

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

**LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK:
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES DPD**

**STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
And
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL**

SCOPING REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Peak District National Park Development Management Policies DPD 2011. Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

1. The Peak District National Park Authority is commencing with its preparation of its Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DMP DPD). The DMP DPD is being prepared in the light of the Core Strategy which at time of preparing this paper has reached an advanced stage, with Public Examination scheduled for April 2011. As part of the overall process of preparing the DPD, it must be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA).
2. David Tyldesley and Associates has been appointed by the NPA to undertake the Sustainability Appraisal process for the DPD.

The Peak District National Park

3. The Peak District is the UK's first National Park, designated in 1951 following the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. It is an upland area of diverse and beautiful landscapes and settlements centrally located in England. It sits at the southern end of the Pennine Chain sandwiched between Sheffield and Manchester and covers 1438 km² (see figure 1). Gritstone edges, wild heather moorlands, and gentle limestone dales shaped by humans over thousands of years characterise the landscape. Attractive settlements in the form of small towns, villages and farmsteads utilise local materials in vernacular architectural styles which often sit harmoniously within their wider landscape setting. With a rich cultural and historic heritage, distinctive biodiversity and diverse opportunities for outdoor recreation, the Peak District National Park attracts between 18-22 million day visitors (and 2.5 million visitors who stay overnight) annually. Many visitors travel relatively short distances from the cities and conurbations surrounding the National Park, but also from across the UK and from overseas.¹ The Park's central location also places it at a crossroads between major settlements, giving rise to pressure for cross park traffic.
4. The National Park is home to 38,000 people making up 20,000 households. 60% of the population is of working age with 25% being self-employed, twice the English national average. Tourism and catering make up 24% of all jobs within the National Park and quarrying and agriculture both create a further 12 % each². The Park performs important functions in terms of water catchment, supply and distribution.
5. The National Park has a complex administrative structure as illustrated at figure 2.
6. The special environment, its settled character, popularity with visitors and central location in the UK combine and serve to present many pressures on its special qualities which demand a firm but aspirational and adaptable planning framework to ensure those special qualities are conserved and enhanced for the future. The Core Strategy and other DPDs seek to achieve this objective, building upon the solid foundation established within the Local Plan and previous Structure Plans.

¹ Tourism in the Peak District – Fact Sheet 2. Peak District National Park Authority.

² The Peak District National Park Authority – Living in. (<http://www.peakdistrict.org/index/living-in.htm>)

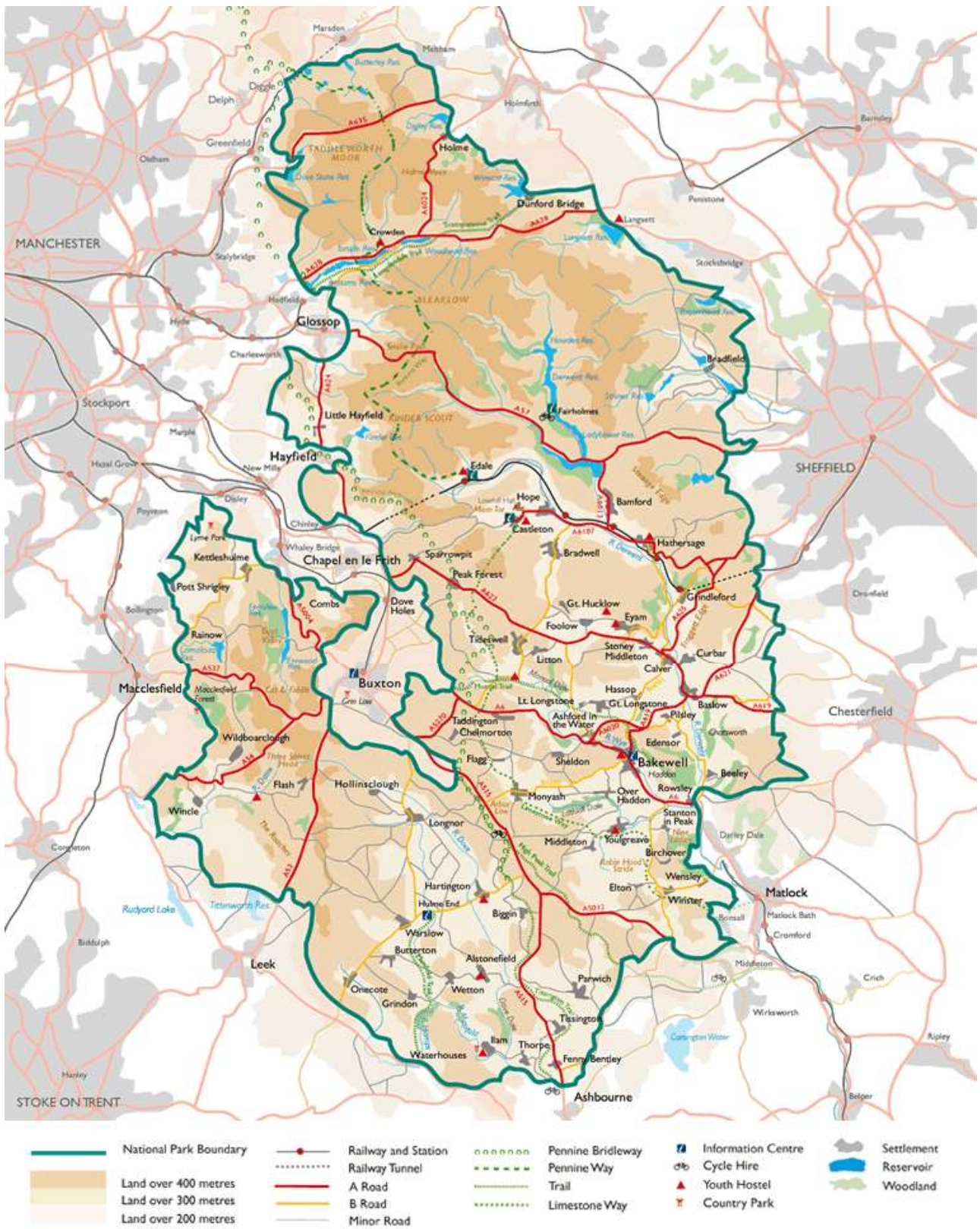


Fig. 1. The Peak District National Park – Setting and Key Components.

The Development Management Policies Development Plan Document and the Peak District National Park Local Development Framework

7. The DMP DPD is being prepared as part of the policy suite of the Local Development Framework - the NPA's *spatial plan*. As the Local Planning Authority, the NPA exercises all planning functions within the National Park, including a full Development Management remit. The broad purpose of the DMP DPD is to present day-to-day policy framework for the determination of planning applications in order to further the strategic objectives set out within the Core Strategy. It is therefore directly dependent on the Core Strategy in terms of strategic direction.
8. This is the first DMP DPD prepared by the NPA. In the past, adopted Structure Plans and then the Local Plan (2001) have provided both strategic and relatively detailed criteria-based land use planning policy. These have provided the formal 'development plan' framework, appropriate for the proper consideration of planning applications under Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (and before that S54A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990). The level of detail within the Structure Plans and Local Plan have afforded the Development Control group of the NPA to exercise its functions in a consistent and transparent way, particularly since the introduction of the 1990 Act and the formalisation of the plan-led system.
9. The introduction of the Local Development Framework model for *spatial plans*, introduced under the 2004 Act, has meant that the replacement policy framework to the Structure Plan and Local Plan will come forward in separate DPDs, allowing for greater flexibility, phased review and replacement. A spatial planning approach also broadens the scope of considerations for the NPA in terms of policy formulation and development management decision making, so as to facilitate the delivery of wider agreed socio-economic and environmental priorities.
10. The key element of the NPA's LDF is the Core Strategy. Unlike its predecessor plans, the core strategy sets out spatial policy for the national park at a strategic level. In doing so a *vision, strategic spatial outcomes, spatial objectives* and *core policy principles* (with some spatial variation) are presented. These provide the framework and direction necessary to allow planning to facilitate delivery of statutory national park purposes, to steer necessary development to the most sustainable locations, to recognise elements and areas most sensitive to change and where managed change can be accommodated whilst conserving and enhancing special qualities. They do not however provide the Development Management group the necessary detailed policy 'toolkit' which will be required to properly exercise its day-to-day functions and to implement the actions necessary to deliver Core Strategy aspirations.
11. Consistent with best practice for SA, this scoping report has been prepared at the very outset of development of the DMP DPD. Unlike other SA exercises where the format and broad thrust of DPDs might be reasonably anticipated, the format and precise scope of this DPD is still to be determined. This means that the SA process set out within the Scoping Report must be subject to considerable flexibility and adaptation as it evolves over the course of time. However the DPD's function is relatively clear at this early stage. It will seek to present a framework of policies which in the first instance will directly steer the NPAs decision making under its powers conferred by the various Town and Country Planning Acts in respect to its Development Management functions. These will be prepared in such a way as to help deliver the strategic and spatial aspirations of the Core Strategy.

12. It is expected that there will remain a need for some components of the DMP DPD to present criteria-based policies which set out circumstances where certain types of development will not be permitted or where development will be permitted if qualifying criteria are met. In doing so it will provide a spatially distinct approach dependent on the Park's varying environment's capacity to accommodate change, reflecting the Core Strategy as an overarching framework. However, there is also an opportunity to move away from a relatively prescriptive policy approach such as that set out within the Local Plan, to one which allows for a wide range of material considerations to be factored into planning decision making. This would help planning decision making to more proactively facilitate the achievement of Core Strategy and National Park Management Plan aspirations, securing positive and locally responsive change.
13. The DMP DPD will explore the benefits of clarifying the range of material considerations which will be important in determining planning applications, and refer more explicitly to a broad and expanded range of Supplementary Planning Documents (such as the Design Guide), expert opinion and other evidence based understanding of the National Park, (such as Local Housing Needs surveys). The need for transparency in exercising a strong decision making framework necessary to meet the challenges facing the National Park will remain a high priority.

Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal

14. Sustainability Appraisal is formally required by section 19 (5) of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2005*. As part of the SA process the plan must also be subject to a specific process of identifying and taking into account the likely environmental effects of the plan called a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This is required by *European Directive 2001/42/EC* on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, implemented by the *Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004*. The SEA involves examining the plan's recommendations in relation to environmental policy and objectives, identifying the likely effects and, if necessary, proposing amendments to be made which will reduce the likely significant effects of the plan's implementation on the environment.
15. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a *process* through which the sustainability credentials of a plan or programme under preparation are assessed against the principles of sustainable development. SAs are intended to ensure that planning authorities aim to further the Government's aim of more sustainable development, as established within the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) and subsequently updated by the coalition Government's Vision for Sustainable Development (2011)³. The furtherance of sustainable development through spatial planning is embedded in law under the 2004 Act.
16. The SA process should normally involve a systematic check of emerging policy *options*, and then each preferred policy or proposal against sustainability objectives to assess the positive and negative impacts it may have on the social, environmental and economic resources of the plan area and beyond. It will then suggest how the plan might be amended to enhance its sustainability credentials. It is an iterative process to be carried out alongside evolution of the plan itself.

³ Mainstreaming sustainable development – The Government's vision and what this means in practice
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, February 2011

17. It is important to recognise that SA and SEA are *processes* and that they are closely linked and undertaken simultaneously. There are two main outputs from the processes, firstly an initial Scoping Report (this report) and a final Sustainability Appraisal Report. An Environmental Report as required under the Directive may be incorporated into the SA Report provided it is made clear which elements of the report constitute the Environmental Report. Integration of SEA within this SA will follow that model.

Background and Purpose of this Scoping Report

18. An important stage in the undertaking of Sustainability Appraisal is the *scoping* of the appraisal process and inviting the opinion of the ‘consultation bodies’ as to the range of factors to be considered and the level of detail to be applied within that process. This will help determine what factors are to be presented within the final Sustainability Report and at what level of detail. In doing so it should set out the environmental and socio-economic context in which the DMP DPD will operate, identify key sustainability issues and in this light present the series of tests against which emerging policy options will be assessed – the ‘sustainability framework’.
19. The Peak District National Park Authority (NPA) consulted the Consultation Bodies on its SA Joint Scoping Report (for both CS and the National Park Management Plan) in 2005. It consulted again on the Scoping Report⁴ for the SA of the Core Strategy DPD only, in 2008. That report subsequently set the context and framework for the Sustainability Appraisal of the initial and revised drafts of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document.
20. All development plan documents are required to be subject to SA/SEA under the 2004 Act. However, where a DPD is prepared which is ‘subservient’ to a parent policy or framework of policies – for example within the Core Strategy, some preparation and research efficiencies may be secured which reduce duplication of effort and foster consistency across the LDF components. The Planning Advisory Service recognises that where a parent document has been subject to SA/SEA, elements of the earlier work and they remain up-to-date, they may be re-employed within the subsequent appraisal processes⁵. This document therefore partially builds upon Sustainability Appraisal material previously prepared in relation to the Peak District National Park LDF.
21. However, a period of time has elapsed between the preparation of the 2008 Core Strategy Scoping Report and the current proposals for consulting upon the DMP DPD SA. Therefore, to ensure that the SA is fit-for-purpose in addressing the very specific role of the DMP DPD and carried out in line with best practice which meets both the tests of soundness and, importantly adds value to the emerging policy document, the Scoping Report has been substantially revised as set out in this report. It does however employ elements of the 2008 Scoping Report and the Sustainability Report⁶ of the Submission Core Strategy as appropriate to ensure best value for the NPA.
22. The structure of this report broadly reflects that of the 2008 Scoping Report, but takes account of changes to legislation, policy, guidance⁷ and baseline conditions across the plan area and its sub-regional context. It also begins to examine issues relating to Equality Impact Assessment which was not addressed in respect to the appraisal of the Core Strategy. Whilst at the earliest stages of the DPD’s evolution, it is uncertain whether a fully

⁴ Land Use Consultants, Peak District National Park Authority Core Strategy - SA/SEA Second Scoping Report, July 2008.

⁵ PAS, Sustainability Appraisal Planning Policy Manual, 2009.

⁶ Land Use Consultants, Peak District National Park Authority Core Strategy - Submission Version Sustainability Appraisal Report, August 2010.

⁷ PAS, Sustainability Appraisal Guidance Note, 2010. <http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/aio/627078>

integrated approach to meeting the duties⁸ placed upon the NPA in respect to its impacts upon race, disability and gender can be achieved within the Sustainability Appraisal process. Examination of this requirement will be undertaken as the DPD's scope and structure emerges, with a view to be taken as to whether integrated Equality Impact Assessment is feasible, or whether a separate process, such as that undertaken under the Habitats Regulation Assessment, will be required.

23. Earlier stages of SA work on the emerging LDF Core Strategy are assumed to have complied with the expectations of law and government guidance. This will be tested at the Public Examination of the emerging plan. DCLG's earlier guidance on SA has now been superseded in respect to LDFs. The Planning Advisory Service website promotes the 2006 joint UK Governments' guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment⁹ as key guidance for SA processes. The 'SEA guidance' and the advice set out within the PAS website Plan Making Manual, along with the latest 2010 Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note¹⁰ now form the key guidance suite for SA related work and determine the key scope and stages against which the SA for the DMP DPD should be prepared.
24. This Scoping Report incorporates the discrete elements required by the SEA guidance for its 'Stage A' elements of the overall SEA process as follows:
 - Collection of baseline information;
 - Review of other plans and programmes relevant to the sustainability context of the plan;
 - Identification the environmental, social and economic factors affected by the plan;
 - Identification of any issues of significance to the plan area;
 - Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework including objectives and criteria.
25. The Report also provides information on the level of detail and structure of the final Sustainability Appraisal Report.
26. The Scoping Report is presented to key stakeholders, including the statutory consultation bodies, to allow them to comment on the adequacy of the proposed scope of the appraisal, the sufficiency of the baseline information and the comprehensiveness of the sustainability objectives and their consistency with other plans and programmes.
27. **Any comments received as a consequence of the consultation exercise for the scoping report will be carefully considered by the National Park Authority (and, as appropriate, its sustainability consultants). Where change to the methodology or contextual information is considered prudent or would enhance the effectiveness of the appraisal, alteration will be made accordingly and highlighted within subsequent Sustainability Reports.**

The Structure of the Scoping Report

⁸ The Race Relations Act 1976, Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and Sex Discrimination Act 1975.

⁹ A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, ODPM, September 2005.

¹⁰ <http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/aio/627078>

28. This Scoping Report is structured to include all the elements required in a scoping report as detailed in the SEA guidance.
29. The Sustainability Appraisal being undertaken covers the Development Management Policies Development Plan Document only which as this scoping report is prepared is in its earliest stages of development. The report is structured in 3 main parts:

Part A identifies key policy context and specific documents which can help guide the development of the Sustainability Framework;

Part B examines key Sustainability Issues across the National Park, their broad baseline condition and contemporary key issues;

Part C presents the Sustainability Framework and sets out the scope and detail of the appraisal of the DPD.

PART A.

IDENTIFICATION OF KEY POLICY AND SUSTAINABILITY DRIVERS.

Introduction

30. This part of the Scoping Report identifies and provides a summary of the planning and sustainable development policy context within which the DPD and the SA must operate.
31. The latter part of this section consists of the identification of the key sustainability issues for the area and how the SA Framework has been developed to test whether the Development Plan Document will adequately address specific sustainability issues facing the national park.

Review of the relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Objectives

32. A key process in developing the SA Framework is a review of other relevant plans and programmes in order to establish social, environmental and economic objectives at the international, national, regional and local level that are relevant to the Development Plan Document and the development of the SA Framework. The DMP DPD will form part of the development plan for the Peak District National Park presenting a principal framework for planning decisions dealing with the development and use of land.
33. There are a number of plans at international, national, regional and local level that need to be taken into account in the development of sustainability objectives. The most pertinent to this DPD are set out and summarised at **Appendix 2**. A more extensive list is set out at **Appendix 3**. It should be recognised, as acknowledged within the SEA Guidance¹¹ that this list can never be completely comprehensive as new plans and programmes are prepared and existing ones constantly revised and replaced, as well as there being matters of compatibility between such a significant cascade of plans and policy. Key elements of that list are summarised as follows:

International Policy Context for the DMP DPD and its SA

34. Because all national policy and statute is presumed to be consistent with the UK's obligations under international law and policy, only a brief consideration of international policy context is appropriate for this SA. This conforms to best practice set out within the PAS SA Advice Note (2010).
35. A key consideration in carrying out of SA is, however, the requirement to satisfy the European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, as transposed into UK law¹². In this respect PPS12 states:

¹¹ Appendix 2, ODPM, 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive', September 2005.

¹² Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004.

“Sustainability appraisal fully incorporates the requirements of the European Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment. Provided the sustainability appraisal is carried out following the guidelines in the ‘A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive’ and the ‘Plan-Making Manual’ there will be no need to carry out a separate SEA.”

36. The Directive requires that the formulation of appraisal objectives must address environmental topics identified in Annex 1(f) of the SEA Directive to ensure that all the issues detailed are considered. It lists those topics as:
- Biodiversity;
 - Population;
 - Human health;
 - Fauna and flora;
 - Soil;
 - Water;
 - Air;
 - Climatic factors;
 - Material assets;
 - Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage;
 - Landscape; and the
 - Interrelationship between these factors.

National Policy Context for the DPD and SA

37. Within the national park it is *essential* to make sure that all policy development (including the application of tools such as SA/SEA) recognises and conforms to the statutory purposes and duty of National Parks, as set out in the Environment Act 1995. The *purposes* are to:
- ***‘Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage’, and***
 - ***‘Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment (of the Parks) by the public’***
- In pursuing these purposes the Authority has a
- ***duty to ‘seek to foster the social and economic well-being of local communities’.***
38. Since the National Park Authority is bound by the purposes and duty set out in the Environment Act, this document seeks to embed them firmly within the SA/SEA process. It is these purposes and duty that guide strategic policy in the overarching National Park Management Plan¹³ and the Local Development Framework. This approach has been supported consistently by Government Planning Policy Statements and by Inspectors presiding over development plan policy.
39. Where there is an irreconcilable conflict between the purposes themselves (perhaps from proposals for recreational development that would harm the valued characteristics of the National Park), the *‘Sandford Principle’* has established to Government’s satisfaction that the conservation purpose should prevail. Existing plan policies take this understanding about National Park purposes into account.

¹³ Peak District National Park Management Plan 2006-2011. PDNPA

40. It can be argued that the purposes and duty together present a fundamentally sustainable basis for the carrying out of the NPA's Planning and other Park Management functions. High levels of environmental conservation and enhancement, promotion of a wider understanding and enjoyment of the Park's special qualities to all sections of our society, and allowing for social and economic well-being of the communities of the national park themselves present a robust sustainability context for the DPD from the outset. As statutory purposes, these priorities must be seen to prevail over other valid sustainability objectives where not established in law, for example promotion of wider economic growth or large scale renewable energy generation, where there would be conflict in meeting those purposes as a consequence.
41. Notwithstanding this priority statutory framework, the Sustainability Appraisal of the DMP DPD is also set within the context of the Government's national sustainable development policy, which at the time of preparing this report is in a period of transition. The UK's sustainability strategy 'Securing the Future' was published in 2005 and remains in place. This strategy sets out five key principles for sustainable development across the UK:
- *Living within environmental limits;*
 - *Ensuring a strong and just society;*
 - *Achieving a sustainable economy;*
 - *Promoting good governance;*
 - *Using sound science responsibly.*
42. The Coalition Government has however taken steps to update and revise the approach, but in doing so builds upon those broad principles. Its core approach is now to 'mainstream' sustainable development principles into all decision making processes and policy development, so that Government actions reflect sound sustainable development principles and pursuit of it is no longer considered to be an add-on process to government and business action. This approach compliments the principles of Sustainability Appraisal best practice.

Regional Policy Context for the DPD and SA

43. For regional planning and policy purposes the Peak District National Park has historically been included within the East Midlands, although geographically overlaps four regions in total. Since the preparation of previous stages of SA for the NPA's emerging LDF, regional planning and regional governmental platforms have been, or will be, removed under the coalition Government's move towards a 'localism' agenda.
44. Nevertheless, at the regional level the two key plans in respect of policy and sustainability objectives are the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) 2008, and the East Midlands Regional Plan.
45. The Integrated Regional Strategy was first published in 2000, reviewed and published in 2005 and most recently 'refreshed' in 2008. The IRS Framework ensures that policies and strategies are not prepared in isolation but in a compatible and integrated way. The Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Spatial Strategy, Regional Environment Strategy and the family of social strategies including Investment for Health, Housing and Time for Culture are examples of some of the key components of the IRS Framework. The last IRS Framework (2008) sets out five 'Agreed Priorities' which set a key framework for sustainable development within the East Midlands and are set out at Appendix 1.

46. The status of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) remains uncertain at the time of preparing this Scoping Report. The stated intention of government is however to remove this layer of planning policy. Nevertheless the spatial plan broadly seeks to reflect the land use needs and aspirations of the IRS's component regional strategies. The RSS was subject to Sustainability Appraisal in a similar way to that for Development Plan Documents at the local level. In doing so the RSS sets a framework for local spatial planning (appendix 1) which has been appraised and refined to maximise its sustainability attributes. The RSS was fully revised and published in March 2009 as the 'East Midlands Regional Plan'. The Sustainability Appraisal work in relation to this and a more recent partial review may be relevant to the appraisal of any of the PDNPA's LDF components including the DMP DPD.
47. The East Midland's Regional Plan presents a strong level of policy support for the furtherance of National Park statutory purposes¹⁴, including policy which ensures that requirements for housing and employment land meets local needs only. Regardless of the future status of the RSS, the development of policy within the Core Strategy, as parent document to the DMP DPD, has been partially developed upon the RSS evidence base and policy framework, and its content remains pertinent to the evolution of the DPD.
48. These regionally based policy objectives have sustainability principles at their core. They are clearly relevant background context to any policy development and sustainability appraisal undertaking within the region, whether or not the delivery vehicle or layer of government through which they were developed still exists. This regional policy framework's evolution, including the development of specific sub-regional policy will therefore be appropriate considerations for any SA work carried out within the Peak District National Park.

The Local Sustainability Context for the Peak District National Park

49. The DMP DPD is the first DPD to be prepared following the preparation (and expected adoption in 2011) of the NPA's Core Strategy. The Submission Core Strategy sets out strategic objectives and spatial policy principles to help achieve the statutory purposes as defined in the Environment Act 1995¹⁵ - the primary legislation underpinning National Park designation. The twin statutory purposes are:
50. Conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park;
51. Promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of (the) areas by the public
52. In pursuing these purposes the Authority and its partners has a duty to seek to foster the social and economic well-being of the area's resident and business communities. These statutory purposes and duty underpin *all* actions and policy formulation of the National Park Authority and are critical to understanding the context for the spatial policy framework prepared as the LDF.
53. The Core Strategy contains a spatial strategy, alongside policies to achieve the vision and desired outcomes. In part the vision and objectives reflect the land use aspirations of the

¹⁴ Policies 8, 9 and 10, East Midlands Regional Plan, 2009.

¹⁵ National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949) Section 5 as amended by Section 61 of the 1995 Environment Act

National Park Management Plan¹⁶, the senior policy document shaping actions of all key stakeholders influencing the park's future. The Core Strategy's policy principles will enable the Authority to manage new and growing development pressures associated with climate change and road traffic for example, and give the clarity needed to manage traditional industries such as farming and mineral extraction.

54. The DMP DPD will compliment and add detail to the Core Strategy, presenting a policy suite which allows for the determination of planning applications to be made that will help further the objectives and policies of the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy has been subject to an on-going process of SA itself¹⁷. Notwithstanding this very close inter-relationship, the DMP DPD must be subject to its own SA process. It follows therefore that there should be strong commonalities between the two SA processes, subject of course to changes necessary which reflect the specific role of the DMP DPD, and any changing context in relation to policy and guidance differences since the CS SA was undertaken.

¹⁶ PDNPA, Peak District National Park Management Plan 2006-2011

¹⁷ Land Use Consultants, Peak District National Park Authority Core Strategy - Submission Version Sustainability Appraisal Report, August 2010.

PART B.

IDENTIFICATION OF KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

55. This section summarises the sustainability issues and policy context for the component elements of the socio-economic and environmental characteristics of the Peak District National Park. In doing so a series of overarching categories are presented which reflect key areas of relevance to the plan and its appraisal. These are based primarily on the environmental components prescribed for SEA in Annex 1(f) of the Directive, with additional socio-economic topic areas added to constitute an appropriate scope for a sustainability appraisal.
56. The table 1 sets out the categories used in this section, referencing SEA Annex 1 (f) requirements as applicable:

Table 1

SA Issues Category	SEA Annex 1(f) component
Environmental Limits	Climatic factors, Soil, Water, Air.
Natural Environment	Biodiversity, Fauna and flora.
Landscape	Landscape.
Built and Historic Environment	Material assets, Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage.
Transport Issues	
Housing	Population, Material assets.
Community Well-being	Human health, Population.
Economy	
Enjoyment Understanding of the National Park	Human health.

57. These in turn set out:
- A summary of key **overarching sustainability policy objectives** (distilled from core documents set out at Appendix 2);
 - A brief topic based **description of the baseline conditions**¹⁸ for that component within the national park;
 - **Current trends** for those topics; and
 - **Key issues** which might guide the sustainability appraisal framework criteria.
58. Given the significant volume of baseline data and analysis available, the following section necessarily summarises of the situation across the national park. More detail on each matter can be examined through reference to the wider evidence base for the LDF itself (<http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/index/looking-after/plansandpolicies/ldf.htm>).

¹⁸ Full assessment of baseline conditions sourced for this report can be gained through accessing the LDF Core Strategy Evidence base at <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/index/looking-after/plansandpolicies/ldf.htm>

'Environmental Limits'

Key Relevant Policy Objectives

Kyoto Protocol 1997

Legally binding agreement under which industrialised countries will reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% compared to the year 1990. The goal is to lower overall emissions from six greenhouse gases - carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, HFCs, and PFCs - calculated as an average over the five-year period of 2008-12.

Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC

A holistic approach to water management and will update existing EC Water legislation through the introduction of a statutory system of analysis and planning based upon the river basin.

Environment Act 1995

'Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage'

The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007), Defra

Sets out details of the objectives to be achieved and introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, similar to the approach being proposed in the new European air quality directive, which is currently under negotiation.

Planning Policy Statement 1: Draft Supplement Planning and Climate Change (March 2007), DCLG

Sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.

Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (Dec. 2006) DCLG

Sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. Its aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall.

Peak District National Park Climate Change Action Plan 2009 – 2011(May 2009)

Outlines the actions that need to be taken within the National Park to help mitigate the causes of, and adapt to the effects of climate change in the future.

National Park Baseline Conditions for Environmental Limits

Climate Change

59. Climate change is possibly the most pressing issue facing the international community today. Over the coming years we can expect increased summer and winter temperatures; decreased summer rainfall; increased winter rainfall and more extreme weather events such as storms, droughts and floods.

60. There is strong evidence to suggest that the main contributing factor to climate change is greenhouse gas emissions. The use of fossil fuels to produce energy is widely considered to be an unsustainable use of natural resources. The resources themselves are dwindling, and the by-products of combustion are most probably having a profound impact on our climate. The UK Government has made strong commitments through the Climate Change Act 2008 to significantly reduce its greenhouse gas emissions in the coming years with a target of an 80% reduction by 2050
61. Increasing the understanding of the possible climate change impacts on the National Park is of great importance and it is becoming a key focus of the work and policy within the Peak District National Park. From a positive viewpoint the natural environment of parts of the national park can be a force for good in efforts to mitigate the causes, and adapt to the effects of climate change. The peat moorlands and many woodlands provide an opportunity to absorb and lock carbon into the peat and vegetation for centuries to come. The National Park's fast flowing streams and rivers offer potential small-scale hydro electric sites for the generation of renewable energy.
62. Even with effective measures put in place to reduce the causes of climate change, it is still most likely to have a number of impacts on the Peak District. These might include a reduction in water resources and security of supply which would affect agriculture, biodiversity, the economy and the lifestyle of the region's population. There will be likely ecological changes that will bring about alterations to traditional landscapes, the range and type of flora and fauna. Fire hazards may increase as peat soils dry out and woodlands suffer from summer drought. It remains to be seen how a changing climate might affect visitor patterns, behaviour, and impact upon the environment.
63. Restoration of the peat moorlands is critically important both for biodiversity reasons and also for their importance in combating the effects of climate change. 'Moors for the Future' is an internationally important partnership project to restore peat moorlands that capture large amounts of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂). Damage from pollution, overgrazing, erosion and fires means that CO₂ stored in the peat is being released. By restoring and better managing the moorlands, Moors for the Future hopes to reverse this problem.
64. From 1993 to 2003 on average, the Peak District experienced less rain, more hours of sunshine, higher temperatures and lower wind speeds, compared to the average for 1961 to 1990, indicating a warmer, calmer environment. There has also been a fluctuation in the annual rainfall during 1998 to 2003.
65. Climate change predictions from April 2002 (Environment Agency) suggest that England's temperature could rise between 2° and 3.5° by 2080, and by up to 3° by 2100 in the East Midlands.
66. Changes in rainfall could also have significant effects. According to the SFRA, this could lead to the following effects:
- The current Flood Zone 2 (1 in 1000 year return period) will, over a period of 50 to 100 years, become Flood Zone 3 (1 in 100 year return period)
 - The current Flood Zone 3a (1 in 100 year return period) will become Flood Zone 3b, functional flood plain (1 in 20 year return period)

Water

67. Water is a critical natural resource. Adequacy of clean, uncontaminated water is an essential prerequisite for the healthy functioning of our society and the ecosystem goods and services upon which it depends. The Scoping Report to the East Midlands Regional

Plan Partial Review (2008) notes that the East Midlands is one of the driest parts of the country, with average annual rainfall less than 600mm in certain areas. Effective annual rainfall in the region is equivalent to about 2,000 litres per capita each day. There is a limited surplus of water availability over demand in the region. The Peak District National Park fulfils an important role in water capture, storage and distribution across the region. In the Peak District many valleys are dammed and flooded to create reservoirs where water is stored to supply the towns and cities around the Peak Park (such as Leicester and Nottingham). There are 55 reservoirs of over 2 hectares in the National Park. These supply around 450 million litres of water a day.

68. Climate change may put greater stress on the region's water resources particularly in the summer. Summer rainfall is predicted to decrease and this may have serious detrimental effects upon the water environment and its dependent biodiversity and ecology.
69. Water quality is another important consideration involving waste water infrastructure including sewerage collection network and sewage treatment works. Limited planned growth as part of the Core Strategy should be undertaken in such a way as to not place additional burdens upon the capacity of the sewage network, which may result in adverse environmental impacts to the receiving watercourse.
70. Flood Risk is an important consideration for spatial planning, particularly within a period of climate change. The South Pennine Moors – Dark Peak and the integrity of the moorland sites can significantly determines run-off rates and natural water storage capacity, impacting upon flood management needs.
71. Threats to water quality also stem from farming practices that release chemicals or organic matter into the hydrological system, and from flooding with high sediment loads.
72. Nevertheless river water quality is generally 'good' or 'very good' with the percentage of rivers rated 'good' or 'fair' (2000) being 99.57% (Environment Agency). An exception to this is at the lower end of Strines Dyke and on the River Wye, near Buxton sewage works' outflow.
73. The Environment Agency has recently explored the possibility for flood defence schemes along the River Wye through Bakewell and Ashford in the Water.
74. Major flooding problems have occurred at Stoney Middleton when a tailings dam burst flooding the village and closing the A623. A major flood event also occurred in 1989 in the Wildboarclough/ Kettleshulme area.

Air Quality

75. Over almost the entire park the level of air pollution is good and below national thresholds.
76. Air pollution is within allowable limits and many pollutants have reduced in the last five years. Nationally NO₂ emissions declined by 13% between 1970 and 1996, but between 1996 and 2000 NO₂ levels increased significantly at Bakewell, Baslow and Bradwell.
77. Nationally, the levels of environmental pollutants are declining, which is similar for the Park's overall monitoring sites overall. Poor air quality is identified as the third most important factor in degrading the quality of SSSIs. Acid rain has affected the Peak Park's moorlands for 200 years due to oxides of sulphur and nitrogen from industry, power stations and also from vehicles. These emissions particularly affect mosses and lichens and have been responsible for the decrease in sphagnum moss leading to higher erosion rates and a slowing of peat creation. Nitrogen Dioxide and PM₁₀ emissions are likely to

increase in relation to traffic growth on cross-park routes. Other sources include large-scale combustion – for example the cement kiln at Hope works.

Noise and Light

78. The outline and area of the national park is famously visible in satellite imagery for its lack of light pollution.
79. There is noise and general disturbance associated with mineral extraction operations at certain sites. For example, at Backdale Quarry complaints refer to operations commencing in the early hours of the morning (5:00am) and working a 13 hour day. Various forms of ‘informal’ motor sports are also practised in the National Park, some legal, others not so, but the Authority’s policy is to discourage where they can cause damage to the landscape, intrusive noise and pollution to air or water.
80. Levels of tranquillity in the National Park remain high. However, noise and light pollution in rural areas are increasing gradually across the country and this may continue within the National Park under gradual development pressure.

Key ‘Environmental Limits’ Issues for Sustainability Appraisal

Climate Change and Renewable Energy

Increased temperatures from climate change will affect the economy of the National Park, particularly farming and tourism.

Permanent alterations to climate will cause changes to the landscape, rare habitats and species of the Peak District.

There will be more frequent moorland fires due to drier summers, with flash flooding from summer storms as well as from higher rainfall in winter.

The generation of renewable energy supply and conservation of energy in existing building stock can present challenges for landscape and built environment conservation and enhancement.

Water and Flood Risk

**Threats to water quality from farming practices and climate change causes
Changes in rainfall patterns may cause flooding in some vulnerable areas.**

Air Quality

Quality of air within the Park is largely determined by the conditions from the surrounding areas outside, and by traffic. Prevailing weather conditions mean that cross-boundary and trans-country pollution occurs.

Effects from recent developments including incinerators and industrialised tyre burning require monitoring.

Noise and light pollution

Noise is particularly associated with transport movements and mineral extraction operations as well as minerals farming, some visitor activity and off-road motor sports.

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

81. The Development Plan Document can have a varying degree of influence on the above issues with the strongest direct impacts being on local environmental management through control over land and buildings, whilst impacts for issues such as waste recycling may be possible but more tenuous. Spatial Strategy may however help to reduce the emissions through reducing need to travel by private car. The table below shows that the sustainability criteria included in the Framework will ensure that the issues are taken into consideration in the development of the documents.

Sustainability Issues - Environmental Limits	
Sustainability issue	Issue related Criteria
Climate change	5d, 6a-d, 7b
Water	4b, 5c, 6d, 7b
Air quality	4a, 6a
Noise and Light Pollution	4d,

Natural Environment

Key Relevant Policy Objectives

Environment Act 1995

'Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage'

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)

The Act implements key elements of the Government's Rural Strategy (published in July 2004) and created a new integrated agency, Natural England, to act as a powerful champion for the natural environment.

Habitats Directive 1992/43/EC

Contributes to the conservation of biodiversity by requiring EU Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the Community, giving effect to both site and species protection objectives.

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005) DCLG

This PPS sets out the Government's national policies for the conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity with emphasis on conservation and enhancement. In the context of the PPS, biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms as set out in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and geological conservation relates to sites that are designated or recognised for their geology and/or geomorphological importance.

Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan

The Plan aims to conserve and enhance the rich variety of wildlife habitats and species in the Peak District, with particular priority to those which are of international or national importance, those which are particularly characteristic of the Peak District, and those which are endangered, vulnerable or declining.

National Park Baseline Conditions for the Natural Environment

Biodiversity

82. Biodiversity, the range and abundance of wildlife is a critical component of the natural environment and a recognised special quality of the national park. It is a component which presents many 'quality of life' benefits to local communities and visitors, as well as playing essential roles in the wider functioning ecosystem, providing important ecosystem goods and services on which we all ultimately depend. The East Midlands Regional Plan and its evidence base recognises that regional biodiversity levels are amongst the lowest in England and that woodland cover for the region is below the national average. However, the Peak District is an exception to the regional picture, with a broad diversity of rare and important habitats ranging from the White Peak's dale-side woodlands and flower rich-hay meadows to the wild hills of the Dark Peak with its areas of blanket bog and heather moorland.
83. Several species have become extinct within the National Park in recent decades, including the black grouse, dormouse and lady's slipper orchid. Due to loss of habitat, some once common birds are now in rapid decline, including the skylark, song thrush and grey partridge. Protected species procedures (PPS9) are reported to be working well and are considered to be making a significant contribution to bat conservation for example. Wildlife may be disturbed by the level of use on some of the 32,143ha of moorland that is open to the public. Moorland birds (and sandpipers on the banks of streams and reservoirs) nest and roost on the ground and are therefore especially sensitive to people passing by. Orienteering, mountain biking and hang gliding are likely to cause unexpected disturbance.
84. Much of the national park is positively managed for biodiversity and habitat value (NNRs etc). This is a positive factor in the on-going fight against the prevailing decline in biodiversity value.
85. Conservation designations within the Peak District:
- Natura 2000 sites account for 33% of the Park covering 47,022 ha.
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) cover 35% (50,000 ha) including the Derbyshire Dales National Nature Reserve.
 - Environmentally Sensitive Areas cover 74,788ha.

Geology

86. There are three main geology types underlying the National Park: Limestone, in the south and centre of the Park, forming the White Peak, distinctive for its dry dales and cave systems; the Dark Peak of Millstone Grit, with distinctive 'edges' distributed as a horseshoe around the park's fringes, and; Shale, a friable rock which is often found at the foot of the Millstone Grit edges and underlies the fertile valleys of the Park.
87. There is increasing pressure on geological features due to the increased recreational use including walking, climbing and caving as well as the significant threat to geological assets from mineral extraction. Mineral extraction can however reveal important geodiversity features and positive planning and management actions can help safeguard these and improve general accessibility or interpretation opportunities.

Agriculture and soils

88. In 2002 there were 2,555 agricultural holdings within the national park, 11% of these had no farmland attached. The average holding size of holding was 57ha. Many Peak farms are dependent on subsidies, therefore reviews of CAP and agri-environment scheme

subsidies may o have significant effects on the local situation. Biodiversity interests may be affected by a decline in hay meadow, pasture and rough grazing conservation.

89. Policies on agricultural buildings within the national park landscape may have an effect on stock numbers and out-wintering of stock, and this may have adverse implications for hay meadow, pasture and rough grazing conservation. Private ownership of land can complicate or restrict landscape and biodiversity improvements.
90. There is a move away from dairy farming, in favour of farms with cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. The number of cattle and sheep across the park has declined by 10% between 2000 and 2002. There has been an increase in agricultural holdings, but a decrease in their size. The National Park Hay Meadow Project found a 50% loss and an additional 26% decline in hay meadows between the mid 1980s and mid 1990s. A follow-up survey highlighted a further 25% loss/or decline in the quality of meadows with the greatest losses occurring in intensive dairy areas such as Peak Forest.

Woodland

91. 80 % of limestone ash wood habitat (ancient woodland and other semi-natural woodland sites) within the Peak District falls within SSSIs. The majority of these also fall within the Peak District Dales SAC. Approximately 625 ha (28 - 30%) of upland oak woods are included within SSSIs. Several upland oak woods are included within the South Pennine Moors SAC. The National Park Authority manages 480 hectares of woodland and is involved in encouraging others to manage their woodland. The Water Companies and Forest Enterprise (own large areas of coniferous woodland, mostly in water catchment areas).
92. The National Park BAP (2001), and its 2001-2010 Review indicates trends for woodland conservation and enhancement:
 - Upland Mixed Ash Woodland (priority habitat) (approx 900 ha) moderate increase over last 200 years (2001). Condition and restoration objectives being met.
 - Upland Oakwood / Birchwoods (priority habitat). 2050 – 2020 ha. Between 1909 and 1974 there was a loss of 8-68% in different areas. Currently the extent is increasing although the quality is gradually declining outside SSSIs.
 - Wet Woodland (priority habitat). Estimated at approximately 200 - 250 ha. A historical decline continues and restoration targets are not being met.
 - Lowland Wood-pasture and Parkland (priority habitat) is being expanded but restoration targets have not been met.

Key 'Natural Environment' Issues for Sustainability Appraisal

Biodiversity

Additional species to those identified will continue decline, or become extinct within the park, partly as a consequence of climate change.

Climate change will also contribute to changes to the landscape, habitat mix and species distribution. Those species and habitats on the edge of their range within the Park may decline, degrade or disappear (such as Ring Ouzel, Jacob's Ladder and peat bogs) and be replaced by others.

Moorland condition affecting biodiversity will continue to decline due to over-grazing, poor management, fires and air pollution. Improved grassland (where fertilisers and herbicides are used) will also detrimentally affect biodiversity.

Disturbance by recreational use and other human activity is also a concern for some species and habitats.

The loss of micro-habitats across historic mineral site surface remains having a negative impact on specialised ecological communities.

Geology

Extant permissions for mineral operations can present a threat to geodiversity features.

Recreational pressure may impact on exposed geological features such as gritstone edges and cave systems.

Agriculture and soils

Many National Park farms are dependent on subsidies, therefore reviews of CAP and agri-environment schemes will also have significant effects. Biodiversity interests may be affected by a decline in hay meadow, pasture and rough grazing conservation.

Policies on agricultural buildings are considered likely to have an effect on stock numbers and out-wintering of stock, and this may have adverse implications for hay meadow, pasture and rough grazing conservation.

Private ownership of land can restrict landscape and biodiversity improvements.

Climate change may affect soils resource through drought, fire (peat) and flooding leading to loss through run-off or wind erosion.

Woodlands

Disparities in the management and condition of priority woodland types between those within and those outside SSSIs.

Climate change may affect the well-being of some species for example through storm damage and increase the risks from wild fire in summer months as well as changes in rainfall patterns.

Sustainability Issues – Natural Environment

Biodiversity	2a,
Geology	2b, 5a
Agriculture and Soils	4c, 13
Woodland	1a, 2a

Landscape

Key Relevant Policy Objectives

European Landscape Convention

Recognises the importance and diversity of landscapes across the European Community and to conserve and enhance local distinctiveness and value to local communities. Supports the identification of landscape types as a spatial unit for other policy frameworks.

Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy.

To maintain and enhance Europe's biological and landscape diversity by 2015. The Strategy is a Pan-European response to support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Environment Act 1995

'Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage'

Peak District Landscape Character Assessment (March 2008), Peak District NPA

The LCA establishes a baseline audit of the current state of the landscape and develops a system for the measurement of change.

Peak Sub-Region Climate Change Study Final Report

Focuses on the capacity and **potential** for renewable energy and low-carbon technology and incorporates a landscape sensitivity study of the area.

National Park Baseline Conditions for Landscape.

93. The importance of landscape character and the need to understand, protect and enhance all landscapes, not only those of the highest quality, has become the focus of national (PPS7) and European landscape policy (European Landscape Convention). All landscapes contribute to local distinctiveness and have meaning and importance to the people who live and work in those landscapes.
94. The National Park extends over 143,830ha of gritstone moorland and edges, limestone upland and dales. The Landscape Character Assessment for the National Park and its surrounding area divides it into a series of eight Regional Character Areas representing broad tracts of landscape which share common characteristics. The three main character areas are Dark Peak, the White Peak and the South West Peak. These include character types such as broad open moorlands, more intimate enclosed farmlands and wooded valleys. The landscapes have been shaped by variations in geology and landform and by millennia of human settlement and land use. A variety of other landscape components, such as hay meadows, limestone heath, lead rakes and dew ponds are also important at a national level, and contribute to the landscape character.
95. Linear features (1991 stats) include: 8,756km of drystone walls and banks; and 1,710km of hedgerows. Most land within the Peak Park is in private ownership. Major land owners such as the National Trust and the Water Companies can have significant influence of the landscape tracts they control.

- 96. Under present trends it is possible that iconic moorland landscapes condition will continue to decline due to over-grazing, moorland fires, air pollution and increasingly from climate change.
- 97. It is recognised that the impacts of climate change may result in changes to the landscapes of the Peak District, with particular impacts affecting some landscapes more than others, such as the moors and dale grasslands. The Landscape Strategy and Action Plan seeks to enhance the spatial understanding of climate change mitigation and adaptation programmes.
- 98. Renewable energy is important in helping to combat the effects of climate change. Some renewable energy technologies can have landscape scale impacts e.g. commercial scale hydro-power, wind power and wood fuel plants. The Strategy identifies the landscape character types which could potentially accommodate water and wood fuel schemes, either by utilising existing landscape features, such as rivers and woodland, and helping to maintain them, or by creating new features where appropriate.
- 99. General development is usually accommodated within the larger settlements of the national park. However, employment development, service and utility infrastructure and new housing necessary to meet locally arising needs may strain the landscape’s capacity to accommodate change without harm.

Key ‘Landscape’ Issues for Sustainability Appraisal

Landscape Private ownership of land can limit implementation of landscape objectives or perpetuate harmful practice at the small scale, resulting in cumulative harm or change.
Over-grazing and inappropriate moorland management can lead to loss of habitat and bring about harmful change iconic landscapes.
Possible impacts and change from renewable energy schemes or the production of biomass crops where viable.
Climate Change impacts upon vegetation, erosion, fire risk and recreational behaviour affecting landscape character.
Development pressure, particularly from larger scale and prominent transport and communications infrastructure.

Sustainability Issues – Landscape	
Landscape	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a,5a

Built and Historic Environment

Key Relevant Policy Objectives

Environment Act 1995

'Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage'

Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) DCLG

PPS15 provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection.

A Regional Cultural Strategy for the East Midlands 2006-2011: The Place of Choice (2006)

The Strategy affirms the region's commitment to culture including the arts, sport and physical activity, museums, libraries, archives, heritage, media and tourism. It also applies to less formally defined cultural activities.

Peak Through Time – Cultural Heritage Strategy for the Peak District National Park

Seeks to identify what are the most likely future trends and what actions are required to maintain the character and distinctiveness of the Peak District National Park for current and future generations to experience, understand and enjoy

National Park Baseline Conditions for Built and Historic Environment

100. The built and historic environment of the Peak District ranges from grand country houses and Victorian rail infrastructure through to labourers' cottages, field barns and stone crosses. Many factors have shaped the built heritage of the Peak District, including climate, local materials and historic periods of growth. Agriculture, with its resource of farmhouses and agricultural buildings has been influential on the built environment and their landscape contribution. Past industrial activity such as lead mining, quarrying and textiles has also left a strong landscape and built environment legacy, sometimes with important biodiversity interest.
101. The settlements of the Peak District are diverse in character, including loose, linear villages made up of farmsteads, to 19th century planned villages of terraces for mill workers. Their character and distinctiveness is often enhanced by the integration of built features with their landscape context, such as stone roofs, paving, drystone walls and planned shelter belt planting that provide the context for the buildings themselves.
102. Within the National Park there are 457 Scheduled Monuments including the iconic Arbor Low stone circle and Mam Tor hill fort. There are 109 Conservation Areas, and a total of 2,897 listed buildings, of these:
Grade 1 = 49 Grade II* = 105 Grade II = 2,745
103. Currently only 44% of the National Park's known archaeological features have been surveyed. The National Park includes a number of registered historic parks and gardens including nationally recognised Chatsworth House and Haddon Hall.

- 104. The Cultural Heritage Strategy recognises the integral role people play in defining the cultural heritage of the area. Cultural traditions such as Well Dressing are an important part of local tradition. Other events include Victorian markets, Village in Bloom and Open Festivals.
- 105. 222 listed buildings are ‘at risk’ (7.3% of the Listed Building stock), without funding, this number will continue to rise as more fall into disrepair than are rescued. Around 59% of the National Park remains unsurveyed for its archaeological content and the condition of known archaeological features in the Park are not monitored.
- 106. The Peak District Annual Paper in 2002 advertised 820 ‘events’ in 2003 (compared to 896 in 2002). The Peak District National Park Interpretation Team works with partners and local communities on projects that help people understand the environment and the rich cultural heritage of the Park. Interpretation panels, leaflets and trails help to provide visitors with information.

Key Built and Historic Environment Issues for Sustainability Appraisal.

Built and Historic Environment
Loss of historic features and assets due to lack of understanding and survey deficiencies
Loss of archaeological assets through inappropriate management, development pressure and agricultural practice
Continuing loss of lead rake workings and associated features due to removal through agricultural practice (<i>Barnatt and Penny 2004</i>).
Achieving a balance between enabling settlements to develop to meet local needs, and maintaining their distinctive local character and rich historic importance.
Climate change impacts on the fabric and resilience of the built heritage of the National Park, and enabling historic buildings to improve energy efficiency.
Ensuring historic buildings have an economic use to secure upkeep and maintenance.

Sustainability Issues - Built and Historic Environment	
Historic Environment	1b, 1c, 3a, 7a,
Built Environment	1b, 1c, 7b

Transport Issues

Key Relevant Policy Objectives

Environment Act 1995

‘Conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage’

Planning Policy Statement 13: Transport, 2001, DCLG

PPG13 seeks to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and reduce the need to travel, especially by car.

Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, and Derby Joint Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, Final LTP2, Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, March 2006

There are two Local Transport Plans in Derbyshire. The Derbyshire Local Transport Plan covers most of the county. The second plan is the Derby Joint Local Transport Plan, which includes the whole of Derby and those parts of the county adjoining the city boundary.

South Pennines Integrated Transport Strategy (SPITS), LTP2

Provides framework for traffic restraint in and around national park, such as speed reduction measures and traffic calming on all trans-Pennine routes and class A and B roads, south of the M62 and north of the A50. The principles of SPITS are integrated within South Pennine authority LTPs.

National Park Baseline Conditions for Transport Issues

107. The Peak District lies within a network of surrounding urban areas, roads and motorways, including the M62 to the north, the M1 to the east, the A50 to the south and the A34 and M6 in the west. The southern Trans-Pennine rail line (the Hope Valley line) crosses the Park between Sheffield and Manchester. This relationship with the national transport network and urban areas means that the Park's boundary is within a one hour drive of 16 million people, resulting in severe pressure on the Park's transport systems and rural roads.
108. The environmental impacts of traffic are a significant threat to the special qualities of the National Park. The high level of transport related emissions contributes to the causes of climate change and results in air pollution which is harmful to human health and ecosystems. High traffic levels also threaten the tranquillity of the National Park. Traffic congestion can cause particular problems at popular sites such as Bakewell, Castleton, Dovedale and Chatsworth. Many villages lack off-street parking causing problems to residents and visitors alike.
109. To address such problems traffic management initiatives have been introduced in some locations including the Upper Derwent Valley and the Goyt Valley. Park and Ride schemes are another options and have also proved successful. In addition, the NPA has entered into a number of transport partnerships such as Peak Connections, the Derbyshire and High Peak Accessibility Partnership, and the Community Rail Partnership which help to increase the use of public transport amongst both visitors and residents.
110. There are a number of traffic-free cycle and walking routes (e.g. the Monsal, Tissington and High Peak trails) which are well used by local people and visitors, as are related cycle hire centres located around the national park. In addition national cycle routes traverse the Peak District, including the Pennine Bridleway (National Route 68) and 58 miles of dedicated off-road cycle tracks. In October 2009 a £1.25 million project was launched to invest in cycling infrastructure throughout the National Park.
111. The number of cars owned by residents continues to be higher than the national average and is increasing. In 2001, 86% of households had access to a car or van compared with

73% in England as a whole. The number of vehicles per household rose to 1.5 in the Park compared with 1.1 nationally

- 112. 85% of visitors to the national park come by car and most people would regard this as their favoured option.
- 113. The number of trains stopping within the Park at least once has increased, but scheduled buses have shown a slight decrease and are likely to continue to decline in current economic circumstances.

Key Transport Issues for Sustainability Appraisal.

Transport Issues
Need for more environmentally sustainable modes of transport such as cycleways and multi-user footpaths
Ensuring new development is located close to existing services in order to minimise the need to use the private car
Retention of public transport services for both residents and visitors
Control of traffic signage within villages and the landscape to avoid urbanisation and loss of local distinctiveness
The need for traffic management schemes and parking provision to reduce traffic congestion within village centres
Continued reduction in motorised transport’s contribution to climate change and damaging the environment and human health

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 114. The Local Transport Plan is the key document for transport planning in the Peak District but the Development Plan Documents retain a critical role in ensuring a sustainable relationship between the location of new development in relation to transport infrastructure, in allocating land for transport projects, minimising the environmental impacts of transport schemes and in ensuring that any new development facilitates access by a number of different transport methods. The SA Framework contains a number of criteria to ensure that these issues are considered in the Development Plan Document.

Sustainability Issues - Transport Issues	
Sustainability issue	
Transport	6c, 7a, 11c 12a, 14a, 14b

Housing

Key Relevant Policy Objectives

Environment Act 1995

Duty: ‘Seek to foster the social and economic well-being of local communities’.

Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, (Nov 2006), DCLG

PPS3 has been developed in response to recommendation in the Barker Review of Housing Supply in March 2004, and draws on a range of research and subsequent consultation exercises. The Government's key housing policy goal is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live.

Peak District Annual Housing Report (2007) Peak District NPA

The Annual Housing Report 2007 updates information on housing development, land availability and contributions towards local housing needs in the Peak District National Park (PDNP) from 1991/92 to 2006/07. The information helps the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) develop housing policy for the area.

Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2008)

The main objective of this study is to assess the need for additional authorised Gypsy and Traveller site provision within Derbyshire over at least the next 5 years. It identifies broad locations of where any additional sites should be provided, and to apportion these to local authorities.

National Park Baseline Conditions for Housing

115. Housing pressure within the National Park is acute because of its attractive location and relative accessibility to surrounding urban centres. The national park designation prioritises conservation and enhancement over the demand for open market housing because of incompatibility with market demand for housing and meeting National Park statutory purposes and duty. Consequently policy has for the past 20 years resisted most types of market housing.
116. The gap between wages and house prices is often greater within the National Park than elsewhere in the East Midlands Region and many local people find affordability a serious barrier to securing suitable housing locally. This contributes to many local young people moving to other areas. In addition, the stock of available smaller homes at lower cost is diminished partly because of use as holiday or second homes.
117. Housing quality within the national park is generally good, although pockets of lower quality housing exist but is often masked by its dispersed distribution.
118. The average household size has been decreasing in line with national trends, from 2.5 persons to 2.34 persons per household between 1991 and 2001. The number of households has risen to almost 16,000 (2001) and the number of household spaces is 17,196.
119. The proportion of people living in the national park owning their homes outright was much higher (42.9%) than England as a whole (29.2%, 2001). Around 4.1% of dwellings are second and holiday homes (compared to 0.6% nationally).
120. The latest Housing Needs Survey (2007) indicates that 26.1% of households in the rural areas were found to be living in problem housing. The Peak National Park Authority areas within High Peak Borough and Derbyshire Dales District have the highest number and proportion of households in problem housing.
121. Recent population projections (2007) indicate that population numbers will fall unless around 95 dwellings a year are provided.

Key Housing Issues for Sustainability Appraisal.

Housing
High house prices – amongst other influences, resulting in local young people moving to other areas, a trend also affected by the gap between local income and house prices.
On present trends and forecasts there will be less affordable housing completed than anticipated in the Structure Plan and for which there is residual need.
The Annual Housing Report shows that over the last 5 years there are 130 commitments for local needs housing, whereas in the previous 5 years there were only 32.
Maximising the use of existing housing and building stock to meet the need for affordable housing for local people

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 122. The Development Plan Document will have considerable impact on the delivery, location, quality, sustainability, design, and affordability of dwellings within the Peak District. This allocation, however, represents a small increase on the existing housing stock. The ways that the document can influence the quality of *existing* housing stock are considerably more limited but should be explored as part of the preparation of the Documents.

Sustainability Issues	
Housing	1b, 7b, 11a, 11b

Community ‘Well Being’

Key Relevant Policy Objectives

Environment Act 1995

‘seek to foster the social and economic well-being of local communities’.

Improving Health in the East Midlands, Keeping Health in Mind, Report of the Regional Director of Public Health in the East Midlands (2006) EMRA

Sets out a summary of recommendations for EMRA, its members and partners for health priorities. These will be delivered through Local Area Agreements.

Investment for health: A public health strategy for the East Midlands 2003

Theme 2: Supporting healthy lifestyles: Objective 4 (Priority): Physical activity. Increase the physical activity levels of residents of the East Midlands.

National Park Baseline Conditions for ‘Well Being’

123. Well being can include a wide range of socio-cultural issues such as health, community safety, population trends, access issues, deprivation and quality of life.

Health

124. IMD data shows that access to health services is low across rural areas of the East Midlands, including in and around the Peak District.¹⁹
125. Life expectancy within the region is almost exactly in line with the national average; however the Derbyshire Dales local authority area has one of the lowest life expectancies for men within the region at 72.3 – 73.7 years. Cancer is the main cause of death amongst both males and females in the East Midlands.²⁰
126. Regional data shows that the prevalence of obesity in both men and women in the East Midlands has been higher than the national average and is continuing to rise. Improving nutrition and rates of exercise participation amongst young people will be key to tackling this issue²¹. To overcome this problem the Government wants National Park Authorities to play a part in improving the nation’s health. The ‘Walking the Way to Health’ agenda proves this and Primary Care Trusts are encouraging people to do more to stay healthy or become healthy.
127. Average rates of smoking in the East Midlands are in line with the national average. However, within the region, levels of smoking are lower within the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak areas than most other local authorities. Smoking prevalence across the region is continuing
128. Just under one third of the population of 28,000 considered themselves to have a limiting long-term illness (similar to the national figure). The Peak District is slightly better than the average in England, falling in the top 40% of authorities with the healthiest and least disabled populations.
129. Levels of radon are relatively high within the Peak District. Half the Park’s parishes need full radon precautions, and a further fifth need secondary radon precautions to be incorporated into the design of new dwellings.
130. There is a common commitment to healthy communities across the Community Strategies of constituent authorities that share the National Park area.
131. Rural isolation, market conditions and small populations may result in the loss of vital services that keep village communities alive. Young people in particular find it difficult living in isolated villages where there are fewer services and cultural activities available.
132. Decline and ageing of the National Park’s population will also affect the demographic make-up of communities in certain areas.

Crime

133. The figures show that the Park had a significantly lower total recorded crime rate, compared to Derbyshire as a whole.

¹⁹ East Midlands Health Profile: Access to Services. Available online at: <http://www.empho.org.uk/Download/Public/8355/1/38.pdf>

²⁰ East Midlands Health Profile: General Health and Health Inequalities. Available online at: <http://www.empho.org.uk/Download/Public/8350/1/24-31.pdf>

²¹ Improving Health in the East Midlands, Keeping Health in Mind, Report of the Regional Director of Public Health in the East Midlands (2006) EMRA

134. Staffordshire has the lowest level of all recorded crimes, is the most rural and least densely populated part of the National Park.

Access to Services

135. Village services continue to decline with shops, post offices, pubs and banks closing. The National Park has proportionally fewer services per parish than nationally. The number of supermarkets in and around the Park has almost doubled between 1995 and 2002.
136. 51 parishes have seen a loss of services since 1994, and this trend has been accelerating.
137. A Countryside Agency survey (2000) found that with the exception of doctor's surgeries, there were proportionally fewer services per parish than nationally. 7 parishes did not have any services, and a further 14 had only 1 service; 21 parishes (17%) did not have a scheduled bus service (similar to national average of 16%).

Key Well-being Issues for Sustainability Appraisal.

Well Being

Health

Difficulties in accessing health services in rural areas.

Recognising the potential of the national park's special environment's to encourage healthy and fulfilling lifestyles

Ageing population and increasing levels of obesity, particularly amongst young people

Crime

Maintaining relatively low levels of crime across the Peak District.

Access to services

Maintain current levels of community services and, where possible, reverse past losses.

Accessing community services in more sustainable ways, whether as local, static service or via mobile service providers, or by sustainable transport options accessing services elsewhere.

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

138. The LDF is only one of the many factors that are needed to improve the well being of the population of the national park, but it can help improve access to the range of facilities and services that can improve education and health services and opportunities for employment and recreation. The LDF's documents can also seek to improve 'quality of life' by: protecting local distinctiveness and historic and cultural assets; promoting the provision of town and village centres as foci of service provision and social interaction; and, in the promotion of sustainable access to good quality, safe and bio-diverse open spaces, linear routes and to the wider countryside (addressed in other sections of the SA). The criteria have been developed to ensure that key issues are taken into consideration in the development of the document. As almost all the criteria can or will have some impact on some aspect of the above issues, only key specific criteria are listed in the summary table below:

Sustainability Issues – Well Being

Sustainability issue	Issue related Criteria
Health	4a, 4d, 5d, 9b, 11a
Crime	11b
Access to Services	12a, 12b

Economy

Key Relevant Policy Objectives

Environment Act 1995

...‘seek to foster the social and economic well-being of local communities’.

Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands 2006-2009 ‘A Flourishing Region’ (2006), EMDA

The third Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands setting out the East Midlands Development Agency’s vision and aspirations to 2020. The Draft East Midlands Regional Plan is required to co-ordinate closely with the RES.

Aims to develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation, creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class businesses can flourish; to provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies; and to create high quality employment opportunities and to bring about excellence in learning and skills, giving the region a competitive edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge.

National Park Baseline Conditions for Economy

139. The national park’s economy has historically been reliant on primary industries such as agriculture and quarrying though these have suffered a steady decline and particularly over the past 30 years as agriculture and minerals industries have become highly mechanised. In 2001, mining and quarrying accounted for only 304 jobs, but over 3,000 people were working in agriculture.
140. Tourism and visitor services are a very important element of the local economy and provide a third of all employment within the Park. However, jobs in these sectors are often low paid, low skilled and seasonal by nature. Nevertheless there are generally lower levels of unemployment within the Park than nationally, with the main occupations for residents being within professional, managerial and administrative jobs (38%). More specifically local employment structure breaks down as follows:
- 25% of residents are self-employed;
 - 24% are employed in tourism and catering;
 - 19% are employed in manufacturing;
 - 12% of jobs are in agriculture, forestry and fishing; and
 - 12% of jobs are in quarrying
141. There are around 2,800 businesses within the National Park employing some 14,000 people (2007). Generally, businesses within the Park tend to have fewer employees than regionally or nationally, and wages tend to be lower. Three quarters of these are ‘micro businesses’ employing less than five people. East Midlands Development Agency identified that businesses within the Peak District contributed to £155 million to the regional economy in 2007.

142. The Peak District National Park supports important sustainable economic activity through facilitating marketing and management of grant aid for sustainable tourism, food, craft, and innovative enterprise which also have strong relationships with the landscapes they are set within. It also assists farmers with grants and helps businesses which offer social, economic or environmental benefits and which do not serve to harm the National Park's natural beauty, wildlife or cultural heritage.
143. The Peak District National Park Environmental Quality Mark (EQM) is a certification mark which is the first of its kind in England awarded to businesses that actively support good environmental practices and the special qualities of the National Park.
144. The 'Live and Work Rural' initiative seeks to boost the Peak District's economy. This is a three year (2009 - 2012) £1.253 million programme to help business and communities in the Peak District. It focuses on working with rural enterprise and assisting people who want to establish new businesses. The scheme will reinforce the services available through Business Link East Midlands and other organisations.
145. A total of £7.639m was made available to the Peak District Objective 2 Programme up until 2008. This was implemented through the Rural Action Zone (RAZ) which aims to stimulate economic development and regeneration activity within the wider Peak District in order to create a 'high skills – high wage economy'. It consists of public, private and voluntary sector partners from across the wider Peak District (whole of Derbyshire Dales and High Peak, plus some parts of north and east Staffordshire.) Some wards within both Derbyshire Dales District and High Peak Borough qualify for Objective 2 funding.
146. There is an identified shortage of modern office accommodation and limited appropriate development sites, which combined with limited access to services, and restricted road and rail connections, can result in perceived limited some business sector development opportunity.
147. Approximately half of the working population of the national park commute out of the park to work, particularly to Sheffield and Manchester, whilst 4 out of 10 jobs located within the National Park are filled by workers commuting in from outside its boundaries.

Key Economy Issues for Sustainability Appraisal.

Economy

Over reliance on seasonal, poorly paid tourism-based employment

Shortage of modern office accommodation

Loss of jobs in traditional industries such as agriculture and quarrying leading to a need to foster enterprise and diversify economic base.

Employment training opportunities limited locally.

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

148. The LDF can affect this issue in two ways. The first through ensuring that there is a supply of employment land and premises that meet the requirements of existing businesses and also emerging businesses, but always within the capacity of the environment to do so. The second is to facilitate employment and training opportunities, and ensure that these are accessible and sustainably located. The sustainability criteria for the DMP DPD test

whether the objectives of the Core Strategy are implemented in such a way as to secure positive economic benefits whilst maintaining sustainable well being of the social and environmental qualities of the national park. The criteria aimed at ensuring improvements to wider environmental quality and well being issues can/will also assist the economy of the National Park's economy, but are not listed below.

Sustainability Issues – Economy	
Sustainability issue	Issue related Criteria
Strong local economy	12b, 13a, 13b, 13c

Enjoyment and Understanding of the National Park – Tourism, Recreation and Education

Key Relevant Policy Objectives

Environment Act 1995

'Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment (of the Parks) by the public.'

East Midlands Tourism Strategy 2003-2010

This is perhaps better described as a visitor strategy. The main markets are people living in the region or near it, including people who live locally. Although there is an emphasis in favour of attracting more people who will stay overnight, and that implies a further distance, the Strategy is realistic in its understanding that tourists from overseas or far distant places are unlikely to be the bread and butter of tourism in the East Midlands.

Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism, DCLG, May 2006

The guidance highlights that the economic benefits of tourism in particular can help to sustain and improve both the natural and built physical environment.

National Park Baseline Conditions

Tourism and Recreation

149. The national park is the most accessible upland and 'wild' area in England. It offers a wealth of recreation opportunities from passive enjoyment of the landscape, biodiversity, cultural heritage and built environment to energetic and adrenaline focused sports such as rock climbing and mountain biking. Most visitors enjoy walking within the national park.
150. The viability of the local economy is partly dependent upon the enjoyment of the park's special qualities by visitors.
151. The National Park is easily accessible to millions of people. In 1991, 32% of England's population lived within one hour's drive of the National Park. 85% of tourists arrive by car, and many continue to use their cars to tour around the National Park. Day visitors are the main type of visitor (77%) spending on average £3.30 per day, and those staying spend an average of £25.72 per day.
152. Most visitors come from Derbyshire (14%), South Yorkshire (13%), Cheshire (12%) and the other counties that are partly within the National Park. Over 60% of all recreational visits to the National Park are made during the months of May to September. In a typical summer

week, over 500,000 visits are made, while a typical low season week may have over 250,000 visits. Sundays are the busiest day.

153. 'Gateways' to the National Park (outside the Park itself) include Ashbourne, Buxton, Glossop, Matlock, Wirksworth and Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and can act as important public transport hubs, or accommodate visitor focused development less suited to within the itself Park.
154. The National Park Management Plan seeks to afford a more balanced mix between active and low intensity recreation opportunities for visitors and local residents. The Park is recognised as presenting excellent and relatively accessible opportunity for active sports such as climbing, cycling, mountain biking, and canoeing in suitable locations. It also seeks to remove barriers to facilitate the enjoyment of the park by minority groups, particularly from adjacent urban areas and those with mobility limitations.
155. The farm-based holiday accommodation increased by 45% between 1991 and 2000, and has become an important element of local rural regeneration. The increasing provision of holiday accommodation, particularly self-catering accommodation through conversion of traditional buildings can be seen to have helped farm businesses to remain viable during the challenging periods of BSE, Foot and Mouth, and changes in grant regimes.

Rights of Way and Open Access

156. In total 52,432 ha of the National Park (37%) is open to public access. The park has for many years enjoyed relatively good access to moorland areas. The CRoW Act 2000 however established a new right to access open country and in 2004 significant additional areas of the Peak District were made available for public access.
157. The Public Rights of Way within the National Park include:
 - 2,136km of public footpaths
 - 293km o Public Bridleways; and
 - 30km of other PROW.
158. Access for people with mobility and other disabilities have been improved. Routes suitable for wheelchairs have been developed and adapted fishing platforms have been provided at Ladybower reservoir.
159. A number of multi-user trails within the National Park pass along old railway lines and are very well used. These may be vulnerable if the railways are ever reinstated.
160. The Park Recreation Forum alongside other stakeholder groups such as the Local Access Stange and Hope Valley Forums afford stakeholders opportunity to influence recreation interests and management and to share views, addressing access issues such as the use of trail bikes and off-road vehicles.

Understanding the National Park - Education and Engagement

161. The National Park is surrounded by urban areas within which under-represented and disadvantaged community groups are located. Local authorities and voluntary groups such as Sheffield Black and Ethnic Environmental Network play a full role in the MOSAIC project. The National Park Authority Learning and Discovery Team provides a range of learning opportunities for people of all ages and encourages them to better understand and engage within the care and management of the Peak District National Park.

- 162. Government policy approaches seeks to encourage greater engagement with disabled, black and minority ethnic people and those living in areas of multiple deprivation, as well encouraging children to participate in outdoor activities in areas such as the National Park.

Key Enjoyment of the National Park Issues for Sustainability Appraisal.

<p>Tourism and Recreation Inequity in opportunity to access the Park, particularly from surrounding areas by under-represented communities.</p>
<p>Difficulties in achieving more sustainable modes of transport by people enjoying the National Park.</p>
<p>Recognising ‘win-win’ solutions in terms of sustainable access and enjoyment and local economic well being.</p>
<p>Some recreational activities threaten environmental condition, particularly the ‘wild’ and more tranquil areas of the National Park which are most valued for quiet enjoyment.</p>
<p>Some of the most popular sites attract large numbers of visitors resulting in local environmental and local quality-of-life problems, such as overcrowded car parks, blocked roads, and overstretched local facilities.</p>
<p>Rights Of Way and Open Access Visitor pressure particularly on the moors and prominent hills causing erosion, ecological harm and disturbance.</p>
<p>Education Behavioural change still necessary to address environmental harm caused by visitors. Wider dissemination of environmental issues within the National Park and understanding sustainable management solutions may influence positive behavioural change.</p>

Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

- 163. The Development Plan Document can affect this issue in terms of its role in permitting and directing visitor education, interpretation, demand and management and facilities.

Sustainability Issues – Tourism and Recreation	
Sustainability issue	Issue related Criteria
Tourism and Recreation	9a, 9b, 4d
Rights of Way	1a, 2a, 2b, 4d
Education	8a, 12b, 13b

PART C.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK AND DETAIL OF APPRAISAL TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

Introduction

164. The aim of this section is to develop a SA ‘Framework’ by which the emerging DMP DPD will be tested and to identify the scope of appraisal. The first stage of scoping the SA was to review other relevant plans, and programmes to provide information on any synergies or inconsistencies in respect of environmental (or wider sustainability) objectives. The next stage was to identify, as required by *EC Directive 2001/42/EC* (Annex I (b), (c)) for inclusion in the Environmental Report, the relevant aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly affected by the Development Plan Documents, and then to expand that scope to incorporate wider socio-economic considerations appropriate for Sustainability Appraisal.
165. This section sets out the scope of the criteria which the Sustainability Framework must utilise to satisfy SEA requirements. In the second part of the section the draft SA Framework, that will form the basis for the Appraisal, including Objectives and Criteria is developed.

Range of likely significant environmental effects

166. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 require that the final Environmental Report includes the likely significant effects on the environment. The effects to be considered include likely **significant**:
- **Secondary;**
 - **Cumulative;**
 - **Synergistic;**
 - **short, medium and long term; and**
 - **Permanent or Temporary; and**
 - **Positive or negative effects.**
167. The Appraisal will focus on the *significant* effects *likely* to be generated by the Development Plan Document. The issues are identified at this Scoping stage to ensure that the SA Framework is developed to take account of any such issues. **Table 2** details which Criteria within the final SA Framework will ensure that the Development Plan Documents take account of the issues (as included in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive).

Table 2

Range of likely environmental effects	
SEA Annex 1 Environmental Issues (and additional Sustainability categories)	Relevant Sustainability Appraisal Framework Objectives
a) biodiversity	1a, 2a
b) population	11a, 11b, 12a
c) human health	4a, 4d 5d,9b, 11a, 11b, 12a
d) fauna	2a
e) flora	2a

f) soil	4c
g) water	4b, 5c, 6d
h) air	4a
i) climatic factors	6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e
j) material assets	3a, 5a, 6d, 7a, 7b, 11a, 11b,
k) cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	3a
l) landscape	1a, 1b, 1c,3a
m) Economy	12b, 13a, 13b, 13c.
n) Enjoyment and Understanding of the National Park	8a, 9a, 9b.
o) the inter-relationship between issues	All

168. To ensure consistency with the Core Strategy's Sustainability Objectives, the objectives developed for this appraisal build upon that framework, with amendment being made to reflect the specific purpose of the DMP DPD. For the purposes of this SA, Criteria are partially derived from these Objectives in order to test the sustainability performance of the Development Plan Document. Criteria help provide a higher degree of specificity to the Objectives, and can help reflect more specifically spatial conditions and aspirations of the National Park and reflect the likely influence of the DPD in question.
169. The proposed Sustainability Framework, set out in **Table 3**, contains 14 Core Objectives, which are supported by 55 more detailed Criteria, to be use as 'prompts', rather than specific tests during appraisal of the emerging plan and its options.
170. The Sustainability Objectives have been organised in groups to reflect the principles contained in 'Securing the Future' and to specifically reflect the national park context which, because of its statutory status, is a critical influence on what constitutes sustainability priorities locally. Those categories are:
- **Living Within Environmental Limits and Protecting National Park Special Qualities**
 - **Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Community**
 - **Achieving a Sustainable Economy**
171. "Securing the Future" also contains two further principles:
- 'Promoting good governance';
 - 'Using sound science responsibly'.
172. It is considered that the latter two principles are inherently embedded both within the processes used to develop the Development Plan Document e.g. the consultation requirements for the DPD and its SA, and within the Objectives themselves, such as the scientific evidence linking pollution to human health issues. In respect to the latter aspect of sustainable development – 'using sound science responsibly', it must be remembered that the SA is a strategic level test and not a rigorous scientific process. Professional

judgment and consultation with the statutory environmental agencies does however afford weight to the findings of the process.

173. The framework set out below is relatively comprehensive, and in good practice terms may be longer than ideal. This reflects two important considerations. Firstly, the national park context brings with it additional considerations under national park 'purposes and duty' for the SA to embrace, alongside sustainability and SEA criteria relevant to most circumstances. Secondly, uncertainty as to the actual scope, format and detail of the DMP DPD means that some draft objectives and criteria may not be directly applicable. Therefore, in such cases, the actual appraisal of the emerging policy document may not require application of all criteria for all elements of the DPD. The precise application of the draft framework will only be clarified as that plan emerges and testing is undertaken. Consultation bodies and key stakeholders may offer opinions in respect of how the framework might be streamlined.

TABLE 3

Objective	Criteria
Living Within Environmental Limits and Protecting National Park Special Qualities	
To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and built environment of the National Park.	
1a To conserve and enhance diversity character and condition of landscapes, including woodland, grassland and any historic importance.	Will it protect areas of highest landscape sensitivity from harmful incremental change?
	Will it protect key or characteristic landscape features?
	Will it support delivery LCA aspirations and facilitate landscape enhancement?
1b To protect, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the built environment, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place and relationship to its landscape setting.	Will it deliver high quality of design and construction?
	Will it deliver change which conserves and enhances an attractive and locally distinctive built environment and ensure its good landscape fit, including important vistas into and out of the settlement?
1c To secure architectural, artistic and historic open spaces within settlements.	Will it retain or deliver new and/or respect existing valuable open space and its amenity value, within and on the edge of settlements?
To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests	
2a To conserve and enhance designated nature conservation sites and vulnerable habitats and species as well as the wider biodiversity importance of the National Park.	Will it protect sites and habitats of nature conservation value, including SSSIs and other national and local designations? (<i>note N2K sites covered by law</i>)
	Will it protect BAP priority species?
	Will it protect nature conservation interests outside designated areas, including wildlife corridors, and maintain or improve permeability of the landscapes to species responding to climate change?
	Will it generate opportunities for enhancement of habitats and biodiversity?
2b To protect geodiversity assets.	Will it conserve and where possible enhance geological interests, including RIGS, through conservation or managed accessible feature exposure?
To preserve, protect and enhance the National Park's historic and cultural environment	
3a To preserve and enhance sites, features, areas and the settings of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance.	Will it preserve and protect scheduled and unscheduled archaeological sites and other historic assets, and facilitate site survey?
	Will it preserve and enhance the setting of features and sites of importance?
	Will it protect and enhance the integrity and character of conservation areas?
	Will it preserve and enhance buildings and groups of buildings, which contribute to the wider historical and architectural character of the National Park, including Listed Buildings 'at risk'?
	Will it resist loss or harmful change to Registered Parks and Gardens and other designed landscapes?
	Will it help respect and support the Park's cultural heritage? (e.g. history, traditions, customs and literary associations)

	and the spaces and places these rely upon or relate to).
To protect and improve air, water and soil quality and minimise noise and light pollution	
4a Reduce air pollution and its effects.	Will air quality be protected or improved?
4b To maintain and improve water quality and, natural hydrological system and security of supply.	Will it allow water to be used efficiently and managed with care?
	Will water quality in the natural environment be protected and improved and natural drainage processes allowed to function?
4c To maintain and improve soil quality.	Will it protect the soil resource from loss, particularly peat and unimproved soils?
	Will it support remediation of contaminated land?
4d To protect and increase a sense of remoteness and tranquillity.	Will it serve to control noise and light pollution from roads, industry and other development so as to protect tranquillity and dark skies?
To minimise the consumption of natural resources	
5a To safeguard mineral reserves for future generations and promote the reuse of secondary materials.	Will it prevent the sterilisation of known or suspected mineral resources by development?
	Will it ensure efficient/prudent use of mineral and other resources, such as recycling aggregates?
5b To reduce waste generation and disposal and increase recycling.	Will it result in a reduction in the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal, and encourage recycling or 'Energy from Waste' in line with the waste hierarchy?
5c To reduce water consumption.	Will it help encourage a reduction in water consumption through maximising water efficiency and encouraging recycling/re-use of 'grey water'?
5d To increase opportunities for walking and cycling	Will it support reduction in vehicular traffic and related emissions by promoting alternative sustainable modes of transport?
To develop a managed response to climate change	
6a To conserve and enhance the carbon absorption function and capacity within the Park.	Will it conserve and protect the functionality and increase capacity of carbon sinks, such as peat soils, unimproved grassland and woodland?
6b To promote the use of renewable energy, exploring innovative techniques.	Will it promote or facilitate the use of alternative renewable energy where it is within the capacity of the National Park's special qualities to accommodate it?
6c To achieve efficient energy use.	Will it help improve energy efficiency in the built environment?
6d To ensure development is not at risk from flooding and will not increase the threat from flooding elsewhere.	Will it reduce the vulnerability to fluvial flooding and flash flooding within settlements both within and outside the National Park through reduced run-off rates and increase water absorption / management?
6e To ensure all new development is resilient to climate change.	Will it be resilient to increased storminess and higher summer temperatures?
	Will development facilitate natural urban cooling in larger settlements through planting schemes and avoidance of reflective materials?
To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development	

7a To maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Will it allow for the conversion of existing buildings where overall effect is a more sustainable development?
7b To promote sustainable construction solutions in the design of development which also meet landscape and built environment conservation priorities.	Will local materials be sourced which will not pressure the wider landscape and natural environment of the National Park?
	Will it seek to support sustainable design and construction techniques embracing energy efficiency measures, micro-generation, water and waste conservation whilst respecting conservation priorities?
	Will it encourage sensitive design of road infrastructure? (e.g. reduced signage road markings, use of local materials and alternative traffic calming methods).
Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Community	
Increase understanding of the special qualities of the National Park by all, including the specific target groups of: young people; people from disadvantaged areas; people with disabilities; and, those from ethnic minority backgrounds.	
8a Facilitate learning opportunities, information availability and interpretation resources.	Will it facilitate and encourage provision of accessible resources and opportunities which can improve understanding of the special qualities, pressures and management of the National Park to all?
To promote access for all	
9a Increase enjoyment of the National Park by under-represented groups from surrounding urban areas.	Will it help remove real or perceived barriers to target group understanding and enjoyment of the Park and facilitate enhanced accessibility to these groups?
9b Manage the range of recreational activities which depend upon the special qualities of the Park so that all types of users can enjoy its recreational offer.	Will it allow for improved access to and provision of high quality and a wider scope of formal and informal recreational opportunities?
	Will it facilitate the meeting of educational, sports and recreational needs of the local community, children and disadvantaged groups?
Promote good governance	
10a To improve opportunities for participation in local action and decision making.	Will it empower all sections of the community to participate in decision-making and increase understand of how those decisions are reached?
	Does the plan set a process for engagement with communities, including specific approaches to reach particular groups/sectors?
10b Raise partners' awareness and understanding of National Park purposes and standing.	Will it encourage positive partnership involvement and joint working with other stakeholders and sectors?
10c To ensure compliance with Race, Disability and Gender Equality Duties.	Does the policy avoid potential for inequality of effect, or serve to positively address existing identified inequalities through its implementation comes?
To help meet local need for housing	
11a To meet identified local affordable / social housing need	Will it deliver housing that meets the needs of the young, elderly, local people and those on limited incomes, and allow

both in terms of quantity and type.	for the changing needs of residents within affordable housing?
11b To ensure housing in the National Park is appropriate in terms of quality, safety and security.	Will it provide good quality, safe, and secure housing, resilient to climate change and avoid areas at risk from flooding?
Secure better access to a range of sustainable local centres, services and amenities	
12a To improve access to and retention of schools, shops, post offices, pubs and medical facilities in order to meet local need.	Does it allow for delivery of new and improved healthcare, schools and other community services?
	Will it support the retention of key facilities and services ensuring that local needs are met locally wherever possible or alternative sustainable access is provided?
12b To increase opportunities for skills development and access to post-school education and training.	Will it facilitate improved access to vocational training, education and skills for all, including young people?
	Will it facilitate opportunity for delivery and uptake of traditional skills training which may benefit wider National Park purposes?
Achieving a Sustainable Economy	
Promote a healthy and resilient Park-wide economy	
13a To encourage a viable and diversified farming and forestry industry which is influential in positively shaping the valued landscape of the Park	Will it support the changing needs of sustainable agriculture and forestry, including diversification within the capacity of the National Park's special qualities to accommodate it??
13b To increase and improve the quality of jobs related to National Park purposes including tourism	Will it facilitate sustainable tourism opportunity?
	Will it help improve the creation of good quality of jobs in the tourism sector, and reduce seasonal dependence?
	Will it offer alternative opportunities for employment, to offset declining traditional employment activity and reduce pressure for commuting?
13c To encourage business growth	Will it provide the spaces and infrastructure to support self-employment opportunities and business start-up?
	Will it support existing business viability and local employment growth?
14. To reduce the need for, and impacts of road traffic.	
14a To improve the provision of public transport	Will it promote sustainable forms of transport (public transport including bus and rail, cycle and pedestrian routes) and ensure that the necessary associated infrastructure is made available?
	Will it increase access to special qualities of the national park by sustainable transport modes?
14b To reduce the impact of transport infrastructure on the National Park's special environmental qualities and quality of life?	Will it reduce the net impact of transport infrastructure such as road signage, lighting, conspicuous structures and parking ?

Level and Detail of the Appraisal.

174. The Sustainability Appraisal process for the DPD will include the testing all the specific elements of the DPD that might influence decision making within the Development Management process. The testing will be made against the SA Framework developed (above) utilising a 'matrix' approach to aid transparency and consistency in testing. This will allow for assessment of policies in such a way as to reflect the requirements of the SEA Directive. In addition, a compatibility assessment *between* the policies of the emerging DPD will be undertaken to identify whether there may be internal tensions or conflict within the emerging policy framework. The Interim Sustainability Report – the first output setting out early sustainability performance of the DPD, will set out an assessment of consistency and present options for addressing any such problems where they occur.
175. In addition, it will be appropriate to examine the *consistency* and *compatibility* of the emerging DPD with the Core Strategy, which is expected to be adopted by that time. This will be undertaken in utilising a compatibility matrix in a similar way to the test for internal consistency of the DPD set out above. This element of the appraisal will also consider whether there are any gaps or omissions in respect of the aims, objectives, principles, broad options and policies contained within the Core Strategy.
176. The specific elements that will be tested cannot yet be confirmed as the scope and structure of the DMP DPD is yet to emerge and a degree of uncertainty remains over its format and policy hierarchy. However the assessment is likely to cover:
- **Any specific overall DPD aims or guiding principles;**
 - **The policies contained within the emerging preferred DPD;**
 - **A consistency and compatibility assessment with Core Strategy policy framework; and**
 - **Internal consistency and compatibility assessment.**
177. Following discussion with the National Park Authority it is anticipated that because of the relatively atypical nature of a Development Management DPD compared to area or topic specific DPDs, that the generation of clear and distinct 'options' may be limited. This will influence how the SA will, or can be carried out for 'interim' stages of the DPD's development.

The Structure and Content of the Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Development Management Policies Development Plan Document.

178. The final structure of the Sustainability Appraisal Report cannot be detailed at this stage. The *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* does not specify the content or structure of a Sustainability Report and the final structure will reflect the structure of the DPD, the issues that arise and the final detailed Appraisal methodology. It will, however, be structured in a way that complies with Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004*, which specifies that the report will provide the following information, elements of which are established within this Scoping Report:
- An outline of the contents and main objectives of the DPD and of its relationship with other most relevant plans and programmes;
 - A description of the most relevant aspects of the environment and the characteristics of the areas likely to be most affected by the DPD, and how they might evolve in the absence of the Core Strategy;

- Any existing environmental problems relevant to the DPD;
- An assessment of the broad options considered in developing the DPD and the reasons for selecting the chosen options;
- The source references for the objectives for protecting the environment established at international, European Community and national level and how those objectives have been taken into account in the preparation of the DPD;
- The method used in the Appraisal and any limitations in information or appraisal techniques;
- An assessment of the vision, aims, principles and policies contained within the DPD against the SA Framework and thus the main social, economic and environmental effects of it;
- A description of any measures to maximise the beneficial effects of the vision, aims, principles and policies or to mitigate against any adverse effects of the DPD;
- Details of how the significant environmental effects of the DPD will be monitored in order, amongst other things, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects in order to be able to carry out appropriate remedial action;
- A non-technical summary.

Consultation period for the Development Management Policies Development Plan Document

179. It is proposed that the consultation period, in which the consultation bodies and the public consultees will be invited to express their opinion on the Sustainability Report (including the Environmental Report), in accordance with Regulation 13(2)(d) of the *Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004*, will be concurrent with the consultation period of the respective Development Plan Documents.

Appendix 1.

Key extracts from the 2008 IRS Framework 5 ‘Agreed Priorities’

‘Reduce inequalities and improve community cohesion in the region by combating discrimination and improving equality of economic opportunities, education, health and access to decent homes

Conserve and enhance the natural environment by tackling the biodiversity deficit and enhancing the environmental infrastructure

Create sustainable and healthy communities throughout the region by:

- Empowering and engaging communities
- Ensuring sustainable design and construction
- Improving the resource efficiency and quality of the existing built environment
- Improving access to services and opportunities, including affordable housing and cultural activities
- Reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour
- Developing social capital

Improve sustainable economic performance and competitiveness by:

- Encouraging enterprise and innovation
- Improving the performance of existing businesses
- Ensuring ongoing development of learning and skills
- Ensuring the efficient use of the region’s infrastructure, including ICT
- Creating high quality employment opportunities

Reduce the impacts on and of climate change and use natural resources more efficiently by:

- Reducing energy consumption
- Increasing the amount of energy generated from renewable sources
- Reducing the amount of waste generated
- Working towards sustainable production and consumption
- Improving the region’s resilience to change.’

East Midlands Regional Plan, 2009

The East Midlands Regional Plan (the RSS for the East Midlands) (March 2009) forms the spatial and planning component of the IRS. It repeats the IRS Regional Vision and develops regional objectives which steer the policy direction for the whole RSS. Its core objectives are set out as:

‘Policy 1

Regional Core Objectives

To secure the delivery of sustainable development within the East Midlands, all strategies, plans and programmes having a spatial impact should meet the following core objectives:

a) To ensure that the existing housing stock and new affordable and market housing address need and extend choice in all communities in the region.

b) To reduce social exclusion through:

- the regeneration of disadvantaged areas,
- the reduction of inequalities in the location and distribution of employment, housing, health and other community facilities and services, and by;

- *responding positively to the diverse needs of different communities.*
- c) To protect and enhance the environmental quality of urban and rural settlements to make them safe, attractive, clean and crime free places to live, work and invest in, through promoting:**
- *'green infrastructure';*
 - *enhancement of the 'urban fringe';*
 - *involvement of Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships; and*
 - *high quality design which reflects local distinctiveness.*
- d) To improve the health and mental, physical and spiritual well being of the Region's residents through improvements in:**
- *air quality;*
 - *'affordable warmth';*
 - *the availability of good quality housing; and*
 - *access to health, cultural, leisure and recreation facilities and services.*
- e) To improve economic prosperity, employment opportunities and regional competitiveness through:**
- *the improvement of access to labour and markets; and*
 - *ensuring that sufficient good quality land and premises are available to support economic activity in sectors targeted for growth by the Regional Economic Strategy.*
- f) To improve accessibility to jobs, homes and services through the:**
- *promotion and integration of opportunities for walking and cycling;*
 - *promotion of the use of high quality public transport; and*
 - *encouragement of patterns of new development that reduce the need to travel especially by car.*
- g) To protect and enhance the environment through the:**
- *protection, enhancement, sensitive use and management of the Region's natural cultural and historic assets, giving particular attention to designated sites of international importance;*
 - *avoidance of significant harm and securing adequate mitigation or compensation for any unavoidable damage;*
 - *reducing the amount of waste produced and increasing the amount recycled or otherwise beneficially managed; and*
 - *recognition of the limits to the capacity of the environment to accept further development without irreversible damage.*
- h) To achieve a 'step change' increase in the level of the Region's biodiversity through:**
- *the management and extension of habitats, both to secure net gains in biodiversity and to facilitate species migration to allow the biosphere to adapt to climate change; and*
 - *ensuring that no net loss of priority habitats or species is allowed to occur.*
- i) To reduce the causes of climate change by minimising emissions of CO₂ in order to meet the national target through:**
- *maximising 'resource efficiency' and the level of renewable energy generation;*
 - *making best use of existing infrastructure;*
 - *promoting sustainable design and construction; and*
 - *ensuring that new development, particularly major traffic generating uses, is located so as to reduce the need to travel, especially by private car.*

j) To reduce the impacts of climate change, in particular the risk of damage to life and property from flooding and sea level change and the decline in water quality and resources. This will be achieved through the location, design and construction of new development in ways that include:

- *reducing the build-up of 'heat island' effects in urban areas;*
- *providing carbon sinks; and*
- *providing sustainable drainage and managing flood water.*

k) To minimise adverse environmental impacts of new development and promote optimum social and economic benefits through the promotion of sustainable design and construction techniques.'

APPENDIX 2: Core Plans, Programmes and Strategies which help set direction for sustainability objectives within the DMP DPD Sustainability Appraisal.

The Development Management DPD is not prepared in isolation and as with any appraisal it has to be framed in the context of national, regional and local objectives already published, and strategic planning, transport, environmental, social and economic policies (whilst avoiding any repetition of higher level policy). Therefore a comprehensive review of all relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs) has been carried out.

There are a number of key policy documents which are considered to be of particular importance to the development of the Development Management DPD and these are set out below. It is important that the review of plans, policies and programmes is updated at regular intervals throughout the SA process in order to ensure that it remains up-to-date as several years may pass between the initial scoping stage and the adoption of the plan.

The main external influences on the production of the Development Policies DPD are Planning Policy Statements, County Local Transport Plans, saved policies from the Structure Plans that fall within the Peak District (Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Yorkshire) community strategies and the Local Development Frameworks for the local authorities which adjoin the National Park area.

Some of the plans, policies and programmes that are considered to be of particular relevance to the Development Management DPD are briefly outlined below. Higher tier guidance was excluded in most instances as it was felt that lower tier PPPs would already reflect the higher tier requirements.

A full list of the relevant plans, policies and programmes have been set out in Appendix 1 which updates the list contained in the Sustainability Appraisal for the Core Strategy.

National Plans and Policies

Title	Summary	Author	Date
PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	Sets out the Government's vision for planning and the key policies and principles that should underpin the planning system.	DCLG	2005
Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1	Sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.	DCLG	2007
PPG2: Green Belt	States the general intentions of Green Belt policy including its contribution to sustainable development objectives.	DCLG	2001
PPS 3: Housing	Provides guidance on planning the provision of new housing on a regional basis and on the allocation of land for housing by local authorities. It contains a national target that 60% of additional housing should be provided	DCLG	2006

on previously developed land.

PPS 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth	Sets out the Government's comprehensive policy framework for planning for sustainable economic development in urban and rural areas.	DCLG	2009
PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment	Sets out Government planning policies in relation to the protection of the historic environment.	DCLG	2010
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	Aims to improve quality of life in rural areas and promote sustainable patterns of development, rural economy and sustainable agriculture.	DCLG	2004
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Sets out Government policy on the conservation of biodiversity and geology. It states that LDFs should indicate locations of sites designated as important for biodiversity/ geodiversity, distinguishing between hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites and identify sites for restoration/ creation of new priority habitats.	DCLG	2005
PPS10: Planning and Waste Management	Requires all planning authorities to prepare and deliver planning strategies to manage waste and implement national waste strategies.	DCLG	2005
PPS13: Transport	Provides guidance on integrating planning at all levels to promote more sustainable choices, increase accessibility to jobs and reduce the need to travel by car.		2001
PPS22: Renewable Energy	Aims to ensure that regional and local planning authorities promote, encourage and accommodate renewable energy developments in their policies.	DCLG	2004
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	Aims to combine information so that the planning system can play a role in adapting to the impacts of climate change with planning guidance that can contribute towards reducing future greenhouse gas emissions.	DCLG	2004
PPS24: Planning and Noise	Seeks to minimise noise nuisance by maintaining separation between generators of noise and receptors sensitive to noise.	DCLG	2004
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (2010)	Sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. Its aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken.	DCLG	2010

Regional Plans and Policies

Title	Summary	Author	Date
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Green Infrastructure in the East Midlands: A Public Benefit Mapping Project	Promotes investment in landscape management, creation of new greenspaces, enhancement, restoration, renewal of existing greenspaces, increasing the number of functions that a greenspace provides, connecting patches of greenspace to form an environmental 'skeleton'.	EMRA	2006
Putting Wildlife Back on the Map: The East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy	This is a key component of the East Midlands Regional Environment Strategy which is itself a key component of the Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) It provides a strategic framework for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in the region.	Biodiversity Forum and EMRA	2006
South Pennines Integrated Transport Strategy (SPITS), LTP2	Provides advice on traffic restraint e.g. speed reduction measures and traffic calming, on all trans-Pennine routes and class A and B roads, south of the M62 and north of the A50, except the A57/A628/616 corridor.	Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council	2006
English Heritage in the East Midlands 2006-2008 (2006), English Heritage	This shows how English Heritage intends to play a leading role in promoting the East Midlands Heritage Forum as a primary means of coordinating the activities of the regional historic environment stakeholders.	English Heritage	2006

COUNTY/LOCAL LEVEL

Title		Author	Date
Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan (Saved Policies)	Sets the broad planning framework for Derbyshire (outside the Peak National Park).	Derbyshire County Council	2001
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Structure Plan 1996-2011 (Adopted May 2001) Saved policies.	Sets the broad planning framework for Staffordshire (outside the Peak National Park).	Staffordshire County Council	2001
Cheshire Structure Plan 2016	Sets the broad planning framework for Cheshire (outside the Peak National Park).	Cheshire County Council	2005
Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2006 - 2011, and Derby Joint Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, Final LTP2	This provides strategic transport guidance. Of relevance to the National Park potential schemes include: Improved public transport waiting and information provision at key bus stops and rail station in the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales along with key routes thence into Derby, Chesterfield, Sheffield and Manchester. Line branding of the Derwent Valley, Hope Valley and Buxton railway lines. Addressing coach boarding/alighting and parking facilities at Bakewell and Chatsworth.	Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council	2006
Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011	Staffordshire LTP includes parts of the Peak District National Park and therefore	Staffordshire County	2006

			cross-boundary working with Derbyshire County Council will help to develop policy and initiatives relevant to the Peak District NPA area.	Council	
North Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2006/7-2010/11			Aims to create and maintain an integrated and sustainable transport system for North Staffordshire to facilitate regeneration and to create opportunities for people to live, play and travel in a safe and pleasant environment. There is cross border commuter transport movements into North Staffordshire from the Peak District.	Staffordshire County Council, and Stoke on Trent City Council	2006
Cheshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011			Cheshire LTP area includes parts of the Peak District National Park and therefore cross-boundary working with Derbyshire County Council and will help to develop policy and initiatives for the Peak District NPA, and consider cross border transport movements between the two Counties.	Cheshire County Council 2006	2006
Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy			Is the key strategic document within the Local Development Framework and will provide the basis for the production of other planning documents. As there are many similar issues and challenges facing the two areas, Derbyshire Dales District Council and High Peak Borough Council have agreed to prepare a Joint Core Strategy for the area.	Derbyshire Dales DC and High Peak BC	2010
Sheffield Adopted Core Strategy			Provides an overarching spatial strategy for the city for the period to 2026. It guides the spatial pattern of change, and the quality of the environment and forms of design.	Sheffield City Council	2009
Barnsley Local Development Framework - Core Strategy Submission			Sets out the key elements of the planning framework for Barnsley, and the approach to its long term physical development to achieve the Council's vision of what sort of place Barnsley wants to become.	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	2010
North East Derbyshire District Core Strategy Issues and Options			This will be the key strategic document within the Local Development Framework and will provide the basis for the production of other planning documents.	North East Derbyshire District Council	2009
Staffordshire Moorlands Core Strategy Submission Document			It is a strategic District wide plan which influences how and where the Staffordshire Moorlands will develop in the future. It sets out what the District Council would like to achieve in each of the main towns and the rural areas outside the Peak District National Park.	Staffordshire Moorlands District Council	2009
Oldham Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document			The core strategy states that the Borough will also work with the Peak District to reflect its particular characteristics and the benefits that come from being so close to the national park.	Oldham Borough Council	2010

Kirklees Draft Core Strategy – Draft Proposals Consultation	Sets out how much new development there should be, broadly where it should go and what policies will be necessary to achieve the strategy.	Kirklees Metropolitan Council	2010
Tameside Core Strategy – Local Development Scheme (Saved policies of Unitary Development Plan adopted 2004)	Sets a revised programme (January 2010) detailing the key stages of the production of planning documents.	Tameside Borough	2010
Cheshire East Core Strategy – Issues and Options	Identifies the overarching objectives for spatial planning in Cheshire East. It will be used to see how the Borough will change and what new development will be planned for and managed over the next 15 to 20 years.	East Cheshire Council	2010

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

Title		Author	Date
Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan 2001 – 2010 Review	The key objectives of the BAP is to conserve and enhance the rich variety of wildlife habitats and species in the Peak District, with particular priority to those which are of international or national importance, those which are particularly characteristic of the Peak District, and those which are endangered, vulnerable or declining in the Peak District.	Peak District NPA	
Peak District Landscape Character Assessment	Establishes a baseline audit of the current character of the landscape and provides a framework for the measurement of future landscape change. The assessment will also help to promote appreciation and understanding of the landscape of the National Park.	Peak District NPA	2008
Peak District National Park Management Plan 2006 – 2011 (now under review)	It is the overarching strategic document and central to the future of the National Park. It shows co-ordination and integration with other plans, strategies and actions in the National Park where they affect the National Park purposes and duty. It indicates how the National Park purposes and associated duty will be delivered through sustainable development.	Peak District NPA	
Green Infrastructure Assessment	The process of mapping existing GI throughout the Peak sub region with a view to developing a strategy for its management and enhancement.	Partnership of the Peak District National Park Authority , Derbyshire Dales District Council and High Peak Borough	2009

Peak District Flood Risk Assessment for LDF Level 1, Vol 1.	The purpose of the SFRA is to assess and map all forms of flood risk from groundwater, surface water, sewer and river sources, taking into account future climate change predication. This provides an evidence base to locate future development primarily in low risk flood risk areas.	Council Halcrow for Derbyshire Dales DC, High Peak BC, Peak District NPA	2008
River Derwent Strategy – A Flood Management Strategy for the River Derwent Corridor 2003	Sets out the management of this river which is one of the most intensely managed rivers in England with parts of it having been highly modified; a legacy of the industrial revolution and the use of water for energy. There are also a number of SSSIs and is of high biodiversity value.	Environment Agency	2003
Peak District National Park Climate Change Action Plan 2009 – 2011	This document outlines the actions that need to be taken within the National Park to help mitigate the causes of, and adapt to the effects of, climate change in the years to come.	Peak District NPA	May 2009
Peak Sub Region Climate Change Study Final Report	Focuses on the capacity and potential for renewables and low-carbon technology and incorporates a landscape sensitivity study of the area.		July 2009
Peak Through Time – Cultural Heritage Strategy for the Peak District National Park	Seeks to identify what are the most likely future trends and what actions are required to maintain the character and distinctiveness of the Peak District National Park for current and future generations to experience, understand and enjoy	Peak District NPA	2005
Peak Sub Region Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2009)	The SHLAA is a requirement of Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, and provides evidence of land available for housing development up until 2026. It includes detailed information of how annual housing targets will be met and the District's five-year supply.	High Peak Borough Council, Derbyshire Dales District Council and the Peak District NPA	2009
Dales and High Peak Strategic Housing Needs Survey	An assessment of housing needs covering the Peak Sub-Region as a whole. The survey provides information about housing needs at the sub-regional and local authority level and for urban and rural sub-areas.	John Herrington and Associates	2007
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for LDF Level 1, Vol. 1	This is a technical report and has been prepared to support the application of the Sequential Test outlined in Planning Policy Statement 25, providing information and advice in relation to potential land allocations.	Derbyshire Dales DC,	2008

Appendix 3: Plans Programmes and Strategies which help set direction for sustainability objectives within the DMP DPD Sustainability Appraisal.

Plans Programmes and Strategies

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES

Biodiversity/Flora & Fauna

Convention on biodiversity Rio De Janeiro 1992
 Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development 2002 Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora
 European biodiversity strategy 1998
 Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979
 International Convention on Biological Diversity – Nagoya Japan 2010

Habitats Directive (1992/43/EC)

Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)

Population and Human Health

European Sixth Environmental Action Programme – Environment 2010. Our future our choice
 European Strategy for Sustainable Development A Sustainable Europe for a Better World
 Aarhus Convention- Convention to Access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in Environmental matters (UNECE,) 2001

Material Assets

European Spatial Development Perspective: Towards Balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the European Union

Soil, Water and Air

Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste, as amended by Council Directive 91/156/EEC.

Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) (and Amending Acts)

EU directive 2002/49/EC Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise

Climatic Factors

UN Framework convention on climate change 1994

Kyoto Protocol 1997

European Climate Change Programme

Green Paper: A European strategy for sustainable, competitive and secure energy White paper:European transport policy for 2010

Landscape

European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe Treaty 176, 2000

Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy

Cultural

UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972, Budapest

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Sustainability

Government Strategy on Sustainable Development (1999)
 Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (2007) HM Government
 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
 Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development 2005

Biodiversity Flora and Fauna

Working with the Grain of Nature. A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation

Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice (March 2006), OPDM, Defra and English Nature

Biodiversity, The UK Action Plan

DEFRA An invitation to shape the Nature of England (2010)

Population and Human Health

Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development
 The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)

Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM)

The Urban White Paper Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2000)
 The Rural White Paper Our Countryside the Future: A Fair Deal for Rural England (2000)
 The Rural Strategy (DEFRA 2004)
 The Countryside in and around towns: A Vision for Connecting Town and Country In the Pursuit of Sustainable Development
 Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (November 2006)
 Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods. A National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society
 Government Circular: Planning for Gypsies and Traveller Caravan Sites
 ODPM Circular 1/2006
 Code for Sustainable Homes: A Step Change in Sustainable Home Building Practice 2007
 Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development 2007
 Housing Green Paper
 Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms
 Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Greenbelts
 Planning Policy Statement 6 Town Centres
 PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
 PPS12 Local Development Frameworks
 PPG13 Transport
 The Future of Transport - White Paper CM 6234
 The Transport White Paper: The Future of Transport (DfT 2004) A Network for 2030
 Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 Planning for Open Space Sport and Recreation
 PPG24 Noise
 Game Plan a strategy for delivering government's sport and physical activity objectives
Material Assets
 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: A Companion Guide to PPS10 2006 DCLG
 Minerals Planning Statement 1: Planning and Minerals 2006 DCLG
 Planning Policy 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) ODPM
 Local growth: Realising every place's potential 2010 (BIS)

Soil, Water and Air

Planning Policy Statement 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
 Planning Policy Statement 23
 Planning and Pollution Control (annex 1 pollution control, air and water quality)
 Planning and Pollution Control (annex 2) Development on land affected by contamination
 Planning Policy Statement 25. Development and Flood risk (2006)
 Development and Flood Risk: A Practice Guide to PP25 "Living Draft" (what date?)
 Making Space for Water (Defra 2004)
 National Water Resources Strategy
 Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
 The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) Defra
 The First Soil Action Plan for England: 2004-2006 (2004) Defra
Climatic Factors
 Climate Change Act 2008
 Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1
 PPS 22 Renewable Energy
 Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge, May 2007
 England Biodiversity Strategy: Towards Adaptation to Climate Change (2007), Defra
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)
 Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment March 2010

PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide
 ODPM (2010)

EH Making the past part of our future (2005-10)
 The Historic Environment a Force for Our Future (2001), DCMS
 Heritage at Risk Register
 Climate Change and the Historic Environment (2006) English Heritage

Landscape

English Nature Natural Area Profiles
 Countryside Agency Character Areas
 World Class Places – The Government's strategy for improving quality of place (DCMS/ CLG 2009)
 English Forestry Strategy (EFS)

REGIONAL, PLANS AND STRATEGIES*Biodiversity /Flora & Fauna*

Regional Environment Strategy
 Putting Wildlife back on the Map - The East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy
Population and Human Health
 Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) Adopted March 2005
 Regional Transport Strategy (Set out in RSS8 above)
 East Midlands Regional Plan (Adopted March 2009)
 East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Regional sustainable development framework)
 Regional Freight Strategy July 2005
 East Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2004-2010
 Investment for Health A public health strategy for the East Midlands
 Change4Sport (Sport England)
 East Midlands Rural Action Plan 2007-2013
Material Assets
 Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands A Flourishing Region
 Destination East Midlands The East Midlands Tourism Strategy 2003-2010
 West Midlands Tourism Strategy 2003 – 2010
 East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy 2006 EMRA
Soil, Water and Air
 East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy (January 2006)
 Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan (2009)
 Water Resources Strategy for the East Midlands
 Waterways For Tomorrow (British Waterways)
 Spatial Review of Water Supply and Quality in the East Midlands, Final Study Report (2006) Environment Agency
 East Midlands Strategic River Corridors Project 2003
Climatic factors
 Regional Energy Strategy
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)
 The place of choice. A cultural strategy for the East Midlands 2006 - 2011
 Viewpoints on the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (East Midlands Regional Assembly 2002)
 English Heritage in the East Midlands 2006-2008 (2006), English Heritage
Landscape
 East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment 2009
 Space4trees The Regional Forestry Framework for the East Midlands
 East Midlands Green Infrastructure Network
 Green Infrastructure for the East Midlands: A public Mapping Project

SUB REGIONAL STRATEGIES (INCLUDING COUNTY WIDE)

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
 Lowland Derbyshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan
Population and Human Health
 Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan 1991-2011 (Adopted January 2001)
 Second Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2006-11
 Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011

 North Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2006/7-2010/11

 Cheshire Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011

 A Plan for Sport in Derbyshire 2006-09
 Derbyshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2006- 2009
 Trent Strategic Health Authority (TSHA) strategic framework 2005-10 'Healthcare for the Modern World'
 Derbyshire Supporting People 5-Year Strategy 2005 - 2010 Extra Care Housing in Derbyshire: A Strategic Plan (2005)
Material Assets
 Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership Business Plan (2005-2008)
Soil, Water and Air
 Minerals Local Plan April 2000 (Incorporating First Alteration: Chapter 13-Coal November 2002) Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan March 2005
 Looking After Derbyshire's Waste October 2005
 Derby and Derbyshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)
 Derbyshire County Council Local Cultural Strategy 2002-2007

LOCAL

Derbyshire Dales Local Plan; High Peak & Derbyshire Dales Joint Affordable Housing DPD – Issues and Option Consultation

High Peak Local Plan; High Peak Borough Core Strategy Consultation ‘Shaping the Future of High Peak Discussion Paper’

Sheffield Unitary Development Plan; Core Strategy Submission Version

Barnsley Unitary Development

North East Derbyshire District Local Plan, adopted Nov. 2005; Core Strategy Issues and Options Consultation

Staffordshire Moorlands DC Local Plan adopted 1998; Issues and Options Consultation Summary Paper

Oldham Borough Local Plan, adopted July 2006; Issues and Options Consultation document; adopted Renewable Energy SPD

Kirklees Local Development Framework Scheme

Macclesfield Borough Local Plan, adopted January 2004; Core Strategy Revised Issues and Options Consultation

East Midlands Housing Strategy

West Midlands Housing Statement

Yorkshire Regional Housing Strategy

Dales and High Peak Strategic Housing Needs Survey, 2007, John Herington and Associates

Peak District Annual Housing Report (2007) Peak District NPA

Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2008)

PEAK DISTRICT

Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan 2001 – 2010 Review

Peak District Landscape Character Assessment (March 2008) Peak District NPA

Peak District Flood Risk Assessment for LDF Level 1, Vol 1. Draft (March 2008), report by Halcrow for Derbyshire Dales DC, High Peak BC, Peak District NPA

River Derwent Strategy – A Flood Management Strategy for the River Derwent Corridor 2003

Peak District Sustainable Tourism Strategy March 2000 Rural Development Partnership

Peak District National Park Climate Change Action Plan 2009 – 2011 (May 2009)

Peak Sub Region Climate Change Study Final Report July 2009

Peak Through Time – Cultural Heritage Strategy for the Peak District National Park

Peak District National Park Management Plan 2006 - 2011

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES***Biodiversity/Flora & Fauna***

Convention on biodiversity Rio De Janeiro 1992

European biodiversity strategy 1998

Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979

Habitats Directive (1992/43/EC)

Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)

Population and Human Health

European Sixth Environmental Action Programme – Environment 2010. Our future our choice

European Strategy for Sustainable Development A Sustainable Europe for a Better World

Aarhus Convention- Convention to Access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in Environmental matters (UNECE,) 2001

Material Assets

European Spatial Development Perspective: Towards Balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the European Union

Soil, Water and Air

Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste, as amended by Council Directive 91/156/EEC.

Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) (and Amending Acts)

Climatic Factors

UN Framework convention on climate change 1994

European Climate Change Programme

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES***Biodiversity Flora and Fauna***

Working with the Grain of Nature. A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation

Biodiversity, The UK Action Plan

Population and Human Health

Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development

The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)

Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM)

The Urban White Paper Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2000)

The Rural White Paper Our Countryside the Future: A Fair Deal for Rural England (2000)

The Rural Strategy (DEFRA 2004)

The Countryside in and around towns: A Vision for Connecting Town and Country In the Pursuit of Sustainable Development

Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (November 2006)

Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods. A National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society

Government Circular: Planning for Gypsies and Traveller Caravan Sites

ODPM Circular 1/2006

Code for Sustainable Homes: A Step Change in Sustainable Home Building Practice 2007

Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development 2007

Housing Green Paper

Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms

Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Greenbelts

Planning Policy Statement 6 Town Centres

PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas

PPS12 Local Development Frameworks

PPG13 Transport

The Future of Transport - White Paper CM 6234

The Transport White Paper: The Future of Transport (DfT 2004) A Network for 2030

Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 Planning for Open Space Sport and Recreation

PPG24 Noise

Game Plan a strategy for delivering government's sport and physical activity objectives

Soil, Water and Air

Planning Policy Statement 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

Planning Policy Statement 23

Planning and Pollution Control (annex 1 pollution control, air and water quality)

Planning and Pollution Control (annex 2) Development on land affected by contamination

Planning Policy Statement 25. Development and Floodrisk.
Making Space for Water (Defra 2004)
Climatic Factors
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1
PPS 22 Renewable Energy
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge, May 2007
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 Planning and the Historic Environment
Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 Archaeology and Planning
Draft PPS 15 Planning for the Historic Environment
EH Making the past part of our future (2005-10)
Landscape
English Nature Natural Area Profiles
Countryside Agency Character Areas
World Class Places – The Government’s strategy for improving quality of place (DCMS/ CLG 2009)
Heritage at Risk Register
Waste Strategy for England

REGIONAL, PLANS AND STRATEGIES

Biodiversity /Flora & Fauna
Regional Environment Strategy
Putting Wildlife back on the Map - The East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy
Population and Human Health
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) Adopted March 2005
Regional Transport Strategy (Set out in RSS8 above)
East Midlands Regional Plan (Adopted March 2009)
East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (Regional sustainable development framework)
Regional Freight Strategy July 2005
East Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2004-2010
Investment for Health A public health strategy for the East Midlands
Change4Sport (Sport England)
East Midlands Rural Action Plan 2007-2013
Material Assets
Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands A Flourishing Region
Destination East Midlands The East Midlands Tourism Strategy 2003-2010
Soil, Water and Air
East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy (January 2006)
Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan (2009)
Water Resources Strategy for the East Midlands
Waterways For Tomorrow (British Waterways)
Climatic factors
Regional Energy Strategy
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)
The place of choice. A cultural strategy for the East Midlands 2006 - 2011
Viewpoints on the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (East Midlands Regional Assembly 2002)
Landscape
East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment 2009
Space4trees The Regional Forestry Framework for the East Midlands
East Midlands Green Infrastructure Network
Green Infrastructure for the East Midlands: A public Mapping Project

SUB REGIONAL STRATEGIES (INCLUDING COUNTY WIDE)

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
Lowland Derbyshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan
Population and Human Health
Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan 1991-2011 (Adopted January 2001)
Second Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2006-11
A Plan for Sport in Derbyshire 2006-09
Derbyshire’s Sustainable Community Strategy 2006- 2009
Trent Strategic Health Authority (TSHA) strategic framework 2005-10 ‘Healthcare for the Modern World’
Derbyshire Supporting People 5-Year Strategy 2005 - 2010 Extra Care Housing in Derbyshire: A Strategic Plan (2005)
Material Assets
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership Business Plan (2005-2008)
Soil, Water and Air
Minerals Local Plan April 2000 (Incorporating First Alteration: Chapter 13-Coal November 2002)Derby and

Derbyshire Waste Local Plan March 2005
Looking After Derbyshire's Waste October 2005
Emerging Derbyshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)
Derbyshire County Council Local Cultural Strategy 2002-2007