the constituent councils, there is a need for an additional 3.5 ha of industrial space and 1.5ha of office space. It suggested that this need could largely be met on <u>the</u> three currently identified sites of (i) Bakewell Riverside (Lumford Mill), (ii) Newburgh site, Bradwell and (iii) Ashford Road, Bakewell. However it also cautioned that whilst most of this provision could be met on those sites, if those sites for whatever reason were not developed, alternative sites in the National Park would need to be considered. It concluded that that there would also need to be scope to allow, through Development Plan <del>P</del> olicies, further small-scale employment developments to meet local needs in larger villages such as Hathersage and in rural building conversions. <sup>72</sup> The <del>P</del> lan policies therefore require great care to be exercised before releasing employment sites <del>is</del> <u>can be</u> justified, because in a protected landscape context, it may prevent the need for new sites.	For clarification REPS 10.47, 10.48 and PDNPA
AD4.18	50	4.41	Where it can be demonstrated that business sites have been adequately marketed by a specialist agent and have been included in the list of available sites published by the local authority's economic development department for a period of at least 12 months and business sites are shown to be under occupied or remain vacant over that period of time, to the extent that the positive contribution of the buildings, or the site to the built environment or wider landscape is undermined or being eroded, the Authority will seek to secure opportunities to	For clarification REP 10.51

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			conserve and enhance the site through conversion to alternative uses. <del>The following policy</del> <u>Policy DME4</u> applies to sites which are not safeguarded by the Plan.	
AD4.19	50	4.42	<p>In order to meet policy DME4 <del>part</del>-A, applicants must submit evidence that they have marketed the premises to the Authority’s satisfaction. Applicants must provide;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <del>E</del><u>e</u>vidence of a thorough marketing exercise over <u>at</u> least 12 months by a commercial property agent with a good knowledge of the property, and the appropriate local, national, or niche market for <u>Use C</u>elass B <del>use</del>-land and premises. (Marketing should include advertising in the local and regional press, including a minimum of one advert per month in a local newspaper; <del>and</del> a minimum of two adverts over the marketing period in a relevant national publication; <u>and equivalent online marketing</u>); and</li> <li>b) <del>A</del><u>a</u> copy of the letter of instruction to the property agent(s); and</li> <li>c) <del>E</del><u>e</u>vidence of marketing of the property through the <del>E</del><u>e</u>conomic <del>D</del><u>d</u>evelopment department of the appropriate district council for at least 12 months; and</li> <li>d) <del>E</del><u>e</u>vidence that the asking price or market rent is the market value as defined by the RICS “Appraisal and Valuation Standards” (‘The Red Book’) which must take into account the structural condition of the property and the planning constraints affecting it; and</li> <li>e) <del>T</del><u>t</u>he methodology used by the surveyor in arriving at a valuation showing what figure, if any, has been allowed for the goodwill of a business, for any fixtures and fittings, and for the building itself. The floor area must also be identified so that a value per unit can be established for comparison with the local market; and</li> <li>f) <del>W</del><u>w</u>ritten details of all enquiries received, and the reasons why potential buyers/leaseholders found the building(s) to be unsuitable, and why any offers were not accepted.</li> </ul>	For clarification REP 10.53
AD4.20	51	4.45	Outside of <b>Core Strategy policy DS1</b> settlements, and those sites named in policy <u>DME3</u> , the Authority will not specifically protect business sites, and <del>those such</del> sites will not be permitted to expand. In many cases, there may be opportunities to enhance the business sites and therefore the landscape of the Park by change of use, or <u>the</u> reconfiguration of buildings under the current use.	For clarification

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AD4.21	52	4.48	The Authority supports a flexible approach to working from home ( <b>Core Strategy policy E1</b> ). The key issues are the scale and nature of the business and its impact. In many cases, home working <u>requires nothing much more than good broadband connectivity and, in many cases, does not require planning permission.</u> <del>But where</del> <u>planning permission is required it does</u> , it is reasonable to require clear limits to the type and size of activity. The aim is to protect residential amenity, and conserve and enhance the built and natural environment.	For clarification REP 43.4
AD4.22	53	4.55	Some existing businesses are located in areas of countryside where, if planning permission were to be applied for today, it is unlikely to be granted since <del>Core Strategy p</del> <b>Policy E2C of the Core Strategy</b> is clear that business use in an isolated existing or new building in the open countryside will not be permitted. Existing sites may well benefit from new investment and more efficient use, but business owners should consider if this can be better located in or adjacent to a <b>Core Strategy policy DS1</b> settlement, or in a suitable location outside the National Park. In some cases, sites outside the National Park might be nearer and therefore more commutable for the majority of the workforce than the existing site in a <b>Core Strategy policy DS1</b> settlement.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD4.23	53	4.56	Businesses will be expected to provide robust evidence as to why such options are not being taken, and explain how business expansion at the existing location conserves and enhances the landscape and or built environment. <del>Where business use has become regularised for reasons unrelated to conservation of the National Park landscape it is likely that future expansion will be refused.</del>	For clarification
AD4.24	53	4.57	<del>The continued protection of business sites in the Hope Valley and Bakewell in line with the Employment Land Review and Neighbourhood Plans Safeguarded employment sites in policy DME3 demonstrates</del> that the Authority and communities are keen to protect business space. <del>Businesses</del> <u>is-are</u> encouraged to use such sites. The Authority does not accept that business expansion away from business sites is necessary for planning reasons, because there is no under provision of employment space. <sup>6473</sup>	For clarification
AD4.25	54	4.62	<b>Core Strategy p</b> <b>Policy T4</b> makes provision for freight transport facilities provided that they are not in Conservation Areas or residential areas and are accessible to the strategic road network without using roads subject to a weight restriction order. Many farms are accessible only by	Modification arisen from Hearing

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			roads that are subject to <u>a</u> weight restriction order, and, whilst <u>a</u> road haulage business can often supplement the income of farming families, it is not encouraged to operate or, where they already exist, expand such businesses from such farms. The reason for <del>this</del> policy <u>DME8 position</u> is that, where such businesses exist, experience suggests that they become unacceptable when vehicles and other materials are stored outside buildings. In addition, lorry movements, either through use of unsuitable minor roads, or frequency of use on any sort of road, harm the amenity of the area.	
AD4.26	55	4.64	When faced with applications to expand road haulage businesses, the Authority will consider whether any positive planning gain relating <u>to</u> land management practices connected to the haulage business are sufficient to offset the negative impact of the expanded road haulage business itself.	Grammatical REP 10.56
AD4.27	55	4.65	<del>TheSubsequent</del> unlawful use of <del>such</del> buildings for uses other than that permitted will be <u>the</u> subject of enforcement action, where this is felt necessary for the conservation of the landscape, or built environment, or to protect the residential amenity of anyone considered to be unreasonably impacted upon by the business. In this respect, the impact on people who visit and use the Park for recreational purposes is a material consideration, alongside the impact on people who live in the vicinity of the development. Where development is part of farm diversification, <u>Ppolicy</u> DME2 also applies.	Grammatical REPS 10.57 and PDNPA

## 5 Recreation and Tourism

Mod. No.	Page	Para. / Policy Number	Proposed Modification (deleted text has <del>strikethrough</del> , new text is <u>underlined</u> )	Reason <i>Grammatical; Updates; Typographical; For clarification; Reordering, Simplifying or standardising text; Arisen from Hearing</i>
AD5.1	56	5.3	Many millions of visitor days are spent in the National Park each year, and the numbers who arrive by private vehicle continue to be a major source of concern. However at a time when <u>re</u> public transport	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA



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		5.4	provision has declined, the role of the Authority has moved to one of influencing and leading on sustainable alternatives to private vehicles.  The National Park possesses a wealth of natural and <del>historic</del> <u>cultural heritage</u> attractions that with careful management can offer adventure and stimulation to inspire this and future generations.	
AD5.2	56	5.7	<b><u>Core Strategy Policy RT1</u></b> is also clear that development must not prejudice or disadvantage people’s enjoyment of other existing and appropriate recreation, environmental education or interpretation activities, including the informal quiet enjoyment of the National Park;.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD5.3	56	5.9	<b><u>Core Strategy policy RT3</u></b> supports the provision of touring camping and caravan sites particularly in areas where there are few sites, and where they can be well integrated <u>within</u> the landscape;. However the introduction of more permanent, non-traditional structures including static caravans, chalets or lodges will not be permitted.	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA
AD5.4	56	5.11	Many measures to manage visitor pressure are dealt with without recourse to, or outside the control of, the land-use planning system. Current policies set out in the National Park Management Plan, Recreation Strategy; and <u>the Wider Peak District Cycle Strategy</u> have been negotiated and put into practice with our partner organisations, and form a crucial part of this approach. Work continues, to find further methods to sustain the National Park’s attractive features despite increased use. The National Park Authority aims to ensure consistency between these methods and its spatial policy.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD5.5	57	5.15	In terms of integrating development into <u>the</u> landscape, this is often a challenge because much of the quieter landscape is very open, whilst the busier valleys and dales are often narrow and ecologically sensitive; and already feel the pressure from day visitor use of small roads. Many of these roads are steep, narrow and poorly aligned. If the impact on location, access, <del>and</del> landscape setting, and valued characteristics are satisfactory then new low key sites may be acceptable. What is an appropriate size of site will vary from case to case; but, for the scale of development or activity to be considered appropriate, it should in no circumstance dominate its surroundings.	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA
AD5.6	58	5.20 (title)	<b><u>Holiday occupancy of <del>touring</del> camping and caravan sites</u></b>	For clarification
AD5.7	58	5.23	The removal of a holiday occupancy condition may be acceptable where there would be no adverse impact on <u>the</u> valued characteristics of the area or residential amenity. In these cases the opportunity will be taken to tie the property to occupancy in perpetuity by those in housing need and	For clarification

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			having the required local connection as specified in policies <u>DMH1 and DMH2</u> . The recycling of these houses into this sector helps address local problems of affordability and reduces the pressure to build further dwellings.	
AD5.8	59	5.25	The design and construction of such facilities, including the demand for major changes to landform to create exercise areas has caused some concern. Experience has shown that where stables are built <u>to</u> high, even <u>to</u> domestic standards, there can be subsequent pressure for conversion to domestic use. As such it is considered that simpler constructions methods offer a more functional solution, although the acceptability of individual designs will depend always on the character and appearance of the surrounding area.	Typographical error

## 6 Housing

Mod. No.	Page	Para. / Policy Number	Proposed Modification (deleted text has <del>strikethrough</del> , new text is <u>underlined</u> )	Reason <i>Grammatical; Updates; Typographical; For clarification; Reordering, Simplifying or standardising text; Arisen from Hearing</i>
AD6.1	60	6.1	Addressing the community's need for housing is a key part of the Authority's aim to support vibrant and thriving communities. National Park policies seek ways to address a particular part of overall housing provision, and that is the <del>unmet</del> <u>unmet</u> need for new affordable homes, both now and for future generations <sup>63,81</sup> . The National Park Authority is not the Housing Authority so the housing policies of the <del>Housing</del> <u>Authorities</u> cover the provision of housing in its widest sense. <sup>63</sup> <a href="http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/microsites/npmp/our_vision/thriving_and_vibrant_communities/tv4-affordable-housing">http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/microsites/npmp/our_vision/thriving_and_vibrant_communities/tv4-affordable-housing</a> <sup>81</sup> <a href="https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/looking-after/national-park-management-plan">https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/looking-after/national-park-management-plan</a>	Typographical REPS 10.62 and 24.9
AD6.2	60	6.6	<b>Chapter 12 of tThe Core Strategy</b> establishes where new housing is acceptable in principle. It firstly directs the majority of new build development to a range of listed settlements ( <b>Core Strategy policy DS1</b> ) and then describes the scope for development elsewhere in the National Park. <b>Chapter 12 of the Core Strategy</b> establishes the strategic context and key principles for housing delivery. <b>Core Strategy Ppolicies HC1, HC2 and HC3</b> <del>of the Core Strategy</del> need to be read in conjunction with the	Typographical REP 10.65

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			policies of this chapter and the Supplementary Planning Guidance: Meeting the local need for affordable housing in the Peak District National Park adopted in <del>Jul</del> <u>July</u> 2003 (or any successor <u>Supplementary Planning Document</u> ).	
AD6.3	61	6.9	The key objective is therefore to address the evidenced need for affordable housing arising in the locality largely through <u>the</u> development of exception sites, and recognising that the Authority is also providing market housing through conversion and re-development opportunities. This all helps address an unmet community need, and to a small, but not insignificant extent, <del>help</del> <u>helps</u> communities remain vibrant and thriving.	Typographical REP 10.66
AD6.4	62	6.13	What is affordable on a case by case basis depends on prices in relation to incomes and mortgage availability. <del>The government considers that if more than 3.5 times income is required by way of a mortgage, the house is not considered affordable</del> This means that for many people on average or lower quartile incomes, the majority of the housing stock in the National Park is not affordable. This situation is common across all desirable rural areas and is compounded by the fact the Peak District is close to many large urban areas to which people can reasonably easily commute.	For accuracy REP 66.6
AD6.5	62	6.11	<del>6.11</del> <u>6.15</u> The Authority's objective is that new affordable housing addresses a range of local housing needs. This means that consulting the <del>H</del> <u>H</u> ousing <del>a</del> <u>A</u> uthorities and, requiring developers to provide the mix of houses an areas needs. In submitting an application, the Authority would expect the applicant to reflect any advice given. <u>Re-number all subsequent paragraphs</u>	Typographical REP PDNPA (All paragraphs from paragraph 6.13 need re-numbering owing to repetition of paras 6.11, 6.12, 6.13)
AD6.6	62	Between 6.14 and 6.15	<b><u>When is new affordable housing justified?</u></b>	For clarification REP 23.87
AD6.7	63	Between 6.18 and 6.19	<b><u>Housing created by other means</u></b>	For clarification REP 23.87
AD6.8	63	6.18	The Authority is tenure neutral, meaning that the Authority is only concerned whether, <u>given the standards outlined</u> , the accommodation is fit, <del>given the standards outlined</del> , to address the housing need; rather than whether the accommodation is for sale or rent.	Grammatical correction

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AD6.9	63	6.24	For the purposes of this <del>d</del> Development <del>p</del> Plan, ‘strong local connection’ means <del>that</del> a person has lived in the particular <del>p</del> Parish <del>with of</del> a <b>Core Strategy policy DS1</b> settlement (see Appendix 3) where a house is located or proposed to be located; (or <u>in</u> an adjoining <del>p</del> Parish within the National Park) for a period of at least 10 years (not necessarily continuous) in the last 20 years. For example, if a person is wishing to build or occupy an affordable house in Castleton, they would need to have lived in Castleton, Edale, Hope with Aston, Bradwell or Peak Forest or any combination of these places for a minimum of 10 years in the last 20 years.	Typographical error
AD6.10	63	6.25	The Authority believes that for the purposes of applying housing policies, a period of residency of at least 10 <u>years</u> in the last 20 years is <del>still</del> necessary before a person is considered ‘local’. The ‘10 <u>years</u> in the last 20 years’ provision allows people brought up in the area to return, when they are in housing need, as ‘need’ is defined by the policies of this <del>p</del> Plan.	For clarification
AD6.11	64	6.26	Appendix 3 shows which Parishes are connected by boundary to <del>which</del> other <del>p</del> Parishes with a <b>Core Strategy policy DS1</b> settlement ( <u>CSDS1</u> ). A Parish may be connected by boundary to more than one other Parish with a <u>CSDS1</u> settlement. However, where a Parish is not directly connected to a Parish with <u>such</u> a <del>DS1</del> settlement (e.g. Ible and Aldwark Parishes) the housing need of people in those Parishes can be counted alongside the housing need for the Parish containing the <u>CSDS1</u> settlement and immediately joining Parishes. <del>This is relevant when deciding whether new housing is justified in the DS1 settlement, because the housing needs of settlements not named in Core Strategy DS1 are not eligible for new housing development. The cascade system for allocating houses should also include places like Ible and Aldwark when properties are allocated to people in housing need from the DS1 settlement and surrounding Parishes. However in most circumstances the justification for new housing need only be drawn from the Parishes with DS1 settlements and their adjoining Parishes because this method encompasses most settlements.</del>	Text simplified
AD6.12	64	6.28	Any new house permitted for ‘returners’ will be restricted to the size limits for affordable housing <u>in policy DMH1</u> , and with its occupancy restricted in perpetuity to serve the needs of other local people in perpetuity, including other ‘would be returners’. Without such a restriction, ‘returner housing’ could be sold onto second home owners, buy to let landlords, or holiday cottage companies, rather than serving a community need for housing.	For clarification

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AD6.13	65	6.33	In accordance with <b>Core Strategy policies DS1, GSP1, GSP2 and HC1</b> , and <u>policies DMC1<del>40</del></u> or DMH5 <del>of this plan</del> , there may be opportunities to covert traditional buildings to residential use in areas without a <b>Core Strategy policy DS1</b> settlement. This can help reduce the need to develop green-field sites, and address housing need where a <b>Core Strategy policy DS1</b> settlement is considered too distant or inaccessible to reasonably address the particular housing need. It may also be possible to address need by ancillary accommodation provided by conversion, extension or in some cases new build- ( <del>See policiesy DMH5: Conservation of outbuildings within the curtilages of existing dwellings to ancillary residential uses and DMH7 Alterations and Extensions</del> ). However, development must satisfy policies in this chapter and <del>the Conservation</del> Chapter 3.	Typographical error
AD6.14	67	6.48	Where an application for a single privately built dwelling, as opposed to a scheme of houses, is approved, the first occupant must still meet the policy criteria for need and local connection. However single homes to address an individual need are generally built by individuals rather than housing associations and do not benefit from public sector subsidy. Therefore once single homes have been built to satisfy an individual’s need and have been occupied by the first occupant for at least three years, the houses can be sold or rented to those with the local connection, but not necessarily a housing need, as outlined in policy DMH3 <del>BC</del> (i) to <del>(v)</del> (iv).	Typographical error
AD6.15	68	6.50	In cases where Section 106 Agreements are being flouted, or temporary relaxations have not been agreed, the communit <del>ies</del> y’s trust in the system suffers.	Grammatical error
AD6.16	68	6.52	The eligible person would be classed as <del>equally as equal</del> to persons in Winster or other adjoining Parishes. The allocation of the property is determined by other factors <del>relevant-relevant</del> to housing need and for a particular type and size of property. Therefore locational qualification is only one part of the allocation process.	For clarification REP 24.10 Typographical PDNPA
AD6.17	70	6.57	The Authority will resist applications to remove the tie because without the tie the use of the housing will rarely help achieve <del>the this Development</del> Plan’s conservation, housing, or economic objectives.	For clarification REP 10.71
AD6.18	70	6.63	If conversion of a building is proposed and the building is considered to be <del>a heritage asset of vernacular merit</del> under polic <del>iesy</del> DMC5 and DMC10, a business can apply for housing under the provision of <b>Core Strategy policy HC1</b> . If permitted, such housing will not be restricted to the sizes shown in <u>policy</u> DMH1 and it will not be subject of an occupancy restriction under <u>policy</u> DMH11.	For consistency PDNPA

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AD6.19	72	6.69	<del>In other cases</del> There may be a natural desire to make space for younger generations to remain at home or return home, e.g. to assist, or take on family-run businesses.	For clarification
AD6.20	74	6.79	The definition of ‘in or on the edge of’ is not related to a boundary on a map other than for Bakewell (see inset map) and any village where a Neighbourhood Plan has been adopted and a boundary has been identified (see policy <u>DMC54: Settlement Limits</u> ).	Simplifying text
AD6.21	74	6.80	<del>Consequently</del> <u>However</u> , because the <del>d</del> Development <del>p</del> Plan does not allocate sites for housing, a Neighbourhood Plan identification of a site cannot constitute a site allocation.	Grammatical REP 10.75
AD6.22	75	6.85	If housing need exists, and the type of housing that is needed could be provided in such a way that conserves and enhances the building(s) and its setting, or the site subject of re-development, the Authority will ask the applicant to demonstrate, through a financial viability assessment, the numbers and types of affordable housing units <u>that</u> can reasonably be gained for the community.	Grammatical REP 10.76
AD6.23	75	6.86	Since the 1994 Structure Plan, opportunities for this type of development <del>has</del> <u>have</u> led to <u>the</u> enhancement of former industrial and heritage sites such as Cressbrook Mill, the site of Station Yard Hathersage, the Glebe Mine site at Eyam, and led to <u>the</u> conservation of the Filter House at Ladybower Reservoir. Chapter 3 of this <del>d</del> Development <del>p</del> Plan outlines conservation and enhancement requirements in more detail, so any policy in this chapter follows on from policies and text in that chapter.	Typographical REP 10.77
AD6.24	75	6.87	Designated and non-designated <u>heritage</u> assets can be converted to a number of uses, but the driver for conversion has to be first and foremost the conservation and enhancement that the new use can achieve as opposed to any benefits of the use itself. For this reason, proposals to convert designated and non-designated heritage assets are assessed against the policies in <del>the</del> Chapter 3.	For clarification and grammatical REP 10.78
AD6.25	75	6.88	Where development needs permission, this is often acceptable, particularly if well designed and not harmful to neighbours’ <u>amenity</u> or conservation interests. If a building is <del>listed</del> <u>Listed</u> , applicants should refer to <u>Chapter 3</u> policy <u>DMC7</u> , <del>carefully considering the existing building and wider built environment</del> .	For clarification REP 10.79
AD6.26	76	6.91	Many houses have curtilages that are disproportionately large for the size of the dwelling house. It is unsurprising therefore that people want to make use of the curtilage to provide additional space where extensions or alterations to the house are either impractical or undesirable. Applications for additional outbuildings may be acceptable. However, plans should avoid detailing that may be	For clarification REP 23.97

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			<p>tantamount to residential character. Care should be taken with dimensions, openings, internal spaces, floor layouts, staircases, walling and roofing materials, pipework, access roads and tracks, hard-standing areas or any other feature, which can be more reasonably associated with residential use. Where dual use is proposed e.g. garaging and storage (often over two floors), the Authority considers that designs should have the minimum of features required and, where appropriate in the landscape setting, use simpler constructions methods offering a more functional solution. The impact may also be lessened by locating buildings adjacent to existing groups of buildings. <del>The Authority will restrict the use of new outbuildings in the curtilage of dwelling houses by condition</del>  <u>New, altered or extended outbuildings can be used for a variety of uses, most of which would not pose a detrimental impact on their surroundings. However, there may be some instances whereby a particular use may have an adverse impact (such as on residential amenity or parking). In these instances, the Authority may pose planning conditions that would restrict the use of the building(s) either to the specific use applied for (e.g. as a garage for the parking of vehicles) or to be ancillary/tied to the existing dwelling house. This policy should also be read in conjunction with policies DMH5 and DME6 if the use of the outbuilding is for ancillary accommodation or home working.</u></p>	
AD6.27	77	6.92	<p><del>The r</del>Replacement of dwellings is considered <u>a sustainable way to enhance the housing stock</u> provided that over time the outcome is an improvement in the design, quality and mix of housing stock.</p>	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD6.28	77	6.95	<p>Aside from size and design considerations, <del>neighbours</del> <u>neighbours'</u> residential amenity must be respected and it is also important that the activity created by the new dwelling is no more intrusive in the wider landscape, for example in terms of noise generated or dispersed artificial light.</p>	Grammatical REPS 8.6 and 10.94
AD6.29	77	6.96	<p><b>Core Strategy policy CC1</b> places a requirement on all replacement housing to achieve a minimum sustainability standard. Sustainability of new buildings is important to achieve wherever possible. This includes replacements housing, where the opportunity exists to improve the quality and sustainability of the National Park housing stock. <u>The Authority will encourage an innovative approach to design in these cases.</u> The Supplementary Planning Document for Climate Change and Sustainable Building outlines the Authority's requirements (see section 7.2). <u>It should be noted that the Code for Sustainable Homes, as referred to in this SPD, has now been withdrawn and replaced by</u></p>	Modification arisen from Hearing

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			<u>new optional national technical standards.</u> <sup>99</sup>	
			<sup>99</sup> Housing: optional technical standards <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-optional-technical-standards">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-optional-technical-standards</a>	
AD6.30	77	6.98	<p><b><u>Replacement of one dwelling with more than one dwelling</u></b></p> <p>In accordance with <b><u>Core Strategies policies GSP1, GSP2, DS1 and HC1</u></b> of the <del>Core Strategy</del> and other relevant <del>d</del>Development <del>m</del>Management policies there may be circumstances where conservation or enhancement of a site in a <b><u>Core Strategy policy DS1</u></b> settlement is considered to be required and the opportunity presents itself through an application to demolish a dwelling and redevelop the site for more than <u>one</u> ± dwelling. <del>Such sites are classed as residential plots and not previously developed sites, which means there is less policy presumption in favour of their wholesale re-development. The footprint of the building could be redeveloped but the garden area is not classed as previously developed land and development of this would not be supported. However, i</del>n accordance with <b><u>Core Strategy policy GSP2D</u></b>, and taking into consideration the <del>DS1</del> <b><u>Core Strategy policy DS1</u></b> intention to concentrate new development into a <del>range</del> defined range of settlements, <u>such</u> proposals on sites inside or on the edge of <b><u>Core Strategy policy DS1</u></b> <del>villages</del> settlements are more likely to be acceptable than sites that are not inside or on the edge of settlements.</p>	Grammatical REPS 10.96 and PDNPA
AD6.31	78	Prior to para 6.102	<b><u>Subdivision of dwellings to create multiple dwelling units</u></b>	For clarification
AD6.32	78	6.103	Applications to create new dwellings from such buildings will be considered under <b><u>Core Strategy policies HC1 and GSP2</u></b> , the conservation policies of this plan, and policy DMH7: <del>Extensions and Alterations.</del>	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD6.33	78	6.104	<del>New dwellings created through s</del> Subdivision of a <del>building</del> <u>dwelling with an existing residential use,</u> will only be subject <del>of to an</del> occupancy restrictions <del>s where if</del> an existing occupancy restriction <u>would otherwise be lost. is effectively lost through the subdivision.</u> <del>Additional dwelling units created through the subdivision of the dwelling would not be subject to such a restriction.</del> The purpose is to avoid the practice of using subdivision as a means to remove occupancy restrictions. Whilst the Authority would welcome any unilateral offer of occupancy restrictions made by a developer, there is no justification for the Authority to require occupancy restrictions where a building previously benefitted from unrestricted residential use and new dwelling units at any scale and number are	For clarification



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			introduced. In these circumstances the principle policy driver is the conservation of a building through viable uses.	
AD6.34	79	Prior to para 6.107	<del>Planning obligations (Section 106 Agreements)</del>	Standardising text

### 7 Shops, Services and Community Facilities

Mod. No.	Page	Para. / Policy Number	Proposed Modification (deleted text has <del>strikethrough</del> , new text is <u>underlined</u> )	Reason <i>Grammatical; Updates; Typographical; For clarification; Reordering, Simplifying or standardising text; Arisen from Hearing</i>
AD7.1	81	7.3	Bakewell is the main service centre within the National Park. Its development issues for shops, services and community facilities are considered in policy DMB1 <u>and the Bakewell Neighbourhood Plan.</u>	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD7.2	81	7.4	The National Park Authority's policies require clear justification for any change of use of a community facility, service or shop and, where it can be justified, <del>provision</del> <u>the new use</u> must, wherever possible, <del>be to</del> meet another community need or offer alternative community benefit such as local needs affordable housing.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD7.3	82	7.6-7.8	Paragraphs 7.6-7.8 to be moved in front of DMS1	Modification arisen from Hearing
AD7.4	82	7.10	Where an existing shop is operated from the ground floor of a family home as a mixed residential and retail use, if the two uses cannot be satisfactorily separated, residential amenity may sometimes override other considerations. <del>If the shop window is a feature of heritage significance it must be retained.</del> <u>If the shop front (shop window) or any associated historic details are of heritage and / or streetscape value, they must be retained as part of any change of use application.</u>	Modification arisen from Hearing
AD7.5	82	7.11	<del>The change of use of a building or site which provides community services, including shops and financial services, to non-community uses</del> <u>Community services and facilities include those within Use Classes D1 and D2, local convenience shops (Use Class A1), financial and professional services (Use Class A2) and public houses (Use Class</u>	Modification arisen from Hearing

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			<p><u>A4). The change of use of such buildings or sites to non-community uses</u> can undermine the vitality and sustainability of an area. Change of use is strongly resisted, by <b>Core Strategy policy HC4C</b> to protect the availability of facilities locally, and to help the young, the elderly and those without access to private transport. Only where it can be shown that the facility is no longer needed by the community, that there is a facility available elsewhere in the settlement that will satisfy the same community need, <del>and/or</del> that the facility where the change of use is proposed can no longer be viable, will change of use be permitted. Any approved new use should, wherever possible, provide for another local community need or offer alternative community benefit such as affordable housing. Community sports and recreation sites and facilities are dealt with in <del>a separate policy</del> DMS7.</p>	
AD7.6	82	7.12	<p>For <u>the</u> proposed change of use of existing community facilities to <u>a</u> non-community use, applicants will need to apply the following viability and marketing tests to the development proposal.</p> <p><u>Community facilities include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>• Public houses</del></li> <li><del>• Local shop (convenience store)</del></li> <li><del>• Churches/Chapels</del></li> <li><del>• Schools</del></li> <li><del>• Village halls.</del></li> </ul>	Modification arisen from Hearing
AD7.7	83	Para 7.23 moved to above para 7.13	<p><u>Under Core Strategy policy HC4C evidence of reasonable attempts to secure another community use must be provided before any other use is permitted. The National Park Authority will need to be satisfied that the viability and marketing exercises have been carried out robustly and in accordance with the criteria set out below. Where reference is made to the availability of another building, available elsewhere or reasonably accessible, that will satisfy the same community need, the National Park Authority will need to make a judgement about whether the same need will be satisfied. For example, the availability of a public house is likely to cater for a different user to that of a church/chapel.</u></p>	Re-ordering of text
AD7.8	83	7.13	<p>In the case of community facilities such as schools and religious buildings, information <u>to support a planning application</u> will be required about alternative available facilities in the proximity, user numbers and other supporting information which adequately demonstrates <u>s</u> that the building is no</p>	For clarification

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			longer needed by the community.	
AD7.9	83	7.14	In cases where the proposal is for the conversion of an existing commercial premise, applicants will be asked to supply trading accounts over a period of 5 years for the existing enterprise. Depending on the nature of the enterprise this may need to be broken down into different sectors of the business. This information may then be assessed by an independent financial appraiser appointed by the National Park Authority <u>to determine the viability of the existing use as a going concern.</u>	For clarification
AD7.10	83	7.16	If there is no evidence of local affordable housing need, either individual or Parish wide, viability and marketing tests will be required to check that the building cannot be used for <u>an</u> alternative community benefit. Information relating to efforts to improve the viability and usage of the facility or to <del>diversity</del> <u>diversify</u> the use of the facility will be material.	Typographical error REP 10.101
AD7.11	83	7.18	Where an applicant is seeking change of use <u>from a community service/facility</u> to a non-community use, evidence of reasonable attempts to sell or let the community <u>service</u> /facility as a going concern will be material and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>S</del>submission of evidence of a thorough marketing exercise with a commercial property agent, sustained over at least 12 months, to sell or let the building for alternative community uses or facilities including local needs affordable housing and evidence of marketing of the property through the economic development department of the appropriate local authority for at least 12 months;</li> <li>• <del>D</del>etails of contact <u>made</u> with the Town Council, Parish Council or Meeting and other adjacent parishes to establish the needs existing in the local area and an assessment of the local affordable housing needs in the parish or adjoining parishes with reference to an up to date <del>h</del>Housing <del>n</del>Needs <del>s</del>Survey prepared by or in consultation with the district authority as <del>h</del>Housing <del>a</del>Authority.</li> </ul> <p>(new para) <u>A</u> suitable firm of commercial property agents, who have a good knowledge of the property, and the appropriate local, national, or niche market, should carry out the marketing. In some cases it may be necessary to appoint more than one marketing agent. A copy of the letter of</p>	For clarification

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			instruction to the agent should be supplied to the Authority.	
AD7.12	83	7.19	<u>Applicants must provide evidence</u> that the asking price or market rent is the market value as defined by the RICS “Appraisal and Valuation Standards” (‘The Red Book’) which must take into account the structural condition of the property and the planning constraints affecting it.	Grammatical correction REP 10.102
AD7.13	84	7.22	The National Park Authority will also request written details of all enquiries received and the reasons why potential buyers/leaseholders found the building(s) to be unsuitable and/or why proposed offers were not accepted. The marketing exercise should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Advertising</u> in the local and regional press, usually a minimum of one advert per month in a local newspaper which can be shown to provide coverage of the area in question; and</li> <li>• <u>A minimum of two adverts over the marketing period in a relevant national publication;</u> <u>and</u></li> <li>• <u>relevant online property marketing services.</u></li> </ul>	Updating requirements
AD7.14	85	Header above para 7.24	<b><i>Retail development outside Core Strategy policy DS1 <del>named settlements</del></i></b>	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD7.15	85	7.26	Retailing related to the needs of motorists and the wider community is acceptable at existing petrol stations provided, that in land use terms, the retail operation <del>must</del> <u>remains</u> ancillary to the main use of the site. Development on existing garden centre sites or nurseries must be related to <u>the primary function of the site and not damage the valued characteristics of the area.</u> <del>horticulture and principally offering for sale goods which are produced on the premises.</del>	For clarification
AD7.16	85	7.28	For all proposals it will be important to avoid <u>the</u> generation of traffic that would lead to inappropriate levels on small country lanes. Proposals should take account of the impact on <del>settlements</del> <u>local centres</u> and should not be of a scale or nature that become significant attractions in their own right or that threaten the retail viability or potential of nearby settlements.	For clarification
AD7.17	85	7.29	Whilst permitted development rights exist, at the time of writing, for the change of use to retail of agricultural buildings under 500 square metres of floor space, (subject to a Prior Approval process) this allows only for the principle of change of use rather than <del>theirs</del> <u>physical</u> development. Substantial alterations or the insertion of new doors and windows into the structure will require an application for planning consent <u>and possibly Listed Building Consent if the building is listed.</u>	For clarification

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			Buildings Regulation Approval could also be required including the provision for escape in the event of a fire. Applicants are therefore advised to contact the National Park Authority to discuss the proposal as well as the Authority responsible for Building Regulations (usually the District Council).	
AD7.18	86	7.30	<p><del>Shop fronts have a marked visual impact on the character of settlements. Whatever other attention has been paid to the quality of development, they can make a critical difference. The Authority's Detailed Design Supplementary Planning Document for Shop Fronts provides clear examples and advice about this area of commercial opportunity for owners to make the most of a building's character: recognising the strong attraction of the traditional appearance of settlements in the National Park. Shop fronts often incorporate advertising and require alterations to a building. Attention is, therefore, also drawn to Policies DMS5 and DMC3.</del></p> <p><u>7.30 Shop fronts have a marked visual impact on the character of settlements. The Authority's Detailed Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document for Shop Fronts (2014) therefore provides clear advice and examples on this topic, demonstrating how shop fronts can make a positive contribution to a building and wider street scene. Shop fronts often incorporate advertising and require alteration. Attention is therefore also drawn to policies DMS5 and DMC3.</u></p>	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD7.19	88	7.41	Appendix 9- 8 sets out the information as detailed by Sport England for any application for development of recreation sites or sports facilities.	For clarification REP PDNPA

## 8 Bakewell

Mod. No.	Page	Para. / Policy Number	Proposed Modification (deleted text has <del>strikethrough</del> , new text is <u>underlined</u> )	Reason <i>Grammatical; Updates; Typographical; For clarification; Reordering, Simplifying or standardising text; Arisen from Hearing</i>
AD8.1	89	8.2	The town retains reasonable <del>public transport links north and south through</del> bus services <del>on the A6</del>	For clarification

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			but there is no rail link. Through traffic still uses the bridge over the River Wye if travelling to Chesterfield or Sheffield and uses the A6 to and from Matlock to the south and Buxton to the north.	REP 8.3
AD8.2	89	8.5	<del>This plan does not include policies that are specific to Bakewell.</del> However, The Core Strategy makes specific reference to Bakewell in the spatial objectives for White Peak and the Derwent Valley (see objectives for recreation and tourism development, housing, business development and accessibility, travel and transport on <b>page 46 of the Core Strategy</b> ). In addition <b>Core Strategy policies DS1, HC5 and T5</b> make specific reference to Bakewell.	For clarification REP 49.2
AD8.3	89	8.8	Bakewell is the only settlement boasting a wide range of shops. Some other larger villages have modest runs of shops along the high street, but only Bakewell gives a significant retail offer that is important not just for Bakewell's residents but <u>for</u> those in the surrounding area.	Typographical error
AD8.4	89	8.9	Whilst it fulfils this important role, it is a modest settlement with little scope for expansion of retail uses. Those shops that do exist are in themselves relatively modest in size. For this reason the <b>Core Strategy policy DS1</b> retained the <del>Central Shopping Area</del> and <del>This DMP document plan shows on</del> <u>the Policies Map</u> what is considered to be the Central Shopping Area, re-affirming that significant retail development should be contained within this boundary and, where it is considered to be significant retail development, it should not be permitted outside the boundary. <del>The Core Strategy policy HC5</del> makes this clear.	For clarification REPS 10.111 and 10.112
AD8.5	90	8.14	The <del>Central Shopping Area</del> is a tool to direct retail development to the core of the town and avoid <u>the</u> spread of significant retail activity to the fringes of the town. Within that broad principle, there is the usual scope for change of existing retail units to different types of retail or in certain circumstances to change the use of office space to residential use. In some circumstances it has proved useful to permit non-conforming uses to re-locate and to permit more neighbourly uses within the town, but this is not restricted to retail uses. There is also scope for other uses such as new community facilities within the area. However the <del>Central Shopping Area includes</del> <u>comprises</u> a small area of the town, and there are few if any areas within it that offer obvious scope for significant change.	For clarification REP 10.117

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**9 Travel and Transport**

<b>Mod. No.</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Para. / Policy Number</b>	<b>Proposed Modification (deleted text has <del>strikethrough</del>, new text is <u>underlined</u>)</b>	<b>Reason</b> <i>Grammatical; Updates; Typographical; For clarification; Reordering, Simplifying or standardising text; Arisen from Hearing</i>
AD9.1	91	9.5	The relationship with the need to reduce transport related carbon emissions is captured in paragraph 15.16 <u>of the Core Strategy</u> , along with the role of the <del>authority</del> <u>Authority</u> in educating visitors about the impact of their travel choices on the valued characteristics of the National Park.	Grammatical correction. REP PDNPA
AD9.2	91	9.9	<b>Core Strategy policy T3</b> requires that necessary transport infrastructure should be designed and maintained in a manner that is in keeping with the valued characteristics of the National Park. In particular, a minimalistic approach is preferred, whilst ensuring that safety is prioritised and a welcoming approach <del>engendered</del> <u>promoted</u> . This approach is supported by the National Planning <del>Policy Framework</del> Practice Guidance on Design (paragraph 042) and the Department for Transport's Traffic Advisory Leaflet 01/13 Reducing Sign Clutter. The text accompanying <b>Core Strategy Policy T3</b> (paragraph 15.25) refers to the bringing forward of a <del>p</del> Park-wide Design Code for Transport Infrastructure as being under consideration.	Modification arisen from Hearing
AD9.3	91	9.12	<b>Core Strategy policy T5</b> sets out the strategic principles for addressing the demand for rail and the reuse of former railway routes. The policy safeguards land and infrastructure for rail enhancement on the Hope Valley line and reinstatement <del>of</del> the former Woodhead and Matlock to Buxton lines, shown on the Policies Map. However, the policy stipulates that this does not imply 'in principle' support or acceptance of the schemes, and that any proposals will be assessed on their merits. The <del>National Planning Policy Framework</del> <u>NPPF (2012)</u> makes an assumption against major developments in National Parks unless there are exceptional circumstances (paragraph 116). <b>Core Strategy Policy T5</b> goes on to state that any reinstatement of the former lines would be subject to 'rigorous examination including the continuity of the Trans Pennine Trail and Monsal Trail'.	Grammatical correction
AD9.4	92	9.13	Core Strategy policy T6 sets the strategic principles for the safeguarding of routes for walking, cycling	Grammatical correction.

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			and horse riding, ensuring that the Rights of Way network is protected from development. Similarly the Trails network is protected, although potential realignment of the Monsal and Trans Pennine Trails in the event of future rail use is acknowledged. The policy goes on to support the use of former railway lines for walking, cycling and horse riding. Finally, the policy acts to protect the Huddersfield Narrow Canal within the National Park.	REP PDNPA
AD9.5	92	9.15	It is important in submitting proposals that consideration is given to their impact on travel and transport. For developments generating significant transport movements, or those in close proximity to areas of high environmental designation, <del>NPPF (2012) National Planning Policy Framework</del> recommends the undertaking of a Transport Assessment / Statement (paragraph 32). The <del>d</del> Development <del>m</del> Management policies on travel and transport below provide further information to support planning applications. As with other elements of the proposed development, the National Park Authority encourages pre-application consultation on travel and transport related matters in order to be able to give further guidance. <u>Moreover, where a transport project may bring about significant adverse effects to the integrity of an internationally important site the Authority will consider whether it is necessary to undertake a full Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations. In considering these cases it will not be appropriate to apply mitigating actions intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the project on the site at the screening stage. As such where significant adverse effects are identified a full Appropriate Assessment will be required.</u>	For clarification
AD9.6	92	9.16	The Peak District National Park is located at the heart of England, surrounded by a number of towns and cities. There is a longstanding desire for connectivity between these urban areas which has resulted in the current road and rail network crossing the National Park and connecting these towns and cities, as shown on <u>the</u> Policies Map.	Grammatical correction. REP PDNPA
AD9.7	93	9.23	The National Park's road network is largely undeveloped and rural in nature, and subject to the terrain of an upland area. Therefore, in bringing forward proposals for development, developers should consider <u>ease of</u> vehicular access <del>to the development</del> and <del>its</del> <u>the resulting</u> impact on traffic levels on the local road network. Early discussion with the relevant highway authority is recommended in order to resolve any concerns at the pre-application stage.	Modification arisen from Hearing



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AD9.8	93	9.25	The importance of access to developments (including housing, business or mixed use), within the context of the <del>National Planning Policy Framework</del> <u>NPPF (2012)</u> , applies to all modes, including pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians in addition to motor vehicles. It is also expected that this should include the provision of or access to public transport facilities, where appropriate services pass through or near to the development; this approach is contained within <del>Ppolicy</del> <u>DMT23B</u> .	Typographical error
AD9.9	93	9.26	A large area of the National Park has <u>extremely particularly</u> high <u>designation levels of protection</u> in terms of the quality of its landscape, wildlife and cultural heritage. This includes areas that are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). In such locations, the provision of new or realigned transport infrastructure such as roads or railways can impact severely with the severance of wildlife routes. <b>Core Strategy Ppolicy T3C</b> states that ‘Mitigation measures will be provided where transport infrastructure severs wildlife routes’; Policy <u>DMT23</u> builds on this approach. <del>H</del> Hedges, walls and roadside trees <u>can</u> all act as <del>wildlife</del> <u>wildlife</u> corridors <u>for wildlife</u> , <del>Ppolicy</del> <u>DMT23C</u> seeks their retention so far as possible.	Modification arisen from Hearing
AD9.10	95	9.38	Core Strategy <del>Ppolicy</del> <u>T6A</u> sets the approach for the safeguarding of rights of way and other walking, cycling and horse riding routes from development, as well as stipulating the mitigation required, where development does impinge on such routes. Policy <u>DMT54A</u> restates this approach, whilst providing the criteria which a replacement route must meet. This overall approach is supported within the <del>National Planning Policy Framework</del> <u>NPPF (2012)</u> (paragraph 75), which states that ‘Planning policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access’.	Typographical error
AD9.11	95	9.42	The Pedal Peak Project <sup>103</sup> focussed on the reopening of four disused railway tunnels on the Monsal Trail, which follows part of the former Derby to Manchester <del>Railway</del> <u>railway</u> . Since completion of the project in May 2011, there has been a significant increase in the Trail’s use by cyclists, walkers and horse riders, with the Trail being voted the best short trail in the country by Sustrans <sup>104</sup> . The Pedal Peak II Project focussed on attempts to extend the Monsal Trail from Bakewell to Matlock. Phase 1, the delivery of a link between Matlock and Rowsley has been delivered. There is an ongoing commitment to provide the Phase 2 link between Rowsley and Bakewell. <sup>103</sup> <u>The Pedal Peak Project was funded by Cycling England and comprised the reopening of four tunnels on the Monsal Trail to provide an 8.5 mile multi-user trail.</u> <sup>104</sup> <u><a href="https://www.cyclescheme.co.uk/community/featured/the-uka-s-favourite-cycling-routes-revealed">https://www.cyclescheme.co.uk/community/featured/the-uka-s-favourite-cycling-routes-revealed</a></u>	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA

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AD9.12	97	9.47 to sit below 9.48 with a new heading	<p>Parking is covered by three policies within this document in line with the three main types of parking associated with development in the National Park;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Business <del>P</del>parking,</li> <li>2. Residential <del>P</del>parking,</li> <li>3. Visitor <del>P</del>parking.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Peak District National Park Parking Standards</u></b></p> <p>Clarification on the expected levels of parking provision for new developments is provided within the Peak District National Park Parking Standards in Appendix <del>10</del> 9. These standards follow national guidelines, but at a scale in keeping with the National Park, and the scale of development that might be reasonably expected. <u>All references to Parking Standards within the following policies are derived from the Peak District National Park Parking Standards.</u></p>	For clarification REP 23.116
AD9.13	97	9.49	<p>Business parking space means the space required for cars and other vehicles regularly and necessarily involved in the operation of the business of particular buildings. This policy <del>also</del> applies <u>where planning permission is required for an expansion or alteration of a business, or for expansion or alteration of an operational car park. It also applies</u> to the provision of parking facilities for commuting employees, shoppers and other visitors to the business. <del>This policy applies where planning permission is required for an expansion or alteration of a business, or for expansion or alteration of an operational car park.</del></p>	For clarification
AD9.14	97	9.50	<p>The adequate provision of parking facilities is a key consideration for business developments. This provision includes parking associated with the smooth running of the business otherwise known as operational parking; and that which is <del>that</del> used by members of staff and visitors to the business (non-operational parking).</p>	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA
AD9.15	97	9.52	<p><b>Core Strategy <del>P</del>policy T7B</b> states that ‘operational parking for service and delivery vehicles will be the minimum required for operational purposes’, whilst having regard to environmental constraints and any future requirements. <del>Policy DMT5 provides a definition for operational parking in the context of development.</del> Policy DMT5<u>6</u>A <del>then</del> clarifies the conditions against which the assessment of the requirement for new operational parking will be judged.</p>	For clarification

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AD9.16	97	9.55	Policy DMT <del>5</del> <u>6</u> B then stipulates the approach that should be taken to providing additional business parking as part of a development, <del>whilst Policy DMT5C provides clarity as to the adopted parking standards of the National Park Authority.</del>	Modification arisen from Hearing
AD9.17	97	9.56	The overall approach is in keeping with the <del>National Planning Policy Framework</del> <u>NPPF (2012)</u> (paragraph 39), which stipulates that planning policies <u>should</u> take account of ‘the accessibility of the development; the type, mix and use of development; the availability of and opportunities for public transport; local car ownership levels; and an overall need to reduce the use of high-emission vehicles.’	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA
AD9.18	98	9.59	Core Strategy <del>Policy</del> T7C states that non-residential parking ‘will be managed to ensure that the location and nature of car and coach parking does not exceed environmental capacity’. The Policy goes on to add that ‘new non-operational parking will normally be matched by a reduction of related parking spaces elsewhere’. Policy DMT <del>6</del> <u>7</u> A <del>then</del> clarifies the conditions against which the assessment of the requirement for new visitor parking will be judged.	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA
AD9.19	98	9.60	The road network <del>within</del> <u>inside</u> the National Park, both within settlements and across the wider countryside is an indication of its historic origins with often narrow roads and with limited off-street parking provision. In some locations, the requirement for vehicles to be parked <del>on-street</del> <u>on-street</u> is visually intrusive and / or damaging to verges, although it can add traffic calming benefits. Therefore, policy DMT <del>6</del> <u>7</u> B stipulates that where additional non-operational off-street parking is permitted, it will normally be as a replacement for existing on-street parking. This approach diverts on-street parking to a more suitable location.	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA
AD9.20	98	9.61	<del>Core Strategy</del> <u>Policy L1B</u> makes a presumption against development within the Natural Zone, whilst the Core Strategy states that a ‘stronger level of protection’ from development will be accorded to Conservation Areas owing to their national designation (paragraph 9.6). Policy DMT <del>6</del> <u>7</u> C builds on this approach in respect of visitor parking, stipulating the requirement on the developer to seek alternative sites, where the impact is lessened. This approach places the onus on the developer to assess alternative sites, and justify the need for new or additional parking within particularly environmentally sensitive locations.	Typographical error
AD9.21	98	9.62	The overall approach is in keeping with the <del>National Planning Policy Framework</del> <u>NPPF (2012)</u> (paragraph 39), which stipulates that planning policies <u>should</u> take account of ‘the accessibility of the	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA

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			development; the type, mix and use of development; the availability of and opportunities for public transport; local car ownership levels; and an overall need to reduce the use of high-emission vehicles.'	
AD9.22	98	9.64	The National Park Authority, in keeping with its second purpose and Defra's 8 Point Plan for National Parks ( <u>2016-2020</u> ) <sup>105</sup> , is keen to ensure that appropriate facilities for visitors to the National Park, including parking provision are provided at those locations best suited to their use and the setting of the National Park. To this end it is intended to bring forward further planning guidance in the form of a Supplementary Planning Document to inform development, <u>including for visitor parking at recreation hubs.</u> <sup>105</sup> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-parks-8-point-plan-for-england-2016-to-2020">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-parks-8-point-plan-for-england-2016-to-2020</a>	For clarification  REP 33.13, 50.27 and 69.15
AD9.23	99	9.67	Policy DMT87C provides clarity with regard to the design and number of parking spaces within a residential development. Developers are directed to have regard to the valued characteristics of the surrounding area especially within Conservation Areas.	Typographical error
AD9.24	99	9.68	The overall approach is in keeping with the <del>National Planning Policy Framework NPPF (2012)</del> (paragraph 39), which stipulates that planning policies <u>should</u> take account of 'the accessibility of the development; the type, mix and use of development; the availability of and opportunities for public transport; local car ownership levels; and an overall need to reduce the use of high-emission vehicles.'	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA
AD9.25	99	9.69	<del>Through the Authority's Parking Standards, p</del> Policy DMT78 sets minimum levels of provision <del>parking standards</del> for residential developments. Whilst our overall approach is to discourage <u>the</u> use of the private car in favour of more sustainable means of transport where possible, it is important that sufficient parking is provided in order to reduce the visual, <u>environmental, amenity</u> and other impacts of overspill parking particularly within, but not restricted to, <u>historic village centres</u> . There may be circumstances whereby additional parking could be considered to be of benefit, particularly in those <u>villages settlements</u> where the availability or practicality of on-street parking is limited, or where alternative forms of transport are either limited or unavailable. However, such provision should be in keeping with the size, scale and location of the development.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD9.26	100	9.70	The Peak District National Park does not have any established <u>take-off and landing</u> sites associated with powered flight, although there is the long established Lancashire and Derbyshire Gliding Club at	For clarification REP PDNPA

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			Camphill near Great Hucklow, which has been in existence at this location since 1935.	
AD9.27	100	9.71	Over the past 30 years there has been a growing trend for the use of ad-hoc sites for <u>the take-off and landing of small aircraft such as microlights and helicopters, with the latter often using the car parks of public houses and hotels, to provide recreational flights.</u> Whilst powered flight in this context offers quick business travel or enjoyable recreational experiences, the development of landing sites is not in keeping with the quiet enjoyment of the National Park. Negative impacts arising from such activities can include noise pollution and disturbance to bird populations.	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA
AD9.28	100	9.73	Policy <del>DMT89</del> A makes the presumption against the development of aircraft <u>take-off and landing sites within the National Park.</u> In relation to powered flight, the policy restricts developments where they are likely to affect the National Park’s valued characteristics or its amenity. The policy adds clarity with regard to what is meant by powered flight, with the inclusion of model and drone aircraft as well as those carrying people.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD9.29	100	9.74	The Peak District National Park is also a popular location for non-powered flight. In addition to the Derbyshire and Lancashire Gliding Club, the area is popular with hang-gliders, para-gliders and pilots of non-powered or electrically powered model aircraft. Whilst these aircraft do not have the noise impact of conventional powered flight, they can adversely impact nesting birds and other wildlife or compromise other special qualities of the National Park. Policy <del>DMT98</del> B stipulates that where such uses require planning permission, the activities may be restricted as a result of adverse impacts on the <del>Valued Characteristics</del> <u>valued characteristics</u> of the National Park.	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA
AD9.30	100	DMT8	<b><del>DMT89</del> Air transport</b> A. Aircraft <u>take-off and landing sites</u> will not normally be permitted. Developments related to helicopter or other powered flights will not be permitted where they will adversely affect the valued characteristics or amenity of the area. Powered flights include, but are not exclusive to, model aircraft and drones.  B. Where planning permission is required, regular non-powered flights including, but not exclusive to, hang-gliders, para-gliders and model aircraft, may also be restricted if they have an adverse impact on bird and wildlife populations or other <del>v</del> <u>valued</u> <del>c</del> <u>Characteristics</u> of the National Park.	For clarification REP PDNPA

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**10 Utilities**

<b>Mod. No.</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Para. / Policy Number</b>	<b>Proposed Modification (deleted text has <del>strikethrough</del>, new text is <u>underlined</u>)</b>	<b>Reason</b> <i>Grammatical; Updates; Typographical; For clarification; Reordering, Simplifying or standardising text; Arisen from Hearing</i>
AD10.1	101	10.1	Under <u>Core Strategy policy GSP1</u> <del>of the Core Strategy</del> , the National Park aims to support exemplary sustainable development, pursuing the two statutory purposes to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the National Park and to promote opportunities for enjoyment whilst seeking to foster the economic and social wellbeing of local communities. This justifies, in many cases, requiring developers to consider how they will conserve and enhance the National Park’s nationally significant landscapes including for example sharing telecommunications masts, undergrounding electricity <u>and telecommunications</u> cables, using sustainable urban drainage and fully justifying the need for new development.	For clarification REP 28.21
AD10.2	101	10.2	<b>Core Strategy policies GSP1, DS1 and GSP3</b> enable utility infrastructure provision in settlements and in the countryside outside the Natural Zone in the context of National Park purposes. <del>The s</del> <u>Supporting text to Core Strategy</u> policy GSP1 reminds developers that the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended) requires <u>all</u> relevant authorities and public bodies (such as District Councils and utility companies) to take National Park purposes into account in their decisions and actions.	Typographical error REP PDNPA
AD10.3	102	Prior to para 10.7	<u><b>New and upgraded utilities services</b></u>	For clarification
AD10.4	102	DMU2	<b>DMU2 New and upgraded utilities services</b> A. Development of utilities infrastructure will not be permitted unless it is to improve or extend the service to the communities and businesses of the National Park, and can be provided without harm to the valued characteristics of the area or to other established uses. Infrastructure and ancillary works or buildings should be located, designed and landscaped <del>so as</del> to minimise their impact on the built and natural environment, and on any other established activities.	Grammatical REP PDNPA

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			B. Infrastructure services to new development, or improved services to existing uses should be placed underground.	
AD10.5	102	10.10	The Health and Safety Executive ( <u>HSE</u> ) designates sites and pipelines carrying potential hazards as 'Notifiable Installations'. The National Park Authority consults the <u>Executive HSE</u> about proposals within given distances of these sites (Consultation Distances). The <u>Executive HSE</u> generally advises against any proposed development within these distances. Developers considering work within the Consultation Distance of a Notifiable Installation are advised to liaise with the <del>Health and Safety Executive</del> <u>HSE</u> at the earliest opportunity.	For clarification
AD10.6	102	10.11	Around transmission pipelines, the <u>Executive HSE</u> recommend 'Building Proximity Distances', within which normal domestic occupation should be avoided. British Gas high pressure transmission pipelines within the National Park are listed below with their corresponding Building Proximity Distances (BPD) and Consultation Distances (CD). The <del>locations</del> <u>locations</u> of these pipelines are indicated on the Policies Map.	For clarification
AD10.7	102 103	10.11	Table of pipelines moved to be immediately below para 10.11.	For clarification REP 28.22
AD10.8	103	Pipeline Table	Add the full text <u>Building Proximity Distance (BPD in m) &amp; Consultation Distance (CD in m)</u> for clarity and <del>remove unintentional 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 etc</del>	Modification arisen from Hearing For clarification REP 28.22
AD10.9	103	10.17	<sup>107</sup> <u><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/205744/Final_Cabinet_and_Pole_Siting_COP_Issue_1_2_.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/205744/Final_Cabinet_and_Pole_Siting_COP_Issue_1_2_.pdf</a></u> <del><sup>79</sup><u><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/proposed-changes-to-siting-requirements-for-broadband-cabinets-and-overhead-lines-to-facilitate-the-deployment-of-superfast-broadband-networks">https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/proposed-changes-to-siting-requirements-for-broadband-cabinets-and-overhead-lines-to-facilitate-the-deployment-of-superfast-broadband-networks</a></u></del>	Update
AD10.10	104	10.19	The Code of Best Practice on Mobile Network <del>d</del> <u>evelopment</u> in England <del>July 2013</del> <u>June 2016</u> should be used as guidance. <sup>99108</sup> <sup>108</sup> <u><a href="http://mobileuk.org/pdf/cobp-mobile-network-development.pdf">http://mobileuk.org/pdf/cobp-mobile-network-development.pdf</a></u>	Modification arisen from Hearing
AD10.11	104	10.20	Some businesses and public services are developing their own telecommunication networks either for operating and monitoring equipment or to improve their communications. It is considered that such	Grammatical correction and

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			<p>systems are desirable to the industry rather than essential and therefore major infrastructure proposals such as masts or buildings should not be allowed to detract from the valued characteristics of the National Park. Shared use of existing infrastructure or the use of the public networks should be <del>used</del> <u>employed</u> instead. Exceptions may occur if there are strong public safety implications. Proposals for satellite dishes on dwellings should not be detrimental to the character <u>and</u> appearance of the building or its setting, <u>or those of</u> neighbouring buildings. They should always be designed and sited where they have the least visual impact, avoiding principal elevations or street frontages.</p>	<p>clarification REP PDNPA</p>
AD10.12	104	10.21	<p>Development proposals for radio and telecommunications masts and antenna should be supported by evidence to justify the proposed development including a landscape assessment as in policy DMC1- and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Documentary</del> <u>Documentary</u> evidence with dates and contact details and copies of responses that the possibility of erecting an antenna on an existing building, structure or mast site has been explored;</li> <li>• <del>The</del> <u>The</u> outcome of consultations with organisations with an interest in the proposed development in particular where a mast is to be installed near a school or college, <u>or</u> within a statutory Safeguarding <del>z</del><u>Zone</u><sup>110</sup> surrounding an aerodrome or technical site;</li> <li>• <del>A</del> <u>A</u> certificate that demonstrates that cumulative exposure when operational will not exceed International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection guidelines;<sup>111</sup></li> <li>• <del>Use</del> <u>Use</u> of a design that minimises the size of the telecommunications apparatus; <u>and</u></li> <li>• <del>Evidence</del> <u>Evidence</u> of outcomes of consultations with the Ministry of Defence, any aerodrome or technical site.</li> </ul> <p><sup>110</sup> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-aerodromes-technical-sites-and-military-explosives-storage-areas">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-aerodromes-technical-sites-and-military-explosives-storage-areas</a> <sup>111</sup> <a href="https://www.icnirp.org/cms/upload/publications/ICNIRPLfgdl.pdf">https://www.icnirp.org/cms/upload/publications/ICNIRPLfgdl.pdf</a></p>	<p>Grammatical correction and clarification REP PDNPA</p>

## 11 Minerals and waste

Mod. No.	Page	Para. / Policy Number	Proposed Modification (deleted text has <del>strikethrough</del> , new text is <u>underlined</u> )	Reason <i>Grammatical; Updates; Typographical; For clarification; Reordering, Simplifying or</i>
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				<i>standardising text; Arisen from Hearing</i>
AD11.1	107	11.8	Planning obligations will be sought to address matters which cannot be dealt with by means of planning conditions, including where the extinguishment of existing planning permissions is appropriate and necessary.	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA
AD11.2	109	11.12	When devising working schemes and conditions, proposals considered under the Review of Mineral Permissions (ROMP) <sup>81</sup> will be generally assessed against the material considerations set out in this Plan, having regard to the existing consent(s). The focus of review will be on minimising impacts on, and achieving significant enhancements for, the environment and communities. <sup>84</sup> <a href="http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/minerals/review-of-minerals-planning-conditions/">http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/minerals/review-of-minerals-planning-conditions/</a> <sup>112</sup> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals</a>	Typographical error REP 28.25
AD11.3	109	11.15	The small and dispersed population of the National Park means that waste facilities would not be viable operations unless waste is imported from outside local communities.	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD11.4	109	11.16	Any proposals that are acceptable under the Core Strategy policies will needs to be assessed against these policies to ensure that the effects of the development can be reduced or mitigated.	Grammatical correction REP PDNPA
AD11.5	110	11.18	Although mineral working and waste disposal <u>by landfill</u> are temporary, the permanent legacy is the <del>restoration</del> <u>restored site</u> .	For clarification Grammatical correction REP 28.26
AD11.6	111	Prior to para 11.19	<del><b>The cCumulative effectimpact of minerals and waste development</b></del>	Typographical error
AD11.7	112	11.21	<del><b>Safeguarding of Local Building and Roofing Mineral Resources and Safeguarding of Existing Permitted Mineral Operations from Non-mineral Development gritstone resource</b></del> <b>Core Strategy Policy MIN4</b> of the Core Strategy sets out the overall framework for the safeguarding of mineral resources. It prevents development that would effectively sterilise the mineral resource, so that in the event that at some future point in time that resource needs to be extracted, it could be extracted. <u>It safeguards the limestone resource, including the very high purity resource containing at least 98% calcium carbonate and the mineralised vein structures relating to Milldam Mine and Watersaw Mine for fluorspar.</u> The <u>outstanding policy requirement for the DMP document is to establish</u> <del>ed that the remaining gritstone resource which contributes to the</del> <b>Core Strategy policy</b>	For clarification

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			<u>MIN4 commitment to</u> 'a selection of small individual areas for local small-scale building and roofing stone for conservation purposes would be identified for safeguarding' (i.e. the gritstone resource).	
AD11.8	112	Prior to para 11.25	<u><del>Ancillary minerals processing development</del></u>	For clarification REP PDNPA
AD11.9	112	11.25	Permitted development rights, under the <del>GPDO 1995</del> <u>General Permitted Development Order (2015)</u> , are <del>excluded</del> <u>removed</u> by condition in order to safeguard the special landscape of the National Park and to allow input into the design and siting of buildings, plant and machinery. Together with policies DMMW2 and DMMW3, the following policy <del>is considered appropriate to control</del> <u>s</u> ancillary development to prevent quarry sites becoming isolated industrial units unconnected with mineral extraction.	For clarification REP PDNPA

### Appendices

Mod. No.	Page	Para. / Policy Number	Proposed Modification (deleted text has <del>strikethrough</del> , new text is <u>underlined</u> )	Reason <i>Grammatical; Updates; Typographical; For clarification; Reordering, Simplifying or standardising text; Arisen from Hearing</i>
MA.1	Appx	General	Amend font on all appendices to Arial, size 11	Presentational improvement REP 10.82
MA.2	Appx	General	Add page numbers to all appendices and a common lay out for title.	For clarification REP 10.83
MA.3	Appx	General	Amend appendix numbers so all in sequence.	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.4	Appx	Appendix 1 & 4	Combine Appendix 1 and 4	For clarification REP 10.84

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MA.5	Appx	Appendix 1	<p><u>Historic Environment Records contact details at constituent authorities (also available at <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/</a>)</u> Updated contact addresses, telephone numbers and website addresses</p>	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.6	Appx	Appendix 2	<p><del>9.17</del> Alongside the adopted Landscape Strategy, legislation<sup>361</sup> requires the National Park Authority to identify areas which it considers are particularly important to conserve. These areas are largely underpinned by Natura 2000<sup>372</sup> sites and for spatial planning purposes the Authority calls these areas the Natural Zone. To qualify for inclusion, areas must substantially include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a quality of ‘wilderness’;</li> <li>• relatively natural vegetation which is largely self sown;</li> <li>• few obvious signs of human influence such as field boundaries;</li> <li>• ‘open country’ which has particular importance for certain types of recreation associated with adventure and contact with nature;</li> <li>• high wildlife value; comprising habitats falling within the statutory Section 3 Map (or limestone dale) definition<sup>3</sup>; and</li> <li>• natural beauty, which in the opinion of the National Park Authority, is particularly important to conserve.</li> </ul> <p><sup>1</sup> HMSO (1995) The Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act  <sup>2</sup> Natura 2000 is a network of nature protection areas in the territory of the European Union. It is made up of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. The network includes both terrestrial and marine sites (Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)).  <sup>3</sup> The type of land eligible for inclusion on the Section 3 map is statutorily defined (Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act, 1995) as “areas of mountain, moor, heath, woodland, down, cliff or foreshore whose natural beauty it is, in the opinion of the authority, particularly important to conserve.”</p>	For clarification REPS 10.85 and PDNPA

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MA.7	Appx	Appendix 3	Bamford	BAMFORD	Brough and Shatton, Hope <del>woodlands</del> <u>Woodlands</u> , Hathersage and Outseats, Derwent, Offerton, Thornhill	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.8	Appx	Appendix 3	Bakewell	BAKEWELL	Ashford, Hassop, Over Haddon, Edensor, Nether <u>Haddon</u>	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.9	Appx	Appendix 3	Beeley	BEELEY*	Baslow and Bubnell, Chatsworth, Rowsley+, Brampton+, Edensor, <del>Brassington+</del> , <del>Gratton</del>	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.10	Appx	Appendix 3	Biggin	HARTINGTON NETHER QUARTER	Ballidon+, Eaton and Alsop, Hartington Town Quarter, Parwich, Brassington+, Middleton and Smerrill, <u>Gratton</u>	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.11	Appx	Appendix 3	High Bradfield	BRADFIELD+	Derwent, Langsett+, <del>South Wortley+</del> , <u>Hathersage and Outseats</u> , Hope Woodlands, <del>Outseats</del> , Stocksbridge+	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.12	Appx	Appendix 3	Low Bradfield	BRADFIELD+	Derwent, Langsett+, <del>South Wortley+</del> , <u>Hathersage and Outseats</u> , Hope Woodlands, <del>Outseats</del> , Stocksbridge+	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.13	Appx	Appendix 3	Chelmorton	CHELMORTON*	Blackwell*, Hartington Middle Quarter*, Taddington, Flagg, Kings Sterndale+, <u>Hartington Upper Quarter</u>	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.14	Appx	Appendix 3	Fenny Bentley	FENNY BENTLEY*	<del>Lea Hall*</del> , Tissington <u>and Lea Hall*</u> , Thorpe*	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.15	Appx	Appendix 3	Foolow	FOOLOW	Abney and Abney Grange, Great Hucklow, Grindlow, Wardlow, Eyam, Great Longstone, Highlow, <u>Stoney Middleton</u>	Typographical error REP PDNPA

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MA.16	Appx	Appendix 3	Great Hucklow	GREAT HUCKLOW	Abney and Abney Grange, Hazlebadge, Litton, Wardlow, Grindlow, Little Hucklow, Tideswell, <u>Foolow</u>	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.17	Appx	Appendix 3	Great Longstone	GREAT LONGSTONE	Ashford, Foolow, Little Longstone, Rowland, Wardlow, <del>Grindlow, Little Hucklow, Tideswell,</del> <u>Stoney Middleton, Calver, Hassop, Litton</u>	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.18	Appx	Appendix 3	<u>Grindleford and Nether Padley</u>	GRINDLEFORD	Baslow and Bubnell, Eyam, Hathersage, Holmesfield+, Stoney Middleton, <del>Nether Padley,</del> Calver, Froggatt, Highlow, <del>Hallam+</del>	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.19	Appx	Appendix 3	Hathersage and Outseats	HATHERSAGE & OUTSEATS	Bamford, Offerton, Bradfield+, Grindleford, Highlow, <del>Hallam+</del> <u>Derwent</u>	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.20	Appx	Appendix 3	Holme	HOLME VALLEY+	Dunford+, Meltham+, Tintwistle+, <del>Kirkles MC*</del> , Saddleworth+	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.21	Appx	Appendix 3	Parwich	PARWICH	Ballidon+ Hartington Nether Quarter, Newton Grange, Eaton and Alsop, <del>Lea Hall*</del> , Tissington <u>and Lea Hall*</u>	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.22	Appx	Appendix 3	<u>Peak Forest</u>	<u>PEAK FOREST+</u>	<u>Chapel en le Frith+, Edale, Castleton, Bradwell, Tideswell, Wheston, Wormhill+</u>	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.23	Appx	Appendix 3	<u>Stoney Middleton</u>	<u>STONEY MIDDLETON</u>	<u>Eyam, Grindleford, Calver, Great Longstone, Foolow</u>	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.24	Appx	Appendix 3	Thorpe	THORPE+*	Blore with Swinscoe+, Ilam, Fenny Bentley* Tissington <u>and Lea Hall*</u>	Typographical error REP PDNPA

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MA.25	Appx	Appendix 3	Tissington	<u>TISSINGTON AND LEA HALL*</u>	Fenny Bentley*, <del>Lea Hall*</del> , Parwich, Ilam, Newton Grange, Thorpe*, <u>Bradbourne+</u> , <u>Ballidon+</u>	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.26	Appx	Appendix 3	<u>Parish Boundary lies on the National Park boundary *</u> <u>Parish is split by National Park boundary +</u>			Typographical error REP 10.86 and PDNPA
MA.27	Appx	Appendix 4	<del>Historical</del> <u>Historic</u> Environment Records (HERs) contain details.....			Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.28	Appx	Appendix 4	<del>The contact details for the Historical Environment records for the National Park can be obtained for the six constituent authorities:</del>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>— Derbyshire</del></li> <li><del>— Nottinghamshire</del></li> <li><del>— Staffordshire</del></li> <li><del>— Cheshire</del></li> <li><del>— Greater Manchester</del></li> <li><del>— Sheffield (South Yorkshire)</del></li> </ul> <del>using the Historic England Heritage Gateway. <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/</a></del> -			Added to appx 1 REP PDNPA
MA.29	Appx	Appendix 4	Heritage Counts is the annual review of the state of the historic environment in England <del>published by English Heritage</del> produced by Historic England on behalf of the Historic Environment Forum (HEF)			Update REP PDNPA
MA.30	Appx	Appendix 4	<del><a href="http://www.pastscape.org.uk">www.pastscape.org.uk</a> and <a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk">www.english-heritage.org.uk</a></del> <a href="http://www.historicengland.org.uk/archive">www.historicengland.org.uk/archive</a>			Update REP PDNPA

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MA.31	Appx	Appendix 4	<del>www.english-heritage.org.uk</del> <a href="http://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos">www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos</a>	Update REP PDNPA
MA.32	Appx	Appendix 4	<del>www.english-heritage.org.uk</del> <a href="http://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos">www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos</a>	Update REP PDNPA
MA.33	Appx	Appendix 4	4. The Images of England archive comprises more than <del>240</del> 300,000 photographs of listed buildings alongside the statutory list description <a href="http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk">www.imagesofengland.org.uk</a>	Update REP PDNPA
MA.34	Appx	Appendix 4	6. <del>Set up by English Heritage, the Historic Environment Local Management (HELM)</del> Historic England provides accessible information, training and guidance to decision makers in local authorities, regional agencies and national organisations whose actions effect the historic environment: <del>www.helm.org.uk</del> <a href="http://www.historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/local-advice">www.historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/local-advice</a>	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.35	Appx	Appendix 4	<del>8. Listed Buildings Online is the List of Buildings of special architectural and historic interest online: www.english-heritage.org.uk</del> 8. The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) is the only official, up to date, register of all nationally protected historic buildings and sites in England – listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, registered parks and gardens, and battlefields: <a href="https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/">https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</a>	Update REP PDNPA
MA.36	Appx	Appendix 4	9. <del>9-</del> Historic England’s Heritage at Risk records and the annual Heritage at Risk register details heritage assets facing the greatest pressures and threats: <del>www.english-heritage.co.uk</del> <a href="http://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk">www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk</a>	Update REP PDNPA
MA.37	Appx	Appendix 4	11. <a href="http://www.culture.gov.uk">www.culture.gov.uk</a> <a href="http://www.gov.uk/guidance/taking-part-survey">www.gov.uk/guidance/taking-part-survey</a>	Update REP PDNPA
MA.38	Appx	Appendix 4	15. <a href="http://www.landregistry.gov.uk">www.landregistry.gov.uk</a> <a href="http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/land-registry">www.gov.uk/government/organisations/land-registry</a>	Update REP PDNPA
MA.39	Appx	Appendix 4	16. <del>www.english-heritage.org.uk</del> <a href="http://www.historicengland.org.uk/research">www.historicengland.org.uk/research</a>	Update REP PDNPA
MA.40	Appx	Appendix 4	20. For information on listing, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens: <a href="http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/">www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/</a>	Addition REP PDNPA
MA.41	Appx	Appendix	21. The National Trust’s Historic Buildings and Sites and Monuments Record (NT HBSMR) lists heritage	For clarification

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		4	<u>assets within National Trust owned lands: <a href="https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/">https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/</a></u>	REP 50.6
MA.42	Appx	Appendix 5	Other material, notably photographs, additional details of parks and gardens, and details of archaeological sites and finds on the National Trust’s estates, can be found in other sections of <a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk">www.heritagegateway.org.uk</a> or for National Trust sites specifically: <a href="https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/">https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/</a>	For clarification REP 50.7
MA.43	Appx	Appendix 6	Delete Appendix 6 (added in link to access data in modification .....	For clarification REP 10.87
MA.44	Appx	Appendix 7	Some Conservation Area Appraisals are on the <a href="http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk">Peak District National Park Authority</a> website <a href="http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/looking-after/living-and-working/your-community/conservation-areas/ca-appraisals">http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/looking-after/living-and-working/your-community/conservation-areas/ca-appraisals</a> (those with dates of designation shown in the list below). The remainder are in an earlier format and can be viewed by contacting the National Park Authority on 01629 816200.	For clarification REP 10.88
MA.45	Appx	Appendix 8	Created ‘Parish survey’ as a separate appendix <u>If you are a developer, or an individual, proposing to build affordable housing then a community housing need would have to be proven by conducting a survey similar to this below across the whole parish.</u>	For clarification REPS 10.89 and 10.132
MA.46	Appx	New appendix	Created ‘Home Options’ as a separate appendix <u>If you are an individual or a family in housing need then you should register with Home Options who will ask you to provide the following information in order that the housing authority can assess whether you are in housing need for the purposes of allocating social housing.</u>	For clarification REPS 10.89 and 10.132
MA.47	Appx	Appendix 9	Sports England criteria for assessing applications for or affecting sports or community facilities	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.48	Appx	Appendix 9	Sport England is a statutory consultee on planning applications affecting playing field land (as set out in SI <del>20150/218595</del> (The Town & Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 20150 ‘Playing pitch’ means ‘a delineated area which, together with any runoff <u>area</u> , is of 0.2 hectares or more.... This policy <u>statement</u> states that: ‘Sport England will oppose the granting of planning permission for	Update REP PDNPA



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			any development which would lead to the loss of, or <u>would</u> prejudice the use of, all or any part of a playing field, or land last used as a playing field <del>or land allocated for use as a playing field</del> in an adopted or draft deposit plan, unless, in the judgement of Sport England, specific circumstances apply’. E5: The proposed development is for an indoor or outdoor sports facility, the provision of which would be of <del>artificial</del> sufficient benefit to the development of sport as to outweigh the detriment caused by the loss of the playing field or playing fields.	
MA.49	Appx	Appendix 10	<u>Peak District National Park Authority</u> <del>Car</del> Parking Standards	For clarification REP 10.90
MA.50	Appx	Appendix 10	2. Individual <u>supermarkets and</u> superstores	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.51	Appx	Appendix 10	2. Public houses, licensed clubs and bar areas of restaurants  Maximum Customers and staff 1 space per <del>2m<sup>2</sup></del> 4m <sup>2</sup> public drinking area plus 1 space per 10m <sup>2</sup> of beer gardens	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.52	Appx	Appendix 10	v) Places of worship and religious <u>institution</u> <del>ruction</del> .	Typographical error REP PDNPA
MA.53	Appx	Appendix 11	<u>Affordable housing</u> a) <b>Affordable housing for rent:</b> Meets all of the following conditions:  (i) <u>the rent is set in accordance with the Government’s rent policy for Social Rent or Affordable Rent<sup>1</sup>, or is at least 20% below local market rents (including service charges where applicable);</u>  (ii) <u>the landlord is a registered provider, except where it is included as part of a Build to Rent scheme (in which case the landlord need not be a registered provider); and</u>	Update

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			<p><u>(iii) it includes provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.</u></p> <p><u>For Build to Rent schemes affordable housing for rent is expected to be the normal form of affordable housing provision (and, in this context, is known as Affordable Private Rent).</u></p> <p>b) <b>Starter homes:</b> <u>Is as specified in Sections 2 and 3 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 and any secondary legislation made under these sections. The definition of a Starter Home should reflect the meaning set out in statute at the time of plan-preparation or decision-making. Where secondary legislation has the effect of limiting a household’s eligibility to purchase a starter home to those with a particular maximum level of household income, those restrictions should be used.</u></p> <p>c) <b>Discounted market sales housing:</b> <u>Is that sold at a discount of at least 20% below local market value. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Provisions should be in place to ensure housing remains at a discount for future eligible households.</u></p> <p>d) <b>Other affordable routes to home ownership:</b> <u>Is housing provided for sale that provides a route to ownership to those who could not achieve home ownership through the market. It includes shared ownership, relevant equity loans, other low cost homes for sale (at a price equivalent to at least 20% below local market value) and rent to buy (which includes a period of intermediate rent). Where public grant funding is provided, there should be provisions for the homes to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for any receipts to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision, or refunded to the Government or the relevant authority specified in the funding agreement.</u></p>	
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			<u><sup>1</sup>NPPF 2018 Page 64 Annex 2 Glossary Affordable housing for rent</u>	
MA.54	Appx	Appendix 11	Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): <del>Work to identify local priorities and to determine the contribution they can make to the delivery of the UK BAP.</del> <u>A plan that sets objectives and actions for the conservation of biodiversity, with measurable targets, following the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.</u>	For clarification REP 10.91
MA.55	Appx	Appendix 11	Community Plan For the purposes of this <u>Development pPlan</u> this term means a plan prepared by a community that is not prepared or adopted as a <del>Neighbourhood pPlan</del> and which does not address land use planning issues. Such plans may be prepared alongside or 'fall out' of <del>Neighbourhood pPlans</del> but may be prepared totally independent of any <del>Neighbourhood pPlan</del> . <del>They are part of the development plan for the area in the way that Neighbourhood Plans are.</del>	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.56	Appx	Appendix 11	Constituent Council: A local authority which shares some of its <del>geographical</del> <u>geographical</u> area with the National Park	Typographical error REP 10.134
MA.57	Appx	Appendix 11	<u>Core Strategy policy DS1 Settlement</u> <u>A town or village in which a range of types of development may be granted planning permission in principle. There are 63 such places listed in policy DS1 of the Core Strategy and Appendix 3 to this plan. They range in size from towns to very small villages and contain a range of services and facilities.</u>	For clarification REP 10.135
MA.58	Appx	Appendix 11	Curtilage Listed Building A curtilage <u>listed</u> building is any <del>object</del> building or structure within the curtilage of a principal of a building which, although not fixed to the principal building, forms part of the land and has done so before 1 <sup>st</sup> July 1948 and which is treated as part of the principal building by virtue of section 1(5)(b) of the Planning (listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.59	Appx	Appendix 11	Cultural <del>H</del> eritage Those parts of the historic environment that have significance to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest ('parts' being called 'assets' in <del>former PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment and the and NPPF, 2012</del> ).	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.60	Appx	Appendix 11	Cultural Heritage Significance 'Significance' in this context means the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest ( <del>former PPS5 and NPPF</del> ). <u>(that interest, as defined by the NPPF (2012))</u>	For clarification REP PDNPA

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			<u>Glossary, may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic).</u> Some assets possess a level of significance that justifies formal designation, such as a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park and Garden, or Conservation Area. Many other heritage assets are not designated, but also have heritage significance. These are plentiful in this National Park and are therefore (in accordance with <del>former PPS5</del> and the NPPF, <u>2012</u> ) also considered for the purposes of the <u>Development Plan core strategy</u> to be material planning considerations.	
MA.61	Appx	Appendix 11	<del>DS1 settlement</del> <del>A town or village in which a range of types of development may be granted planning permission in principle. There are 63 such places listed in policy DS1 of the Core Strategy and Appendix 3 to this plan. They range in size from towns to very small villages and contain a range of services and facilities.</del>	
MA.62	Appx	Appendix 11	Economic development: Development, including those within the B Use Classes <sup>2</sup> , public and community uses and main town centre uses (but excluding housing development). <sup>2</sup> <a href="https://www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200130/common_projects/9/change_of_use">https://www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200130/common_projects/9/change_of_use</a>	For clarification REP 10.136
MA.63	Appx	Appendix 11	Ecosystem services <del>Ecosystem services: The benefits people obtain from ecosystems such as, food, water, flood and disease control and recreation.</del> <u>The benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life both possible and worth living. Examples of ecosystem services include products such as food and water, regulation of floods, soil erosion and disease outbreaks, and non-material benefits such as recreational and spiritual benefits in natural areas. The term ‘services’ is usually used to encompass the tangible and intangible benefits that humans obtain from ecosystems, which are sometimes separated into ‘goods’ and ‘services’.</u>	For clarification REPS 10.137 and PDNPA
MA.64	Appx	Appendix 11	Edge of centre: For retail purposes, a location that is well connected and up to 300 metres <del>off</del> <u>from</u> the primary shopping area.	For clarification REP 10.138
MA.65	Appx	Appendix 11	English National Parks and the Broads Vision and Circular <u>2010</u> This circular was produced by DEFRA and provides updated policy guidance and information about their statutory purposes, management and other matters and is <u>a material planning consideration</u> <del>guidance</del> (footnote 25 to paragraph 115 of the NPPF, <u>2012</u> ).	For clarification REP PDNPA

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MA.66	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)  The procedure for drawing together, in a systematic way, an assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of a development project, as required under the European Directive 97/11/EC. <del>189</del> Enacted in England through the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) <del>(England and Wales)</del> Regulations <del>2017</del>1999.</p>	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.67	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Exception site  Development on previously undeveloped land, and as an exception to the otherwise restrictive policies that limit development in the National Park. In the context of this plan, exceptions sites are generally developed for affordable housing <u>in perpetuity</u> to address local housing need.</p>	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.68	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Heritage asset  <u>Heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes that are positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning applications. They are the valued components of the historic environment and include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Designated assets (i.e. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens of special historic interest, Conservation Areas); and</u></li> <li>• <u>Non-designated assets and other historic assets identified by the Peak District National Park Authority through the planning process.</u></li> </ul> <p><del>A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).</del></p>	For clarification
MA.69	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Heritage Statement: A Heritage Statement outlines the significance of a heritage asset and the likely impact of proposed development upon that significance <u>and how it will be mitigated.</u> <del>Heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes that are positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning applications. They are the valued</del></p>	For clarification REP PDNPA

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			<p>components of the historic environment and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Designated assets (i.e. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens of special historic interest, Conservation Areas);</del></li> <li>• <del>Non-designated assets and other historic assets identified by the PDNPA through the planning process</del></li> </ul>	
MA.70	Appx	Appendix 11	<p><del>Historic environment record (HER)</del> <u>Historic Environment Record (HER)</u></p>	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.71	Appx	Appendix 11	<p><b>Holiday home/accommodation</b> For the purposes of applying the policies of this plan this means “a development with planning permission for a maximum occupation of 28 days per year by any one person”. <del>The 2001 Census definition is “any dwelling rented out for the purposes of holiday provision”.</del></p>	Update
MA.72	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Local Transport Plan (LTP) <del>Produced by every transport authority, setting out five yearly priorities for transport and the actions it will take to pursue them. The LTP is a suite of documents including a Bus Strategy, an Accessibility Strategy and a Rights of Way Improvement Plan. Current LTPs run from 2006 – 2011, but future LTPs will run for a longer period of time to be determined by the transport authority.</del> <u>Highway Authorities are required to produce Local Transport Plans to guide their investment over the short to medium term. Unlike the previous two sets of plans which each covered five years, for Local Transport Plan 3, Authorities were given some flexibility as to the life of the Plan. However, they were expected to produce a longer term Strategic document either as their Local Transport Plan or in support of it. For example the Derbyshire County Council Local Transport Plan incorporates the Transport Strategy and was published in April 2011 and has a fifteen year lifespan through to 2026.</u></p>	For clarification REP 10.139
MA.73	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Major Development: <u>In respect of major development in National Parks, footnote 55 of the NPPF (2018) states ‘whether the proposal is ‘major development’ is a matter for the decision maker, taking into account its nature, scale and setting, and whether it could have a significant adverse impact on the purposes for which the area has been designated or defined.’</u></p>	Typographical error REP 10.140

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			<p><del>The definition is set out in the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2006. This clarifies that “major development” means development involving any one or more of the following:</del></p> <p><del>a) the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral working deposits;</del></p> <p><del>b) waste development;</del></p> <p><del>c) the provision of dwelling houses where:</del></p> <p><del>_____</del></p> <p><del>— i. the number of dwelling houses to be provided is more ; or</del></p> <p><del>ii. the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and is not known whether the development falls within paragraph (c)(1);</del></p> <p><del>d) development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.</del></p>	
MA.74	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>National Park Management Plan (NPMP)</p> <p>The <del>n</del>National <del>p</del>ark <del>m</del>anagement <del>p</del>lan brings together and coordinates the work of many different partners who help achieve the purposes and duty of the Peak District National Park. It aims to encourage integrated approaches that achieve national park purposes in ways that benefit everyone. The plan is the single most important policy document for the national park.</p>	For clarification
MA.75	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p><u>The Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012, and has subsequently published a revised version in July 2018. This DMP document has been produced in the context of the NPPF (2012), however the 2018 version of the NPPF has been taken into account in the following areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Approach to Major Development;</u></li> <li>• <u>Definition of Affordable Housing</u></li> </ul>	Update
MA.76	Appx	Appendix	Natural England (NE)	Update



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		11	<p><del>The body formed by bringing together English Nature, parts of the Countryside Agency and the Rural Development Service. It works</del> <u>Government agency that seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity, landscapes and wildlife in rural, urban, coastal and marine areas. It conserves and enhances the natural environment for its intrinsic value, the well-being and enjoyment of people, and the economic prosperity that it brings.</u></p>	
MA.77	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Permitted Development            Certain forms of development which can be carried out without the need to make an application to a Local Planning Authority under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order <del>2015</del><u>1995</u>. Each Highway Authority has permitted development rights within the boundary of its highways.</p>	Update
MA.78	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Planning Acts  <del>This means ostensibly the</del> Town and County Planning Act 1990, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Planning and Compensation Act 1991, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and any legislation relating to the functions of <del>L</del><u>Local p</u>lanning <del>a</del><u>Authorities</u> and <del>m</del><u>Mineral p</u>lanning <del>a</del><u>Authorities</u>.</p>	For clarification REP 10.142
MA.79	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Planning benefits            A generic term commonly used to describe benefits of development additional to or in lieu of any achieved by the development itself. They are often referred to as commuted sums (of money) to be spent on other types of development required as a result of the planning permission granted (e.g. improved parking or road layouts, larger schools, etc) and outlined as necessary by the strategic plan of the <del>L</del><u>Local p</u>lanning <del>a</del><u>Authority</u>. They can be referred to as <u>levies</u> (Community Infrastructure Levy) which is a tax on development to help pay for a prescribed list of infrastructure requirements in a <del>L</del><u>Local p</u>lanning <u>Authority</u> <del>a</del><u>Area</u>. They can also be referred to as Section 106 <u>Agreement</u> contributions, which are normally related to a development and require either money towards development such as affordable housing or direct provision of development like affordable housing. They are also used to secure non-financial planning gain such as occupancy of affordable houses, worker housing or holiday accommodation by <u>an</u> eligible person in perpetuity.</p>	Typographical error REP 10.143



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MA.80	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Planning obligation</p> <p>A legally enforceable agreement entered into under <del>s</del>Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal where this cannot be achieved through the use of planning conditions alone (<u>see Planning benefits</u>).</p>	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.81	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Planning <del>U</del>unit</p> <p>A concept used to determine the area of land to be considered when identifying the primary use of land (and its ancillary uses), and whether any material change of use has occurred. Local <del>p</del>Planning <del>a</del>Authorities taking enforcement action need to determine the extent of the planning unit to establish whether there has been an un-<del>authorised</del> change of use.*</p>	Typographical error REP 10.144
MA.82	Appx	Appendix 11	<p><del>Primary shopping area</del></p> <p><del>Defined area where retail development is concentrated (generally comprising the primary and those secondary frontages which are adjoining and closely related to the primary shopping frontage). In the context of plan, and in planning term the only settlement with a defined shopping area is Bakewell which retains a central shopping area.</del></p>	Typographical error REP 10.143
MA.83	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Rural exception sites</p> <p><u>Development on previously undeveloped land, and as an exception to the otherwise restrictive policies that limit development in the National Park. In the context of this plan, exceptions sites are generally developed for affordable housing in perpetuity to address local housing need.</u></p> <p><del>Small green field sites, which would not normally be used for housing but which are developed for affordable housing to address the housing needs of the local community</del></p>	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.84	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Safeguarding Zone</p> <p>An area defined in Circular 01/03: <u>The Town and Country Planning (Safeguarding <del>a</del>Aerodromes, <del>t</del>Technical <del>s</del>Sites and <del>m</del>Military <del>e</del>Explosives <del>s</del>Storage <del>a</del>Areas) Direction 2002</u>, to safeguard such sites.</p>	Typographical error REP 10.145
MA.85	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Section 106</p> <p><u>A legally enforceable agreement entered into under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning</u></p>	For clarification REP PDNPA

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			<p><u>Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal where this cannot be achieved through the use of planning conditions (see Planning benefits).</u></p> <p><del>These are legal agreements named after Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The agreements are made between planning authorities and developers to address matters that cannot be dealt with adequately through planning conditions alone.</del></p>	
MA.86	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Setting of <del>an a</del> heritage asset</p> <p><del>The setting of a heritage asset is defined by the National Planning Policy Framework as: “The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”</del></p> <p><del>Historic England sets out key principles for understanding setting. A thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.</del></p> <p><del>Setting is the surroundings in which an asset is experienced, and is commonly therefore more extensive than its curtilage. All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not.</del></p> <p><del>The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which we experience an asset in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places. For example, buildings that are in close proximity but are not visible from each other may have a historic or aesthetic connection that amplifies the experience of the significance of each. The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there</del></p>	<p>Typographical error REP PDNPA</p>

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			<p><del>being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance.</del></p> <p><del>When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its ongoing conservation.</del></p>	
MA.87	Appx	Appendix 11	Source Protection Zones (SPZs)	For clarification REP PDNPA
MA.88	Appx	Appendix 11	Special Area of Conservation ( <u>SAC</u> )	For clarification REP 10.91
MA.89	Appx	Appendix 11	Special Protection Area ( <u>SPA</u> )	For clarification REP 10.91
MA.90	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Supplementary Planning <del>Guidance and Documents (SPG and SPDs)</del></p> <p>Supplementary Planning Documents add further detail and guidance in respect of policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to an independent examination, but they are the subject of a formal consultation process as specified in the Statement of Community Involvement. <del>They were formerly known as Supplementary Planning Guidance and a</del>Although they are not part of the development plan, they are a material consideration in planning decisions.</p>	For clarification
MA.91	Appx	Appendix 11	<p>Town Centre</p> <p>An <u>area</u> often defined on the <del>Local a</del>Authority's <del>proposal</del><u>Policies m</u>Map, including the <del>primary</del> <u>Central s</u>Shopping <del>a</del>Area and areas predominantly occupied by main town centre uses within or adjacent to the <del>primary</del> <u>Central s</u>Shopping <del>a</del>Area. References to town centres or centres apply to city centres, town centres, district centres and local centres but exclude small parades of shops of purely neighbourhood significance. Unless they are identified as centres in Local Plans, existing out-of-centre developments, comprising or including main town centre uses, do not constitute town centres.</p>	Update

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**Policies Map**

<b>Mod. No.</b>	<b>Page LS = Landscape Sheet IM = Inset Map</b>	<b>Para. / Policy Number/Map Sheet</b>	<b>Proposed Modification (deleted text has <del>strikethrough</del>, new text is <u>underlined</u>)</b>	<b>Reason</b> <i>Grammatical; Updates; Typographical; For clarification; Reordering, Simplifying or standardising text; Arisen from Hearing</i>
MPM. 1	All		Amend web address reference to interactive map	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 2	LS	Landscape Sheet 9	Amendment to Natural Zone at Brow Top Farm, Windgather Rocks	Correction REP PDNPA
MPM. 3	IM	All	Amend OS background on maps	Presentational improvement REP PDNPA
MPM. 4	IM	Alsop en le Dale	Deleted Community Recreation Area around church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 5	IM	Alstonefield	Deleted Community Recreation Area around church and two green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 6	IM	Bakewell	Removed Castle Hill, front of Aldern House, Site on Burton Close Drive and site south of Monyash Road as Community Recreation Areas	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 7	IM	Bamford North	Deleted Community Recreation Area around two churches	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 8	IM	Baslow	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and a green space	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 9	IM	Beeley	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and a green space	For clarification REP PDNPA

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MPM. 10	IM	Biggin	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 11	IM	Birchover	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 12	IM	Bradwell	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and two green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 13	IM	Butterton	Deleted Community Recreation Area around two green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 14	IM	Calton	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 15	IM	Calver	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and a green space	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 16	IM	Castleton	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and a green space	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 17	IM	Chelmorton	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA1.120
MPM. 18	IM	Cressbrook	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and two green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 19	IM	Danebridge	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and a graveyard Added a Community Recreation Area around a school	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 20	IM	Earl Sterndale	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and two green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 21	IM	Edale (Grindsbrook)	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church, a graveyard and five green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 22	IM	Edale (Upper and Barber Booth)	Deleted Community Recreation Areas at three green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 23	IM	Elton	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA

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MPM. 24	IM	Eyam	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 25	IM	Fenny Bentley	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 26	IM	Flash	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 27	IM	Great Hucklow & Grindlow	Deleted Community Recreation Area around two churches and three green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 28	IM	Great Longstone	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church, graveyard and seven green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 29	IM	Grindleford	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and three green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 30	IM	Grindon	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and two green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 31	IM	Heathcote	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a green space	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 32	IM	High Bradfield	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 33	IM	Hope	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and a green space	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 34	IM	Ilam	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 35	IM	Little Hucklow	Deleted Community Recreation Area around four green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 36	IM	Little Longstone	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 37	IM	Litton	Deleted Community Recreation Area around two churches and thirteen green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM.	IM	Litton Mill	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a green space	For clarification

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38				REP PDNPA
MPM. 39	IM	Longnor	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and graveyard	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 40	IM	Meerbrook	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 41	IM	Monyash	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 42	IM	Onecote	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a graveyard	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 43	IM	Over Haddon	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 44	IM	Parwich	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 45	IM	Peak Forest	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 46	IM	Pott Shrigley	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and a green space	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 47	IM	Rowsley	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 48	IM	Sheen	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 49	IM	Sheldon	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and four green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 50	IM	Stanton in Peak	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and graveyard	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 51	IM	Stoney Middleton	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church, a graveyard and a green space	For clarification REP PDNPA

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MPM. 52	IM	Taddington	Amended Community Recreation Area around church to Protected Open Space.	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 53	IM	Taddington	High Well Recreation Ground added as Community Recreation Area Play area added as Community Recreation Area	For clarification REP 19.4
MPM. 54	IM	Tideswell	Added Community Recreation Area around school and allotments	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 55	IM	Tissington	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 56	IM	Warslow	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 57	IM	Waterfall	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 58	IM	Wetton	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church and a green space	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 59	IM	Wildboardclough	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 60	IM	Winsters	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church, graveyard and six green spaces	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 61	IM	Youlgreave	Deleted Community Recreation Area around a church	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 62	LS	Landscape Sheet 7	Amendment to Natural Zone south of Glan Noe, Edale	Correction REP PDNPA
MPM. 63	Minerals	Minerals key	Amend policy reference in key to Building and Roofing Stone (now Gritstone Safeguarding) to DMMW7, instead of DMMW1	Typographical error REPS 14.7 and 14.9
MPM. 64	Minerals	Minerals Key/ Mineral Safeguarding map	Amend in key and on map title from 'Mineral Safeguarding Areas' to 'Limestone Safeguarding Areas'	For clarification REP 14.9



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MPM. 65	Minerals	Building Stone	For Building Stone Safeguarding Areas merge National, Intermediate and Local into one safeguarding area. Delete: Further Investigation, Drift or Peat Covered, Nominal	For clarification REP 69.27
MPM. 66	Minerals	Roofing Slate	For Roofing Slate Safeguarding Areas delete Further Investigation	For clarification REP 69.27
MPM. 67	Minerals	Building/Roofing	Due to the streamlining of Building and Roofing maps as outlined in previous 2 rows merge this data onto one map and entitle as 'Gritstone Safeguarding'	Presentational amendment REP PDNPA
MPM. 68	Minerals	Building/Roofing safeguarding	Map designating the safeguarded roofing and building stone areas to be amended based on British Geological Society 50k Bedrock data and to encompass all of the gritstone rock types outlined as safeguarded in the previous consultation map (with the exception of Kinderscout and Lower Kinderscout Grit)	For clarification REP PDNPA
MPM. 69	Minerals		Include the location of safeguarded railhead	For clarification REP 21.10
MPM. 70	Interactive Map		The following amendments are required to the interactive map before it goes live again: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that 'Gritstone Safeguarding' layer is shown</li> <li>- Amend Mineral Safeguarding Area to Limestone Safeguarding area to avoid confusion</li> <li>- pop up details for the mineral layers needs to be checked (removing references to national, intermediate and local significance, further investigation and specific mineral types)</li> <li>- Add Neighbourhood Plan layer</li> </ul>	For clarification REPS 14.7, 14.9 and 33.28
MPM. 71	IM	Great Hucklow	Addition of Safeguarded Employment Site	For completeness REP 43.10
MPM. 72	Cover sheet		Within the text accompanying the Policies Map make a statement regarding Important Open Spaces within Conservation Areas and reference to any existing Neighbourhood Plans	For clarification REP 19.2