Climate Change and Natural Resources

Key: + 0

+/-

Likely to have a positive impact Likely to have no/neutral impact Likely to have a negative impact Mixed /uncertain impact

	I. To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape of the National Park	 To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests 	3. To preserve, protect and enhance the National Park's historic and cultural environment	4. To protect and improve air, water and soil quality and minimise noise and light pollution	5. To minimise the consumption of natural resources	6. To develop a managed response of climate change	7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development	 Increase understanding of the special qualities of the Park by target groups, young people (14- 20 years); people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities and from ethnic minority backgrounds 	9. To promote access for all	10. Promote good governance	II. To help meet local need for housing	12. Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities	13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy	14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight), traffic congestion and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car
Issue I: The scale of energy installations														
Option 1.1: Only permit small scale technologies to meet the local														
needs of the area. The definition of small scale would be clarified in a	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0
reviewed SPD.														
Option 1.2: As option I but take a stronger line to insist on all other options being explored (including greater requirement for energy efficiency, non-development, or undergrounding solutions (e.g. ground source heat pumps) before permissions for utilities infrastructure are granted. Seek review of Energy SPG to SPD. Should be informed by LCA.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0

preferably renewable e.g. as defined in PPS22. Only permitting small scale energy instillations will help protect the landscape character of the area, the historic environment, biodiversity, soil and reduce noise and light pollution. However dependent on local characteristics small scale instillations may be less efficient than larger scale operations, this approach may also not be maximising the potential of the area in terms of producing energy my only allowing small scale instillations that meet local needs, missing the opportunity to maximise reductions in natural resource consumption and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Economic opportunities from energy may also be missed. We do however recognise that the Draft East Midlands RSS which states that large scale renewable generation will always be difficult to accommodate because the Peak sub-area is mainly within or close to the National Park.

Option 1.2: This option is likely to have similar effects to option 1 but the positive effects on landscape character, historic environment, biodiversity, soil and reduce noise and light pollution are likely to be more significant and this approach helps to ensure that the most suitable options are considered. Reducing the overall need for energy will always have more positive than increasing energy production.

These options would deliver more positive benefits if a clearer definition of 'energy instillations' was given - preferably renewable energy instillations.

Issue 2: Spatial Distribution of Renewable Energies														
Option 2.1: Identify those areas where there should be strict	+	+	+	+	+/	+/	+/	٥	0	0	0	0	+/	0
protection (e.g. Natural Zone) and those areas where there may be					• / -	• / -	• / -	U	0	0	U	U	• / -	U

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scope for encouragement of micro-renewables. To be informed by LCA and newly commissioned energy study														
Option 2.2: Consider all applications in the context of landscape and design policies and renewables SPG and don't specify search areas.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Option 2.1: This option has the potential to significantly benefit the natural environment, as with the Issue 1 options, whilst offering greater protection to the environment. However it offers little flexibility. Whilst the encouragement of micro renewables in certain areas will be beneficial for resource use and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, identifying zones where renewable are strictly not allowed may prohibit any effective renewable development as permitted sites may not be suitable in terms of the characteristic required for energy production. (We do recognise, however, that Schedule 3 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1985 required the identification of categories of land whose natural beauty is, in the option of the Authority, particularly important to conserve).

Option 2.2: Option 2.2 allows for more flexibility whilst still affording protection to the natural environment. Given the threat and challenges of climate change renewable energy production should and needs to be proactively encouraged. Effort needs to be put into minimise the impact of renewable energy and finding the most suitable forms of technology for particular sites so as to protect the special qualities of the National Park.

Issue 3: Incorporating on-site renewables and energy	
efficiency	

	I. To protect, mainta landscape and townsc:	 To protect, enhanc biodiversity, flora and interests 	 To preserve, prote National Park's histori environment 	4. To protect and imp quality and minimise n	5. To minimise the cc resources	6. To develop a mana change	7. To achieve and pro and built development	 8. Increase understan of the Park by target g 20 years); people from disabilities and from ei backgrounds 	9. To promote access	10. Promote good go	II. To help meet loca	12. Encourage better centres, services and a	13. Promote a healthy	14. To reduce road to cars and freight), traffi safety, health and air q need to travel, especia
	n and enhance the ıpe of the National Park	e and improve fauna and geological	ct and enhance the c and cultural	orove air, water and soil oise and light pollution	nsumption of natural	ged response of climate	mote sustainable land use	ding of the special qualities roups, young people (14- 1 disadvantaged areas, with hnic minority	for all	vernance	need for housing	access to a range of local menities	 Park wide economy 	affic (especially private c congestion and improve uality by reducing the lly by car
Option 3.1: Require all new development to incorporate some on-site renewables to supply a proportion of its energy needs (subject to sensitivity of buildings and their place within the landscape or settlement)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Option 3.2: Retain current approach which seeks to encourage sustainable practices but focuses principally on conservation objectives	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0
Option 3.3: In the absence of findings from the Climate Change Study, based on the findings from Dartmoor the PDNPA would welcome responses to a new option.														
Major (?) development will be expected to provide on-site renewable energy generation equipment to off-set at least 20% of the predicted carbon emissions of the development, unless impracticable because of technical, landscape or environmental reasons. (For dwellings 10 or more houses to be constructed (or if the number	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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is not given, the area is more than 0.5ha) For all other uses where the floorspace will be 1.000sq m or more (or site is 1 ha or more)														
Floorspace is defined as the sum of the floor area within the building)														
Option 3.4: Should policy foster and promote sequential approach to energy hierarchy rather than renewables in the first instance to ensure														
best practice approach in delivering National Park Purposes, i.e.:														
 Reduce the need for energy Use energy more efficiently Use renewable energy 	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
This option could include reference to the Code for Sustainable Homes														
Option 3.1: This option has the potential to have a beneficial effect in te	erms of	f tacklii	ng clim	nate ch	ange a	nd red	lucing	natural resc	ource	use w	hilst s	till pro	tectin	g the
and their blace within the landscape or settlement" does not become a get o	newab ut clau	ie ener	the po	ed to b blicy he	e expl	ored ti s weak	noroug c. The	gnly to ensu threat of cli	re th mate	at "sul chang	pject to re and	sensiti any ne	vity of gative	buildings impacts

 To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological <u>interests</u> To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape of the National Park
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on buildings or the landscape need to be weighed up.

Option 3.2: This option is a missed opportunity in tackling climate change, reducing the consumption of natural resources and also taking advantage of the economic opportunities that renewable energy can bring. By actively promoting renewable energy technology along with safeguards for landscape character and the other special qualities of the National Park it may help to find solutions to the energy needs of those living and working in the Park tackling climate change whilst protecting landscape character. Climate change is a serious threat to the National Park, one which cannot be ignored and a short term view to conservation taken.

Option 3.3: should be stronger and require all new development to meet this target. 'Major development' will need to be defined more clearly. The sequential approach to the energy hierarchy should also be employed to ensure that the minimum scale of renewable energy is required for each development. Care needs to be taken to ensure that technical, landscape or environmental reasons don't become a get out clause for providing any renewables. Effort and innovation should be encouraged to find solutions that satisfy all criteria.

Option 3.4: This approach should always be promoted with regards to renewable. The less demand there is for energy the more positive effect there is on the environment and also on society through the reduced fuel poverty. The use of the Code for Sustainable Homes will help to provide an easily understandable and uniform criteria for developers and the Authority should push for use of the highest standard in the Code.

Issue 4: Flood Risk Reduction and Water Conservation

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Option 4.1: Only locate new development in areas of no flood risk	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+/-	+/-	0	+/-
 Option 4.2: Locate new development in least risky areas, giving highest priority to Flood Zone I and to: Locating the most vulnerable elements of a development in the lowest risk areas. Building resilience into a site's design (e.g. flood resistant of resilient design, raised floor levels) Incorporating sustainable drainage and water conservation schemes, provided that ground conditions are appropriate. Promoting environmental stewardship schemes to reduce water and soil runoff from agricultural land 	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Option 4.1: This option will significantly benefit the natural environmen Developing on areas of flood risk is likely to have negative economic and taken to ensure that other considerations are taken into account when s negative impact on the delivery of housing and the development of local s	t and h social iting de amenit	nelp ada consec evelopi ies as i	aptatic quence ment s t woul	on to cl es as w uch as d prev	limate ell as e the in ent de	change exacerl ipact c velopn	e as flo bating on traff nent o	oding is like the flooding ic volumes n areas of la	ely to g prol and c and w	becor blem. onges vhich r	me mo Howev tion. T nay ot	re freq ver, car his opt herwis	luent. re nee tion m e have	eds to be hay have a

development potential. It also precludes innovative development that see	I. To protect, maintain and enhance the golard state of the National Park	2. To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological	3. To preserve, protect and enhance the to National Park's historic and cultural to environment o	4. To protect and improve air, water and soil quality and minimise noise and light pollution er	5. To minimise the consumption of natural floor	6. To develop a managed response of climate change	7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development	 Increase understanding of the special qualities of the Park by target groups, young people (14- 20 years); people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities and from ethnic minority backgrounds 	9. To promote access for all	10. Promote good governance	II. To help meet local need for housing	12. Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities	13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy	14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight), traffic congestion and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car
Option 4.2: This option takes a more pragmatic approach which seeks This is likely to have more balanced benefits across environmental, socia	to desig I and eq	gn out conom	flood ic con:	risk, ad siderat	lapt to ions.	climat	te char	nge and min	iimise	e any e	xacert	oation o	of floo	oding.
Issue 5: Impact of Climate Change on Land Management, Biodiversity and Air Quality														
Option 5.1: Continue to promote traditional management techniques relating to land, air and biodiversity in order to conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the National Park.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Option 5.2: Providing opportunities for the beneficial management of strategic designated areas and other habitats and species to promote adaptation to climate change and to sustain their contribution to the mitigation of climate change.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Option 5.1: This option is likely to have beneficial effects on the natura	l enviro	onment	t in the	e short	term	but ma	l ıy have	severe neg	 gative	e conse	equenc	es in t	l he lor	g term.

In order to protect landscape character, soil, water and biodiversity resc short term changes in management techniques result in characteristics n Option 5.2: This option is likely to result in long term benefits for that Issue 6: The need for waste management facilities	I. To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape of the National Park out bein	2. To protect, enhance and improve he he interests or go environmentation of the head of t	3. To preserve, protect and enhance the Real Real Real Real Real Real Real Rea	4. To protect and improve air, water and soil day day day and minimise noise and light pollution day and t	5. To minimise the consumption of natural networks in the consumption of natural networks in the second sec	6. To develop a managed response of climate change co climate co c	7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use ch and built development	8. Increase understanding of the special qualities of the Park by target groups, young people (14- 20 years); people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities and from ethnic minority backgrounds and the	9. To promote access for all to st	10. Promote good governance art nov	II. To help meet local need for housing ever	12. Encourage better access to a range of local his centres, services and amenities if the to appendix of the service of the s	13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy mear	14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight), traffic congestion and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by careneed to travel, especially by carinda
Option 6.1: Where a need is demonstrated and where no alternative exists less damaging to the National Park the National Park Authority should seek to accept sites for waste management facilities to deal with waste arising from the National Park. In all cases the sites must be environmentally acceptable, including in the National Park context.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Option 6.2: Create a policy presumption against all waste management facilities and consider it an unacceptable land use for a National Park.	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	0	0	0 iding	0	0	0	-	

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	the onal Park	gical	the	and soil ollution	atural	f climate	le land use	ial qualities eople (14- areas, with			gu	ge of local	nomy	private d improve ng the
businesses especially associated with recycling and recovery facilit	ties. M	inimisi	ng the	distan	ce trav	elled b	y wast	e by ensuri	ng it i	is deal	t with	in the	Natio	nal Park

spin off businesses especially associated with recycling and recovery facilities. Minimising the distance travelled by waste by ensuring it is dealt with in the National Park close to its point of production will also reduce traffic volumes, improve air quality and reduce GHG emissions. However, there may be mixed effects even with safeguards on the natural environment through air, noise, light pollution, increased localised traffic movements which may adversely affect biodiversity, soil, water and air quality depending on the type of waste management facilities proposed. This option is also likely to benefit areas surrounding the National Park as they do not have to take on and deal with the burden of waste created in the National Park in their own areas.

Option 6.2: This option is likely to be beneficial for the environment within the National Park however, waste will have to be dealt with in surrounding districts having a negative impact on the environment of neighbouring authorities and also increasing the distance the waste has to travel increasing transport movements with secondary negative effects on air quality, GHG emissions and road congestion. This may also be a missed opportunity for the local economy in terms of finding opportunities for waste processing.

Issue 7: Environmentally acceptable sites for waste management facilities where need has been demonstrated and no alternatives less damaging to the National Park exist.														
Option 7.1: Identify specific sites likely to be developed for other uses where recycling of construction and demolition waste could take place on site in redevelopment	+	+/-	0	+/-	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

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Option 7.2: Set out locational criteria that would be acceptable for waste management facilities (e.g. existing B2 industrial uses)	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+/-

Option 7.1: On site construction and demolition waste recycling is likely to have very beneficial effects on SA Objective 14 reducing road traffic and consequently GHG emissions and air pollution associated with transporting construction waste large distances. This option is also likely to have a beneficial impact on reducing the consumption of natural resources, helping to ensure that as much waste from site can be recycled and reused as possible reducing the need for use of new natural resources. On site crushing of aggregates etc may cause noise and dust pollution, adversely affecting surrounding air quality, biodiversity, water and soil resources. Best practice measures need to be put in place to ensure these effects are minimised. On site recycling will also mean alternative centralised facilities will not be needed avoiding negative landscape impacts and air quality, biodiversity, water and soil resource impacts on areas that otherwise may have been developed for these purposes.

Option 7.2: This option would be strengthened by clarifying what is understood as acceptable. Wording that stated that the natural environment would be taken account of when setting out the locational criteria would score more positively in the SA. Ensuring sites are available for waste management facilities is likely to be beneficial for the economy providing employment and opportunities for related entrepreneurial activities. This option may also help reduce natural resource consumption and minimise the distance travelled by waste reducing road traffic. Effects are uncertain on the natural environment, planning for waste management sites may have positive or negative effects depending on the criteria used.

Issue 8: Waste arising from all development in the National	
Park	

to.

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Option 8.1: Construction and demolition waste including soils should be removed from site for disposal and treatment elsewhere	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Option 8.2: Construction and demolition waste including soils should be retained on site, processed if necessary and incorporated into the development.	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Option 8.3: Where development takes place waste materials arising from demolition, excavation or construction shall be reused within the same site using temporary on site processing if necessary, unless this is detrimental to the character of the National Park	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Option 8.1: Removing construction and demolition waste from site is likely to increase transport movements, and consequently GHG emissions and air pollution. It is likely that this practice will increase the use of resources rather than promote their reuse and recycling. Soil resources are likely to undergo more disturbance and soil quality may be lost, as well as additional disturbance to biodiversity, landscape and water resources both at the site they are being taken from and where they are taken														

Option 8.2: This option is likely to encourage a reduction in the consumption of natural resources whilst protecting the natural environment both on site and

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elsewhere as other waste processing facilities will not be needed to deal effects on air quality and GHG emissions.	with th	nis was	te. SA	Objec	tive 14	is like	ely to t	enefit signific	cantly alo	ng witł	ı likely	secon	dary
Option 8.3: This option should have similar effects to Option 8.2, with	benefit	s being	g more	prono	ounced	as the	e chara	cter of the P	ark is co	nsidere	d.		