

1951-2021



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Peak District National Park Authority - Local Plan Review

Stakeholder Workshops (Summer 2021)

Landscape Biodiversity and Nature Recovery

1951-2021



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Peak District
National Park
Local Development
Framework



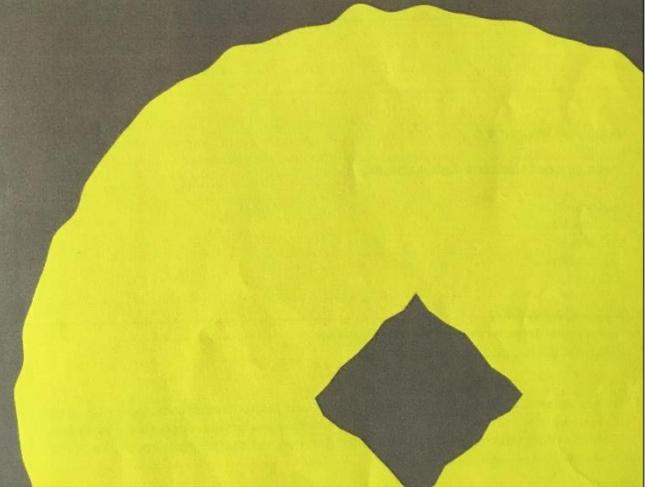
Core Strategy Development Plan Document - Adopted October 2011



Development Management Policies

Part 2 of the Local Plan for the
Peak District National Park

Adopted May 2019





By the end of the session you will:

- Have a broad understanding of our current planning policies in relation to landscape, biodiversity and nature recovery, and how these policies have performed.
- Understand some of the challenges and drivers for new policy
- See what we've learned so far from our on-line surveys
- Have debated some key questions

We welcome comments by email to **policy@peakdistrict.gov.uk** in response to any of the questions for debate listed in Part 4 of the local plan review **Topic Papers** , by November 2021.

<https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/planning/policies-and-guides/the-local-plan>



Local Plan Review – where are we at?

2020 – research phase

- assessing performance of policy and new issues
- on line surveys
- Parish statements
- Definition of a ‘thriving and sustainable’ community’

<https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/planning/policies-and-guides/the-local-plan/topic-papers>

<https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/planning/policies-and-guides/the-local-plan/results-of-online-survey-dec-2020>

<https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/looking-after/living-and-working/your-community/village-plans>

2021 – debate on broad issues and evidence gathering

- stakeholder workshops spring and early summer
- bespoke workshops on request
- autumn – residents, businesses and any others not so far engaged
- own research and commissioning (with partners?)

2022 – preferred issues and options with formal consultation at the end of the year

2023 – draft plan with formal consultation at the end of the year



Presentation

Questions

Breakout session

Feedback

Further questions and debate

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Where do we start?





IUCN Cat 5

1995
Environment
Act

NPPF

Vision and
Circular

Management Plan and Special Qualities

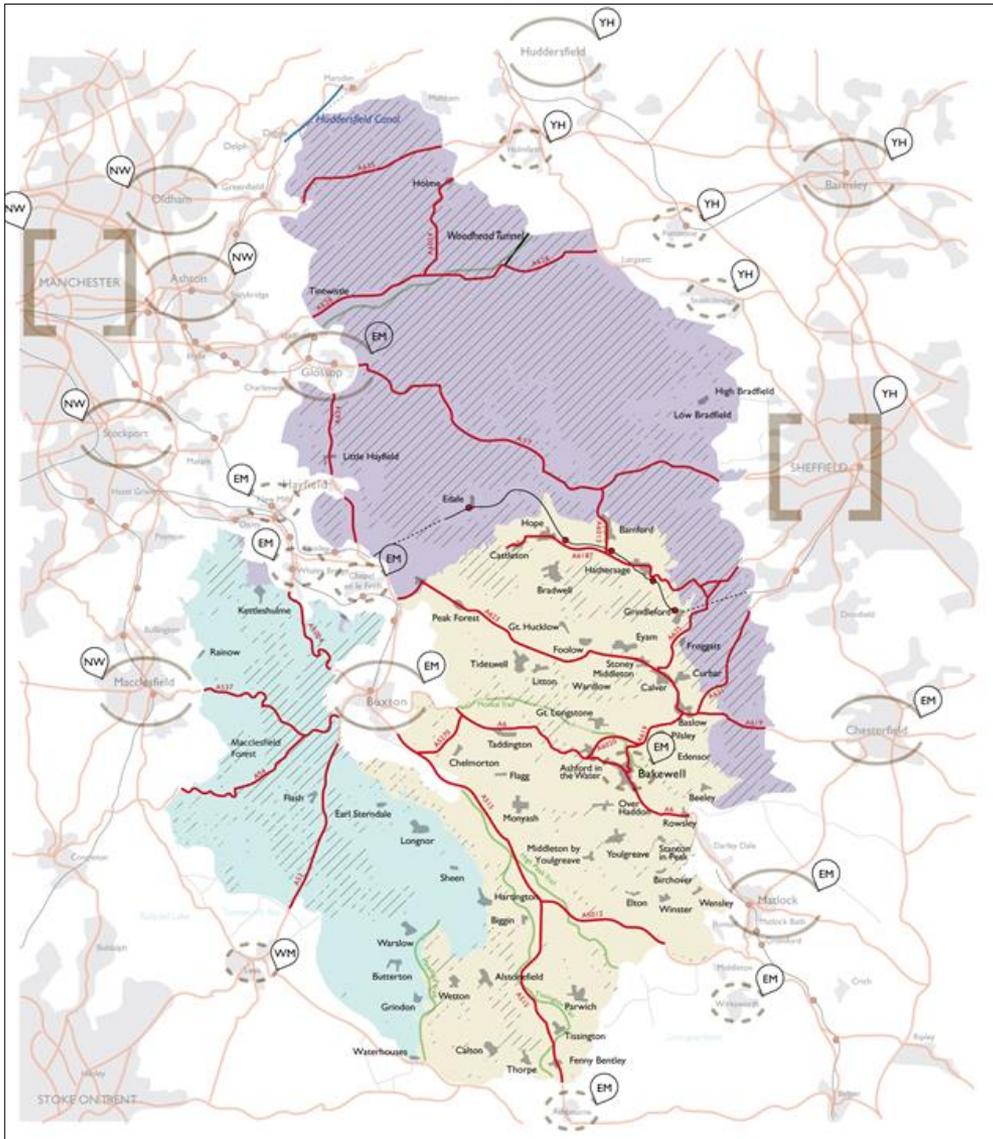
Landscape Strategy and Action Plan

Core Strategy Valued Characteristics

Core Strategy Policies GSP1, DS1, L1 and L2



Spatial Strategy



-  Dark Peak and Moorland Fringes (DSI, LI)
-  White Peak and Derwent Valley (DSI, LI)
-  South West Peak (DSI, LI)
-  Natural Zone (DSI, LI)
-  Settlement (DSI)



White Peak



Special Qualities

Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry.

Beautiful views.

Undeveloped places.

Characteristic settlements.

Landscape strategy

Protect and manage the distinctive and valued historic character of the settled, agricultural landscapes, whilst seeking opportunities to enhance the wild character and diversity of remoter areas.

Local Plan Core Strategy

GSP 1

all development must be consistent with the National Park's legal purposes and duty.

DS 1

confines most new development to within or on the edge of Bakewell and 62 other named settlements

L 1

all development must conserve and enhance valued landscape character and restricts development in 'the natural zone'.

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Dark Peak



Special Qualities

Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry.

Beautiful views.

Undeveloped places.

Characteristic settlements.

Landscape strategy

Protect the remoteness, wildness, open character and tranquillity of the Dark Peak landscapes, and manage these landscapes to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Local Plan Core Strategy

GSP 1

all development must be consistent with the National Park's legal purposes and duty.

DS 1

confines most new development to within or on the edge of Bakewell and 62 other named settlements

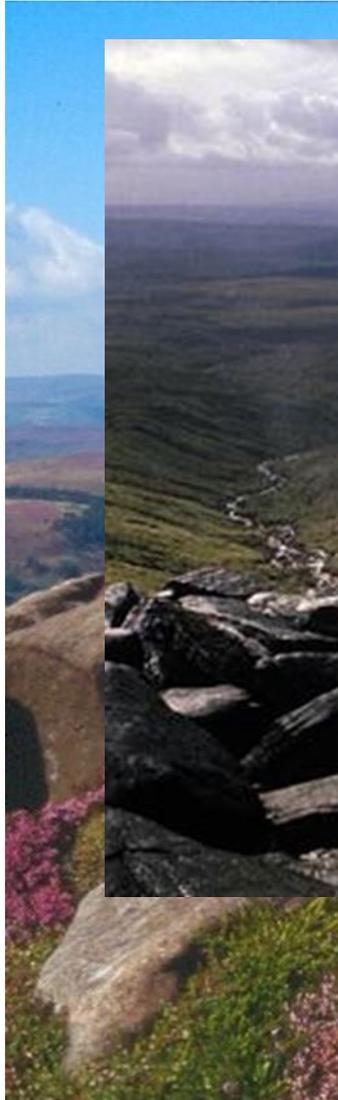
L 1

all development must conserve and enhance valued landscape character and restricts development in 'the natural zone'.

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South West Peak



Special Qualities

Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry.

Beautiful views.

Undeveloped places.

Characteristic settlements.

Landscape strategy

Protect and manage distinctive historic character of the landscapes through sustainable landscape management, and seek opportunities to value the diverse landscapes, whilst managing recreation opportunities, woodlands, wildness and the diversity of remoter areas.

Local Plan Core Strategy

GSP 1

all development must be consistent with the National Park's legal purposes and duty.

DS 1

confines most new development to within or on the edge of Bakewell and 62 other named settlements

L 1

all development must conserve and enhance valued landscape character and restricts development in 'the natural zone'.

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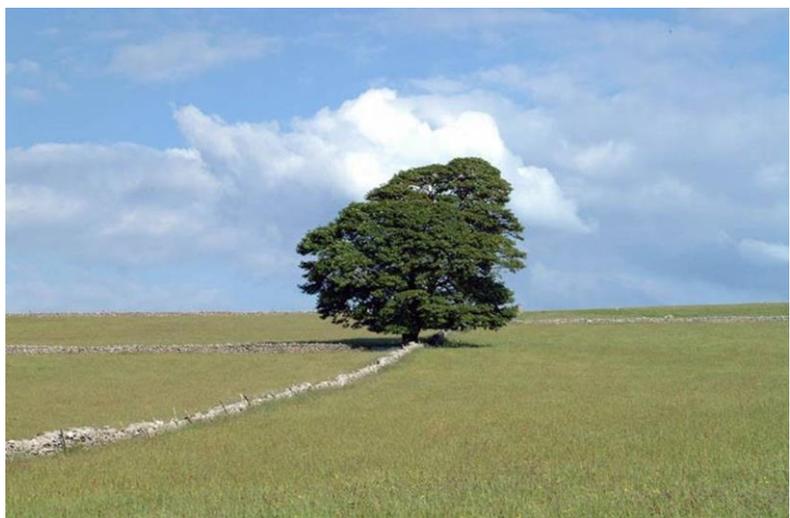
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Landscape



Evidence from annual monitoring reports

New development occurring outside of named settlements

Applications granted contrary to policy

Applications raising significant policy issues

Number of planning permissions for development in the Natural Zone

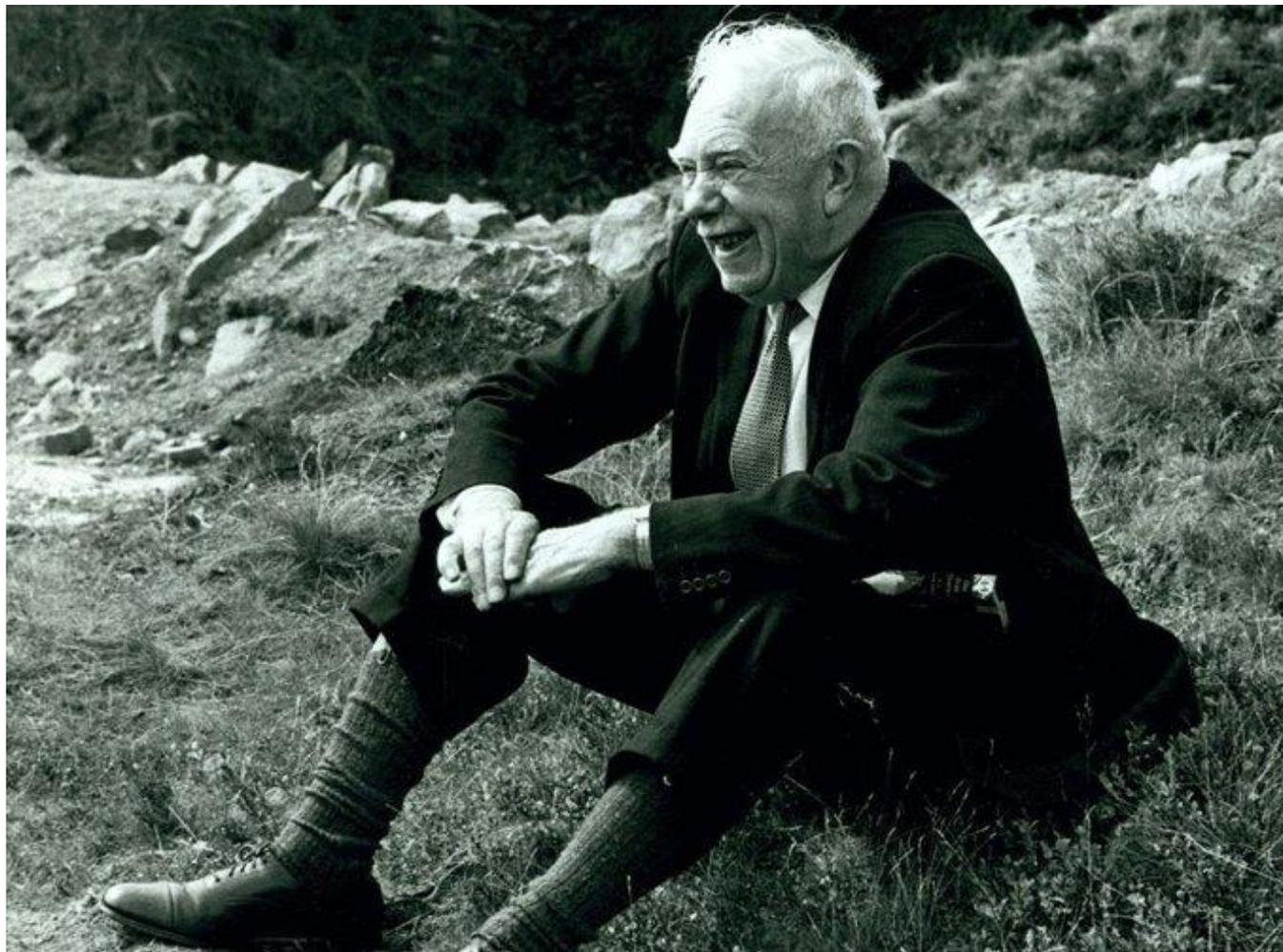
Evidence from own Research on Agricultural Buildings

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Landscape



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Landscape



Natural zone protected from harmful development (pressure for windfarms)

Most new development within settlements and within tolerance threshold for cases that are 'contrary to policy'.

Development is managed through consideration of landscape character



Development justified on the grounds of supporting agricultural and land management businesses, including large agricultural buildings

Establishment or expansion of non-land management businesses in the open countryside

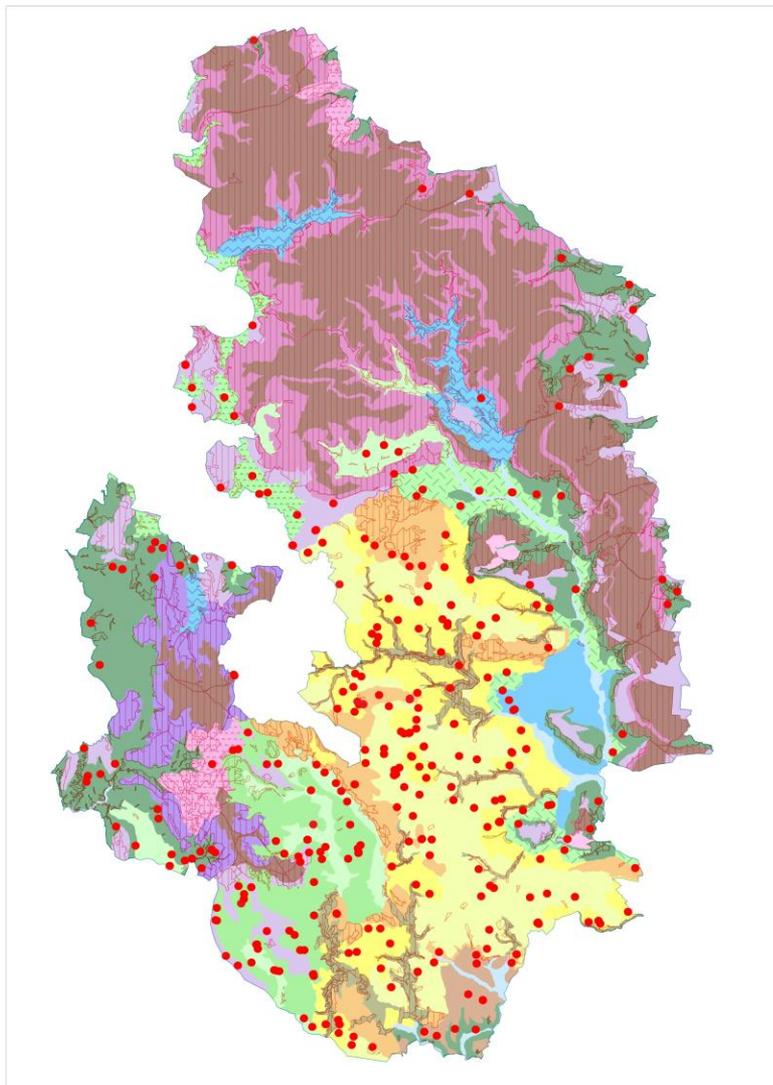
Glamping sites in locations where tents would previously come and gone



There is insufficient evidence to judge the cumulative impact on landscape character of all development – whether according to policy or not.



Landscape



New Agricultural Buildings 2011-18

340 buildings (av 49/yr) pp or PD notice

63% white peak

30% south west peak

8% dark peak

24% GPDO (av 244m sq)

76% full planning (av 363 m sq)

Majority within farmsteads and appear appropriate.

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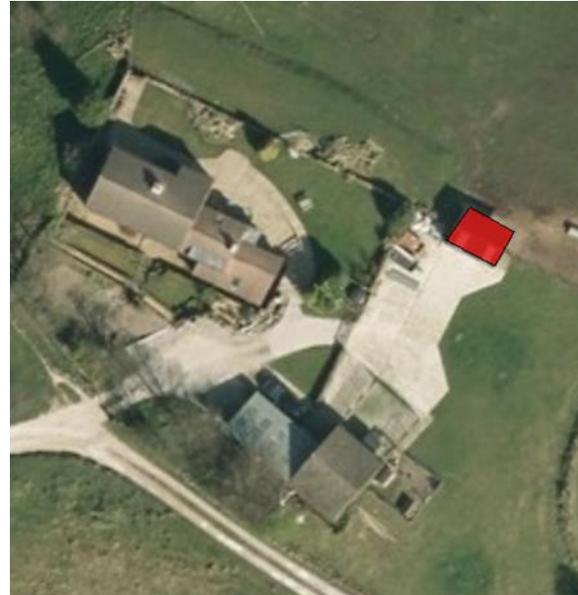
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Biodiversity

State of Nature 2019

“Our statistics demonstrate that the abundance and distribution of the UK’s species has, on average, declined since 1970 and many metrics suggest this decline has continued in the most recent decade. There has been no let-up in the net loss of nature in the UK. Prior to 1970, the UK’s wildlife had already been depleted by centuries of persecution, pollution, habitat loss and degradation.”

State of the Park Report

“Although there is no comprehensive biodiversity data set that covers the entire PDNP, the data that is available indicates that the PDNP has not been immune to these biodiversity losses.”



Key Drivers and Challenges

NPPF

Environment Bill

Glover Report

Rewilding

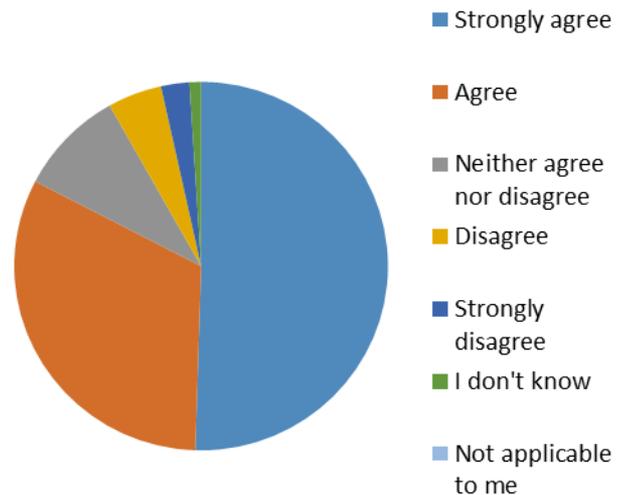
Committee on Climate Change: Land-use policies for a net zero UK

ELMS



We believe the Peak District's landscapes should be allowed to change in a way that enables and promotes the recovery of nature and increases its biodiversity. Do you agree?

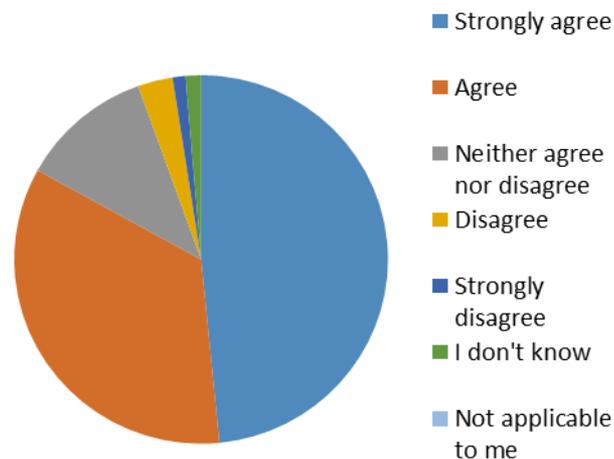
Answer Choice	Response Percent	Response Total
1 Strongly agree	50.5%	453
2 Agree	32.1%	288
3 Neither agree nor disagree	9.3%	83
4 Disagree	4.7%	42
5 Strongly disagree	2.5%	22
6 I don't know	1.0%	9
7 Not applicable to me	0.0%	0
answered		897
skipped		9





Government guidance says that local plans should identify, map and safeguard wildlife-rich habitats, the ‘stepping-stones’ that connect them and ‘areas for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation’. We could create a ‘spatial plan’ for nature-recovery where these areas are clearly mapped alongside the planning policies. Applications for development should be considered in accordance with a spatial plan for nature recovery as well as other policies relating to landscape character. Do you agree?

Answer Choice	Response Percent	Response Total
1 Strongly agree	48.4%	434
2 Agree	34.6%	310
3 Neither agree nor disagree	11.5%	103
4 Disagree	3.0%	27
5 Strongly disagree	1.1%	10
6 I don't know	1.3%	12
7 Not applicable to me	0.0%	0
answered		896
skipped		10



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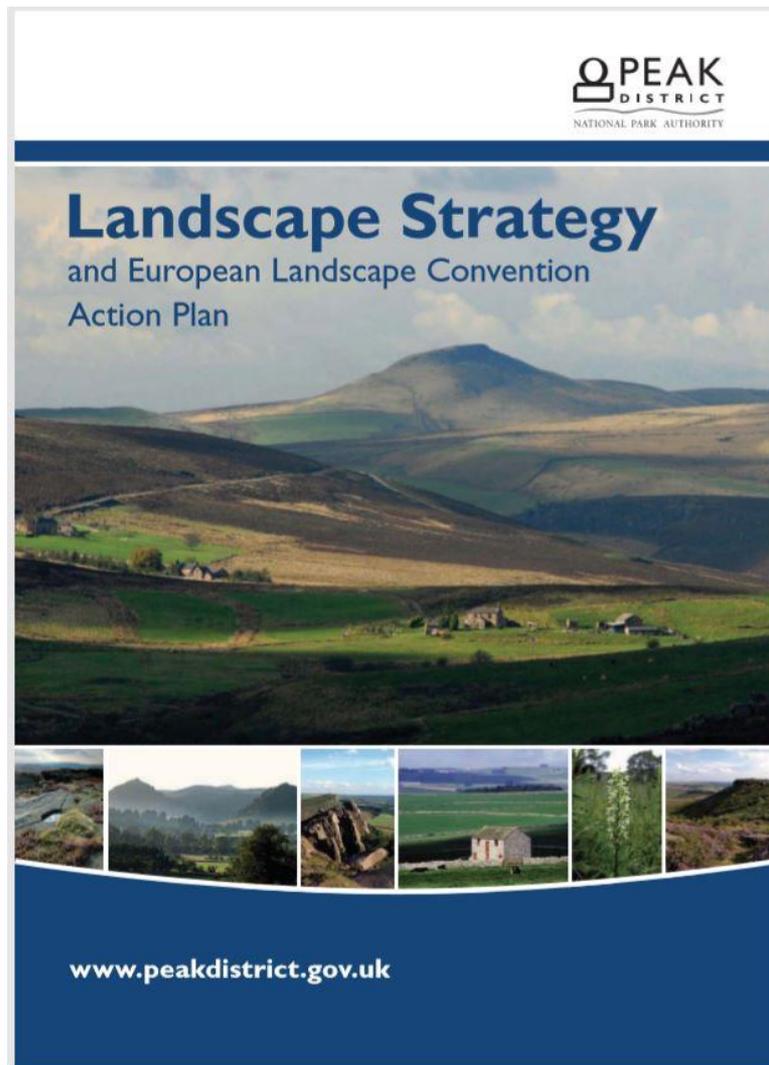
Landscape Strategy & Action Plan

Used extensively to inform policy and planning

Includes LCA and LCT guidelines

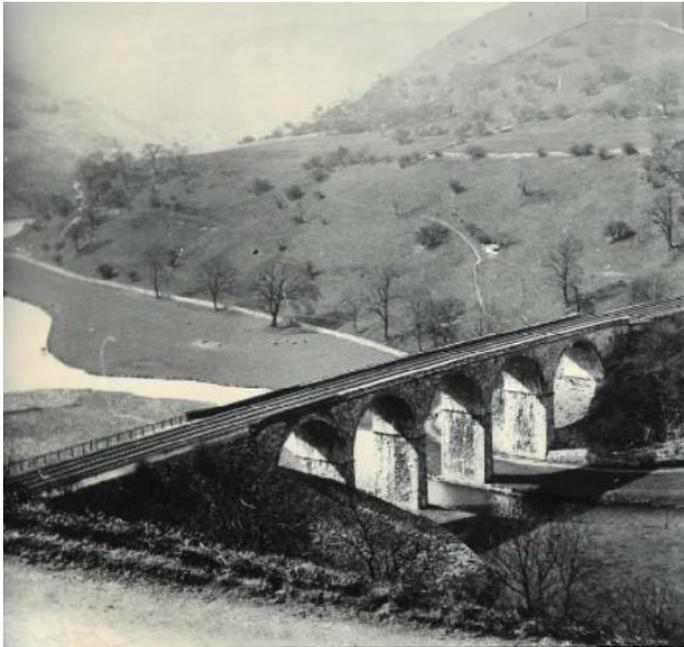
Due for review: covers period 2009 – 2019

- What are the key pressures / drivers for change?
- What is our 'vision' for the landscapes of the Peak District in the next 10 years?
- Are LCT guidelines appropriate to achieve this vision?





Landscape change is inevitable.....



Monsal Head 1905



Monsal Head 2019

Landscape monitoring

Magnitude of change over time – location of change

Is change positive or negative? How does it relate to our vision (as expressed through the Landscape guidelines)?