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Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire. DE45 1AE

1951-2021



**PEAK
DISTRICT
NATIONAL
PARK**

Our Values: Care – Enjoy – Pioneer

Our Ref: A.1142/2740

Date: 23 September 2021



NOTICE OF MEETING

Meeting: **Programmes and Resources Committee**

Date: **Friday 1 October 2021**

Time: **10.00 am**

Venue: **Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell, DE45 1AE**

SARAH FOWLER
CHIEF EXECUTIVE



Link to meeting papers:

<https://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?MIId=2392>

AGENDA

- 1 **Apologies for Absence**
- 2 **Minutes of Previous Meeting held on 30 April 2021** (*Pages 5 - 10*) 5 mins
- 3 **Urgent Business**
- 4 **Members' Declarations of Interest**
Members are asked to declare any disclosable pecuniary, personal or prejudicial interests they may have in relation to items on the agenda for this meeting.
- 5 **Public Participation**
To note any questions or to receive any statements, representations, deputations and petitions which relate to the published reports on Part A of the Agenda.

FOR DISCUSSION

- 6 **National Park England Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership (EF)** (*Pages 11 - 18*) 30 mins
Appendix 1

FOR INFORMATION

- 7 **National Park Consumption Based Carbon Footprint (EF)** (*Pages 19 - 24*) 20 mins

FOR DECISION

- 8 **Carbon Management Plan Progress Report 2020/21((A595/MF)** (*Pages 25 - 34*) 20 mins
Appendix 1
- 9 **Defra Nature for Climate Fund Project (CD)** (*Pages 35 - 46*) 30 mins
Annex 1
Annex 2

FOR INFORMATION

- 10 **Notes of meetings of the Member Climate Change Task Group held on 21 April and 13 July 2021** (*Pages 47 - 58*) 5 mins

Duration of Meeting

In the event of not completing its business within 3 hours of the start of the meeting, in accordance with the Authority's Standing Orders, the Committee will decide whether or not to continue the meeting. If the Authority decides not to continue the meeting it will be adjourned and the remaining business considered at the next scheduled meeting.

If the Committee has not completed its business by 1.00pm and decides to continue the meeting the Chair will exercise discretion to adjourn the meeting at a suitable point for a 30 minute lunch break after which the committee will re-convene.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 (as amended)

Agendas and reports

Copies of the Agenda and Part A reports are available for members of the public before and during the meeting on the website <http://democracy.peakdistrict.gov.uk>

Background Papers

The Local Government Act 1972 requires that the Authority shall list any unpublished Background Papers necessarily used in the preparation of the Reports. The Background Papers referred to in each report, PART A, excluding those papers that contain Exempt or Confidential Information, PART B, can be inspected on the Authority's website.

Public Participation and Other Representations from third parties

In response to the Coronavirus (Covid -19) emergency our head office at Aldern House in Bakewell has been closed. However as the Coronavirus restrictions ease the Authority is returning to physical meetings but within current social distancing guidance. Therefore meetings of the Authority and its Committees may take place at venues other than its offices at Aldern House, Bakewell. Public participation is still available and anyone wishing to participate at the meeting under the Authority's Public Participation Scheme is required to give notice to the Head of Law to be received not later than 12.00 noon on the Wednesday preceding the Friday meeting. The Scheme is available on the website <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/looking-after/about-us/have-your-say> or on request from the Democratic and Legal Support Team 01629 816352, email address: democraticandlegalsupport@peakdistrict.gov.uk.

Written Representations

Other written representations on items on the agenda, except those from formal consultees, will not be reported to the meeting if received after 12 noon on the Wednesday preceding the Friday meeting.

Recording of Meetings

In accordance with the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 members of the public may record and report on our open meetings using sound, video, film, photograph or any other means this includes blogging or tweeting, posts on social media sites or publishing on video sharing sites. If you intend to record or report on one of our meetings you are asked to contact the Democratic and Legal Support Team in advance of the meeting so we can make sure it will not disrupt the meeting and is carried out in accordance with any published protocols and guidance.

The Authority will make a digital sound recording available after the meeting which will be retained for three years after the date of the meeting. During the period May 2020 to April 2021, due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation, Planning Committee meetings were broadcast via Youtube and these meetings are also retained for three years after the date of the meeting.

General Information for Members of the Public Attending Meetings

In response to the Coronavirus (Covid -19) emergency our head office at Aldern House in Bakewell has been closed. The Authority is returning to physical meetings but within current social distancing guidance. Therefore meetings of the Authority and its Committees may take place at venues other than its offices at Aldern House, Bakewell, the venue for a meeting will be specified on the agenda. Also due to current social distancing guidelines there may be limited spaces available for the public at meetings and priority will be given to those who are participating in the meeting. It is intended that the meetings will be audio broadcast and available live on the Authority's website.

This meeting will take place at Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell, DE45 1AE.

Information on Public transport from surrounding areas can be obtained from Traveline on 0871 200 2233 or on the Traveline website at www.travelineeastmidlands.co.uk

Please note there is no refreshment provision available.

To: Members of Programmes and Resources Committee:

Chair: Mr Z Hamid
Vice Chair: Prof J Haddock-Fraser

Mr J W Berresford	Cllr C Farrell
Cllr C Furness	Cllr C Greaves
Cllr A Gregory	Cllr Mrs G Heath
Cllr A McCloy	Cllr C McLaren
Cllr V Priestley	Miss L Slack
Cllr P Tapping	Cllr D Taylor
Ms Y Witter	Cllr B Woods

Other invited Members: (May speak but not vote)

Mr R Helliwell

Constituent Authorities
Secretary of State for the Environment
Natural England

Peak District National Park Authority
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MINUTES

Meeting: **Programmes and Resources Committee**

Date: Friday 30 April 2021 at 10.00 am

Venue: Virtual Meeting - Webex

Chair: Mr Z Hamid

Present: Prof J Haddock-Fraser, Cllr J Atkin, Mr J W Berresford, Cllr C Farrell, Cllr C Furness, Cllr Mrs G Heath, Cllr A McCloy, Cllr C McLaren, Cllr V Priestley, Cllr P Tapping, Cllr R Walker, Mrs C Waller, Ms Y Witter and Cllr B Woods

Apologies for absence: Cllr B Lewis

10/21 ROLL CALL OF MEMBERS PRESENT, APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND MEMBERS DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Item 5

Mr Hamid declared a personal interest as he was the Authority's nominated Member on the Stanage Forum and he was also part of the Stanage Action Group.

11/21 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 5TH MARCH 2021

The minutes of the previous meeting held on 5th March 2021 were approved as a correct record.

12/21 URGENT BUSINESS

There was no urgent business.

13/21 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Two members of the public had given notice to make representations to the Committee.

14/21 NORTH LEES ESTATE BUILT ASSET PROPOSALS (ES)

The Head of Asset Management introduced the report which made proposals for changes to the management of built assets on the estate and sought approval for the investment required.

In addition to the information contained in the report, she added that her team had been working with the Peak District National Park Foundation to secure further funding.

The following addressed the Committee under the Public Participation at meetings scheme:

- Neil Porter, Chair of Stanage Forum - statement read out by Democratic and Legal Support Team.

In response to questions from Members, Officers confirmed that:

- The disposal of Cattisside Cottage was not currently proposed, as in the public consultation carried out last year, consultees had expressed a desire for the estate not to be split up. It was also felt that the retention and letting of Cattisside Cottage would generate income to make the overall proposal financially viable, potentially producing an annual surplus income. This was preferable to a one off payment from a disposal and would provide a sustainable revenue income to be used when any unforeseen expense occurred on the estate.
- The consultation had not given a clear steer regarding the Cruck Barn. Finding a use for the barn remains important but Officers did not want to delay the report until they had reached a conclusion on this asset. Going forward it would be dealt with as a separate project requiring separate funding. Use as an education centre was under suggested for consideration..
- Public access to North Lees Hall was a priority. Use of the Hall as a holiday let would enable this as periods could be set aside for public access, e.g. via heritage access days or writing workshops.
- Archaeological investigations would be carried out at the suspected site of the garden prior to any works. Officers would work alongside the Heritage Action Group on this.
- The proposed heat pump was considered to be the best option to provide renewable energy alongside the maintenance of the heritage asset.

Members congratulated Officers on the high quality of the report and the recommendation for approval was moved.

Further questions were raised by Members, in response to which Officers advised:

- The farm tenancy currently did not include the farm house as it was considered that the tenancy could not sustain a farmer as a main income
- Bell's Box, a small shepherd's hut, used by Scouts as camping accommodation was underutilised, but improving its rate of use was under consideration.
- That the timing of the renewal of the Cruck Barn roof was based on surveys conducted by Officers and its condition would be monitored.
- That the carbon produced in the manufacture of the heating system had not been taken into account as this information was not available but heat pumps had an overall positive impact on carbon reduction. Wood burning stoves would be installed to work alongside the heat pump.

The motion to approve the recommendations was seconded.

With regards to preventing damage to the historic Hall as a result of short term letting, Officers confirmed that estimates indicated that the Hall would be let for most of the year and a private company would be employed to carry out change overs and report back to the Authority on any maintenance issues.

Members requested that Officers noted the comments from Stanage Forum and addressed them where possible.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

RESOLVED:

- 1. To note the revised draft management plan and proposal for assets that form part of the Stanage-North Lees Estate**
- 2. To approve capital expenditure of £169,560 in relation to the refurbishment of Cattisside Cottage**
- 3. To approve finance from borrowing of a total sum £305,560 to include the expenditure required for the refurbishment of Cattisside Cottage (2. above) and the installation of renewable energy systems to North Lees Hall and Campsite.**
- 4. For the Authority to make applications under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 for planning and listed building consent in relation to this proposal be delegated to the Head of Asset Management in consultation with the Corporate Property Officer and Planning Manager**
- 5. For the Authority to enter into contracts in excess of £150,000 for the refurbishment of Cattisside Cottage be delegated to the Head of Asset Management in consultation with the Head of Law and Chief Finance Officer**

15/21 CAR PARKS REVIEW (ES)

The report, which sought to amend the tariff for the Authority's pay and display car parks, to implement a mechanism for regularly increasing the charges, and to charge at additional car parks, was introduced by the Head of Asset Management and the Project Officer.

The report was amended to take into account the addition of Moor Lane car park at Youlgrave. This required an alteration to the figures in Table 2 at paragraph 5.3 as follows:

- There would be 20 additional spaces giving a total of 465 spaces.
- The potential income on the new tariff for Moor Lane would be £6548
- Total potential income for all site of £152,250
- estimated additional revenue costs for Moor Lane of £1941
- overall total estimated additional annual revenue costs of £26,801

The following addressed the Committee under the Public Participation at meetings scheme:

- Louise Hawson, Stanage Forum Steering Group – statement read out by Democratic and Legal Support Team.

Officers stated that Derbyshire Bridge car park was not included as the Authority only managed it on behalf of the owners, United Utilities and there were other reasons that made it unsuitable for the introduction of charges.

Members raised concerns regarding the potential effect of drivers avoiding parking charges and instead parking on roadside verges, in particular given the increase in the charge for the yearly permit.

Officers advised verge parking prevention measures used in previous years could be expanded. It was also being considered whether volunteers could assist with parking management. The price of the yearly permit had been benchmarked with other similar providers, but this could be reviewed

Some concerns were raised about individual car parks. Officers clarified that the proposals were for the commencement of a process which included a period of public consultation, so it was possible that some car parks could be excluded from the proposal as a result of the consultation.

The recommendation as set out in the report was moved and seconded, put to the vote and carried.

RESOLVED

- 1. To approve the increase in charges as set out in paragraph 5.1, Table 1 in the report.**
- 2. To approve the proposed mechanism to regularly increase charges as set out in paragraph 5.2 of the report.**
- 3. To approve charging being introduced to the additional proposed car parks as set out in paragraph 5.3, Table 2 as revised in the report.**

The meeting adjourned for a short break at 11.53 and reconvened at 12.00

16/21 MOORS FOR THE FUTURE PARTNERSHIP 2021/22 OPERATIONAL PLAN (CD)

Cllr Furness left the meeting at 12.00 noon

The report, which was the ninth Operational Plan for the Moors for the Future Partnership, was introduced by the Head of Moors for the Future Partnership and the Programme Office Manager.

Members requested clarification as to what was planned to fill the gap which would be left by the removal of the Authority's contribution to the Partnership's core funding in two years time.

Officers advised that links with the charitable and corporate sector were being developed and work was also being done with the Peak District National Park Foundation. A bid was also submitted to the Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund. It is not possible however, to guarantee that Moors for the Future would have no reliance on the Authority's core funding in two years.

The recommendations as set out in the report were moved and seconded, put to the vote and carried.

RESOLVED

- 1. To support the Operational Plan 2021/22 and recommend it to the Moors for the Future Partnership's Strategic Management Board and Operational Management Group.**
- 2. To approve the Moors for the Future Partnership Interim 2021/22 business plan.**

Cllr Walker left the meeting at 12.28pm

17/21 REVIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH POLICY (2021) (JW)

The Occupational Safety and Health Adviser introduced the report, which asked Members to approve the revised Occupational Safety and Health Policy 2021.

The recommendation was moved, seconded, put to the vote and carried.

RESOLVED

To approve the revised Occupational Safety and Health Policy (2021) as Authority policy from 30 April 2021.

18/21 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ANNUAL REPORT (2021) (JW)

The Occupational Safety and Health Adviser introduced the report which provided evidence that Occupational Safety and Health performance was satisfactory and continuously improving through 2020.

The recommendation was moved.

Members stated that they were pleased with the attention that had been paid to staff welfare during the Covid-19 pandemic and asked where the health and safety of Members fitted it to this, particularly with regards to remote working. Officers highlighted that Members were considered as part of this work, where it was relevant to their role.

Officers advised that the Authority was moving into a new phase of "One Team" which aimed to bring together employees, volunteers and Members, and it would be ensured that consideration will be given to how Members fit in with this. The Democratic and Legal Support team work with Members to support their needs at Aldern House and would be able to resume this upon the return to physical meetings.

The motion was seconded, put to the vote and carried.

RESOLVED

- 1. To recognise the work, summarised in the report to deliver continuing improvements in OSH management at PDNPA through 2020.**
- 2. To endorse proposals for priorities to be addressed from 2021.**

Cllr Priestley left the meeting.

19/21 VOLUNTEERING UPDATE 20/21 (RMB)

The report, which gave an update on volunteering activity in 2020-21 and provided a summary of the impact of Covid-19, was introduced by the Volunteer Coordinator.

Members congratulated Officers on the quality of the report which gave a comprehensive account of volunteering during a difficult period.

The recommendations were moved and seconded.

It was noted that volunteering was growing amongst local residents, e.g. litter picking. Work was being done with parishes to develop this further via the Peak District Ambassador Programme.

The motion was voted on and carried.

RESOLVED

- 1. To support the volunteering programme for 2021 as outlined in the Volunteer Action Plan – Appendix 2 of the report.**
- 2. To continue to invest and grow volunteering to support the Authority's strategic aims.**

20/21 NOTES OF MEETINGS OF THE MEMBER CLIMATE CHANGE TASK GROUP

RESOLVED

To note the notes of the meeting of the Climate Change Member Task Group held on the 26th January 2021.

21/21 EXEMPT INFORMATION S100 (A) LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

RESOLVED

That the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of agenda item No13 to avoid the disclosure of Exempt Information under S100 (A) (4) Local Government Act 1972, Schedule 12A, paragraph 3 'information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information).

22/21 EXEMPT MINUTES PREVIOUS OF MEETING HELD ON 5TH MARCH 2021

The confidential minutes of the previous meeting held on the 5th March 2021 were approved as a correct record.

The meeting ended at 1.04 pm

6. NATIONAL PARKS ENGLAND DELIVERY PLAN FOR CLIMATE LEADERSHIP (EF)

1. Purpose of the report

To inform Members about National Parks England's Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership in National Parks, what this means for the Peak District National Park and how it fits with our National Park Management Plan and the review currently taking place.

Key Issues

- In December 2020 National Parks England published its Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership in National Parks setting out a common ambition for climate change action.
- The Delivery Plan vision is 'We will work together, and at scale, to achieve rapid action towards net zero in National Parks'.
- The Authority will deliver its commitments to the Delivery Plan through our Corporate Strategy and National Park Management Plan.
- The Corporate Strategy and National Park Management Plan include commitments for the Authority, alongside our partners, to reduce the impacts of climate change on the special qualities of the National Park.
- The Delivery Plan is part of our evidence base for the current review of the National Park Management Plan and Corporate Strategy.

2. Recommendation

- 1. To note how the Authority is currently taking forward National Parks England's Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership in the Peak District and how it is informing our future National Park Management Plan.**

How does this contribute to our policies and legal obligations?

3. The Climate Change Act 2008 as amended in 2019 commits the UK government by law to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 100% of 1990 levels (net zero) by 2050.
4. The UK Government Vision and Circular for National Parks (2010) places climate change as central to National Park Authority objectives and describes their role in the following ways:
 - The Authorities are educators and in the area of climate change they have a vital role to play. They should spread important messages about the impacts of climate change and how individuals, especially visitors, can play their part in tackling it in ways which motivate lifelong behaviour change.
 - The Authorities have a role as exemplars of sustainability in enabling the natural environment to adapt to predicted changes (and being resilient to unpredictable events), in supporting the delivery of ecosystem services and in developing more resilient infrastructure (such as rights of way that are less vulnerable to flood damage).
 - The Parks themselves will be threatened by climate change and the Authorities must ensure that they protect the public assets which the Parks represent.
 - The Authorities should lead the way in sustainable land management to prevent further carbon loss from soils and to encourage carbon storage in trees and fens.
 - The Parks should be exemplars in renewable energy.
 - Authorities need to work with local communities to reach a position where renewable energy is the norm in all Parks whilst not compromising their overriding duty under the 1949 Act.
 - The Authorities should promote energy efficiency within the Parks, reduce the emissions from their own operations and from those associated with visits, including through sustainable low carbon transport use.

Background Information

5. In December 2020 National Parks England published its Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership in National Parks (a copy of which can be found at appendix 1) with the vision 'We will work together, and at scale, to achieve rapid action towards net zero in National Parks'. This vision is to be implemented through a climate action programme for National Parks that has the following commitments.
 - Leads to a rapid escalation in tackling the climate emergency and establishes NPAs as leaders in meeting the challenges it presents.
 - Increases our understanding, and those of others, around the impacts of Climate Change.
 - Uses our Partnership Management Plans to deliver action on reducing emissions and adapting to Climate Change at a landscape scale, making them exemplars for action.
 - Demonstrates how a rapid response and transition to low-carbon living can be achieved.
 - Promotes the principle of achieving 'Net Zero with Nature'.
 - Works collectively, and with constituent authorities, towards becoming 'Net zero' by 2040.
 - Promotes nature-based solutions and supports behaviour change beyond our boundaries.
 - Leads by example, through achieving 'net zero' National Park Authorities by 2030 wherever practicable.
6. It is envisaged that this will deliver an enhanced understanding of emissions and net zero with nature embedded, leading to rapid, innovative and well-targeted actions, and resulting in significantly lower emissions and more resilient National Parks.
7. The Delivery plan outlines a number of ways that this will be done. The strategic delivery mechanisms are as follows.
 - Establish a consistent Carbon Budget baseline for all ten National Parks to understand how and where to prioritise actions to reach net zero by the fastest possible time.
 - The Management Plans for each National Park will codify this and set out a clear strategy and delivery plan.
 - Developing a communications plan for the overall programme (National Parks England), with tailored plans for each park resourced from within existing allocations.
 - We will also embed our net zero vision into existing and future programmes.

Proposals

8. As Programmes and Resources will be aware from the report to Programmes and Resources in October 2019 when the committee agreed the four original programmes to be overseen by this committee (minute reference 5/19), the Authority is already undertaking many activities, both on our own and in partnership, that assist in meeting the climate changes ambitions. The appendix to the report set out the current activities that were being undertaken to achieve the ambitions, and subsequent reports to this committee have updated Members on those activities. Alongside the formal committees, the Member led Climate Change Steering Group has been working with officers to understand and steer on these activities.
9. The summary below updates Members on the climate change related activities we have focussed our limited resources on since October 2019.

- Implementation of the Authority’s Carbon Management Plan 2. An update on this work is provided at agenda item 8 for this meeting.
 - A consistent carbon baseline for the National Park. An update on the work to develop a carbon budget baseline for this National Park that is consistent with all ten National Parks is provided at agenda item 7 for this meeting.
 - The Peak District Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment was approved by Members at the December 2020 Programmes and Resources committee (Minute reference 32/20). This is a key element of the evidence base for the National Park Management Plan and Corporate Strategy Review.
 - The September 2021 Authority Committee Chief Executive’s Report provided an update on our work on sustainable travel (Minute Reference 64/21).
 - Our work on climate change through land management activities is being taken forward in a number of ways. The report at agenda item 9 for this meeting outlines an element of our approach to peatland restoration. At the April 2022 Programmes and Resources Committee an update on the National Park England’s Delivery Plan on Sustainable Farming and Land Management will report on the Environmental Land Management test and trial result and use of the Farming and Protected Landscapes Programmes for carbon projects.
 - A review of planning policies with respect to Climate Change. The Local Plan review will consider the scope to seek enhanced requirements for energy efficiency, low carbon construction and renewable energy potential. Reports on this will be presented to Authority at appropriate times. Furthermore, the spatial strategy will continue to advocate the need to reduce the need to travel by private car, foster a move a low carbon travel, and seek stronger contributions from new development to nature recovery.
10. At the April 2021 meeting of the Member led Climate Change Steering Group, officers presented the Group with a detailed matrix of how the Delivery Plan is being taken forward in the Peak District. This exercise demonstrated that we are fully aligned with the areas of the Delivery Plan that are relevant to the Authority (it has some actions that are for National Parks England only). Paragraphs 11 to 14 of this report provide a summary of the matrix. The two delivery mechanisms are our Corporate Strategy and the National Park Management Plan, both of which have actions and performance indicators that are related to climate change.
11. Our Corporate Strategy 2019-24 has the following seven key performance indicators (KPIs) that are directly linked to the Delivery Plan.
- KPI 1: Influence the development of a support system that properly rewards farmers and land managers for delivering a full range of public benefits.
2024 target: At least an additional 10% of Peak District National Park in environmental land management schemes.
 - KPI 2: Natural beauty conserved and enhanced.
2024 target: a) Assessment of landscape changes achieved b) 100% of planning decisions in accordance with strategic policy
 - KPI 3: Increase the amount of carbon captured and stored as part of routine land use and management.
2024 target: 3,650 tonnes net decrease in carbon emissions from moorland.
 - KPI 4: Increase the area of moorland blanket bog moving towards favourable condition.
2024 target: Restoration activities on 1,500 hectares of degraded blanket bog completed.
 - KPI 5: Sustain the area of non-protected, species-rich grassland through retention, enhancement and creation.
2024 target: Sustain at least 5,000 hectares of non-protected, species-rich grassland.
 - KPI 6: Increase the area of new native woodland created.
2024 target: Create at least 400 hectares of new native woodland.
 - KPI 23: To have a corporate Asset Management Plan.
2024 target: Plan to be adopted in 2019/20 and then implemented.

12. Our Corporate Strategy has the following actions that are directly linked to implementing the National Park England's Delivery Plan.
- Establish a consistent Carbon Budget baseline for all ten National Parks to understand how and where to prioritise actions to reach net zero by the fastest possible time. (An update on this work is provided at agenda item 7 for this meeting.)
 - Influence the design of the future post-Brexit scheme for roll out in 2025. Influence and deliver tests, trials and pilots for the new scheme through to 2025. Make the case for and influence the design of transitional arrangements.
 - Continue to support land managers to access current and future schemes.
 - Develop methodology for strategic sustainable landscape monitoring with partners, and assess whether the changes conserve and enhance natural beauty.
 - Ensure all planning decisions are in accordance with strategic policy.
 - Further develop our knowledge and insights of total carbon captured and stored to tell the carbon management story of the Peak District.
 - Continue to carry out a range of moorland restoration work to revegetate bare peat and reduce carbon emissions.
 - Develop the climate change vulnerability assessment and implement the key outcomes.
 - Continue to have a clear voice on the outcomes we expect to see from moorlands. Support the development of and implement a resilient, sustainable moorland management model.
 - Continue restoration activities on degraded blanket bog to move it towards favourable condition with a focus on reducing the amount of bare peat and rewetting as far as possible in years 1-3.
 - Use the new FCERM (Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management) strategy and water companies AMP7 programme to support our moorland restoration work.
 - Identify opportunities for new native woodland, scrub, wood pasture, small plantings and individual trees based on the approach of the right trees in the right places for the right reasons.
 - Implement a Carbon Management Plan 2 for the Authority. (An update on this work is provided at agenda item 8 for this meeting.)
13. In response to feedback from the Member led Climate Change Steering Group, officers are further developing our communications around climate change messages to ensure they are consistent and clear. – The Group felt that this was an area of the National Park England Delivery Plan where the Authority could improve.
14. The National Park Management Plan 2018-23 has the Area of Impact 'Preparing for the future climate'. The delivery plan has the following actions to be delivered in the plan period.
- Implement the recommendations of the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment.
 - Create a low carbon sustainable transport offer for all which supports and encourages a new sustainable travel hierarchy promoting the following.
 - Active travel encouraging low carbon and active transport such as walking and cycling allowing enjoyment of the National Park's special qualities.
 - Sustainable public transport encouraging mass transit and shared travel to and within the National Park.
 - Low emission car based travel through greater opportunities for electrically charged vehicles. Promoted by integrated and promotional ticketing.
 - Peatland restoration: Seek to expand current work programmes to match the ambition required to achieve 50% Peak District moorlands in good (grade 6) condition.
 - Grasslands for carbon: Support Regenerative Agriculture for soil health and carbon retention.

- Integration of more trees into the landscape: Expanded tree cover which assists in reducing the impacts of climate change on the National Park and complements the special qualities of the National Park. Target of 528Ha by 2023.
15. In terms of future plans and strategies, as Members will be aware, we are currently reviewing our Corporate Strategy and the National Park Management. At the September meeting of Authority (Minute reference 67/21), Members committed to aligning these two plans and strategies so that we have one vision for the National Park. This will ensure that what the Authority seeks to achieve will be the same as what we are seeking to achieve with partners.
16. Although we are at a relatively early stage in the review process, a clear theme in discussions around the vision for the National Park is that climate change must be a central element to it. Therefore, it is likely that there will be a greater emphasis on climate change than in our current framework. The National Parks England's Delivery Plan on Climate Leadership is a key part of our evidence base for the review so that we ensure we are delivering the relevant elements of it in the future.

Are there any corporate implications members should be concerned about?

Financial:

17. The activities in the current Corporate Strategy and National Park Management Plan have funding and resources identified to deliver them. The resources for activities in future plans and strategies will be agreed as part of the review process.

18. Risk Management:

The main risk of the Authority being unable to deliver to the National Park England Climate Change Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership is if this is overlooked when developing the next National Park Management Plan. This is mitigated, as it is part of the evidence base for the plan review.

Sustainability:

19. Our work on climate change directly improves the sustainability of both the Authority and National Park.

Equality:

20. There are no direct implications for equalities in the activities contained within this report.

21. Climate Change:

1. How does this decision contribute to the Authority's role in climate change set out in the UK Government Vision and Circular for National Parks?
 - a. Educators in climate change
Delivering to the National Park England Climate Change Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership will help enable the Authority to be educators in climate change.
 - b. Exemplars of sustainability
Delivering to the National Park England Climate Change Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership will help enable the Authority to be exemplars of sustainability.

c. Protecting the National Park

Delivering to the National Park England Climate Change Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership will help enable the Authority to protect the special qualities of the National Park.

d. Leading the way in sustainable land management

Delivering to the National Park England Climate Change Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership will help enable the Authority to lead the way in sustainable land management.

e. Exemplars in renewable energy

Delivering to the National Park England Climate Change Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership will help enable the Authority to be exemplars in renewable energy.

f. Working with communities

Delivering to the National Park England Climate Change Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership will help enable the Authority to work with communities on climate change.

2. How does this decision contribute to the Authority meeting its carbon net zero target?

Delivering to the National Park England Climate Change Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership will help enable the Authority to be aligned with other National Park Authorities' commitment to be carbon net zero.

3. How does this decision contribute to the National Park meeting carbon net zero by 2050?

Delivering to the National Park England Climate Change Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership will help enable the Authority to be aligned with other National Park Authorities' commitment for National Parks to be carbon net zero.

4. Are there any other Climate Change related issues that are relevant to this decision that should be brought to the attention of Members?

None.

22. Background papers (not previously published)

None

23. Appendices

Appendix 1 - National Parks England Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership.

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Emily Fox Head of Information and Performance Management, 23 September 2021

Delivery Plan for Climate Leadership in National Parks

This document is one of a suite of 4 inter-connected plans devised by the ten English National Park Authorities (NPAs) to drive action in climate leadership in response to the 25 year Environment Plan and climate imperative.



Climate Leadership vision - We will work together, and at scale, to achieve rapid action towards net zero in National Parks.

We commit to developing a climate action programme for National Parks that:

- Leads to a rapid escalation in tackling the climate emergency and establishes NPAs as leaders in meeting the challenges it presents.
- Increases our understanding, and those of others, around the impacts of Climate Change.
- Uses our Partnership Management Plans to deliver action on reducing emissions and adapting to Climate Change at a landscape scale, making them exemplars for action.
- Demonstrates how a rapid response and transition to low-carbon living can be achieved.
- Promotes the principle of achieving 'Net Zero with Nature'.
- Works collectively, and with constituent authorities, towards becoming 'Net zero' by 2040.
- Promotes nature-based solutions and supports behaviour change beyond our boundaries.
- Leads by example, through achieving 'net zero' NPAs by 2030 wherever practicable.

This will deliver:

- **Enhanced** understanding of emissions and net zero with nature embedded
- **Leading to** rapid, innovative and well-targeted actions
- **Resulting in** significantly lower emissions and more resilient National Parks

We will do this by:

- Securing additional funding to establish a consistent Carbon Budget baseline for all ten National Parks to understand how and where to prioritise actions to reach net zero by the fastest possible time, a monitoring framework to report by, and progress towards net zero.
- The Management Plans for each National Park will codify this and set out a clear strategy and delivery plan.
- Employing a climate change officer in each NPA to coordinate data and lead delivery of the park's net zero plan.
- Developing a communications plan for the overall programme (National Parks England), with tailored plans for each park resourced from within existing allocations.

We will also embed our net zero vision into existing and future programmes by:

- Helping support the rapid transition to a low-carbon economy for land-based sectors, ensuring that land use change delivers sustainable land management, and improvements to soils/increased carbon sequestration.
- Demonstrating how nature-based solutions can help develop resilience to climate change at a landscape scale.
- Using our planning powers to deliver highly sustainable homes, raise the bar in terms of design and build standards via the use of incentives.
- Promoting sustainable tourism and demonstrating the benefit of “low carbon” holiday destinations, thereby spreading positive lifestyle messages.
- Better communicating how changes in land-use as a result of climate action might affect the landscape character/ visual appearance of National Parks.
- Using the full range of NPA skills and resources to encourage climate action at strategic, landscape and local community levels.
- Advocating through NPE policy change in Government that will provide NPAs with the tools locally to deliver net zero.
- Promoting collaboration at strategic level between NPAs and AONBs.
- Developing pilot projects that demonstrate how to finance Nature Recovery through carbon off-setting schemes, and support National Park Partnership’s Net Zero with Nature proposal.
- Using our convening power to energise a coalition of the willing to take forward our vision.

We will monitor progress against this Plan and undertake a light-touch review each year.

How you can help:

- **Better data and information** – Government departments and agencies to provide NPAs with improved data, cut to National Park boundaries on carbon storage by land use or habitat type, in order to make more informed choices on land use change.
- **Communicating the need for change and solutions** – Document and share evidence of the impacts from the increase and magnitude of extreme weather events on National Parks to tell a wider story; work with us to promote case studies of nature based and adaptation solutions; education providers to work with NPAs to support learning on what the natural environment can do for mitigating and adapting to climate change; improve the understanding of the existential nature of the climate and ecological crises.
- **Galvanize action nationally and internationally** – Ministers to consider the opportunities that partnering with National Parks at a UK level can provide to highlight nature-based solutions as part of the Government’s CoP26 communications; the Committee on Climate Change to use practical examples from National Parks and work with NPE on removing barriers to progress; work closely with partners who have also declared net zero ambitions, particularly the NFU (2040), National Trust (2030) and Environment Agency (2030).
- **Galvanize action locally** – Collaborate with communities to achieve Climate Change targets; Parishes to work with NPAs to support the development of “net zero” Neighbourhood Plans; work with NPAs to develop a network of Climate Change ‘Champions’ to promote best practice and deliver local training; support communities that are ready and willing to make a fast transition to ‘net zero’, using these communities as exemplars for others to learn from and follow; set up or engage with citizens assemblies.
- **Promote low carbon travel** – Transport Authorities and providers to work with NPAs on changing attitudes to support the shift to low-carbon travel; support and encourage people to go ‘car free’ during their visit to National Parks; build and promote off road cycle infrastructure and electric public transport networks; Visit England to support NPE’s move to emphasise net zero experiences as part of our marketing both here and abroad; work with an alliance of tourism businesses who are first movers on reducing carbon from this sector.

7. NATIONAL PARK CONSUMPTION BASED CARBON FOOTPRINT (EF)

1. Purpose of the report

To inform Members about the context, purpose and progress with the current consumption based assessment of the Peak District National Park's carbon footprint being undertaken by Small World Consulting.

Key Issues

- Small World Consulting (SWC) are producing a consumption-based assessment of the National Parks carbon footprint.
- The results will form a key piece of evidence for the National Park Management Plan review.
- The work is being undertaken alongside nine other National Parks and five Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, demonstrating improved relationships between Authorities, as recommended by the Landscape Review.
- The assessment is National Park wide and as such any action to improve the situation will require partnership working through the National Park Management Plan.

2. Recommendation

- 1. To note the work currently being undertaken by Small World Consulting to develop a consumption based carbon footprint for the Peak District National Park that is consistent with other National Park Authorities.**

How does this contribute to our policies and legal obligations?

3. The Climate Change Act 2008 as amended in 2019 commits the UK government by law to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 100% of 1990 levels (net zero) by 2050.
4. The UK Government Vision and Circular for National Parks (2010) places climate change as central to National Park Authority objectives and describes their role in the following ways.
 - The Authorities are educators and in the area of climate change they have a vital role to play. They should spread important messages about the impacts of climate change and how individuals, especially visitors, can play their part in tackling it in ways which motivate lifelong behaviour change.
 - The Authorities have a role as exemplars of sustainability in enabling the natural environment to adapt to predicted changes (and being resilient to unpredictable events), in supporting the delivery of ecosystem services and in developing more resilient infrastructure (such as rights of way that are less vulnerable to flood damage).
 - The Parks themselves will be threatened by climate change and the Authorities must ensure that they protect the public assets which the Parks represent.
 - The Authorities should lead the way in sustainable land management to prevent further carbon loss from soils and to encourage carbon storage in trees and fens.

- The Parks should be exemplars in renewable energy.
 - Authorities need to work with local communities to reach a position where renewable energy is the norm in all Parks whilst not compromising their overriding duty under the 1949 Act.
 - The Authorities should promote energy efficiency within the Parks, reduce the emissions from their own operations and from those associated with visits, including through sustainable low carbon transport use.
5. The Authority is undertaking these roles through its policies and actions, both independently and in partnership. The National Park Management Plan 2018-23 includes the Area of Impact ‘Preparing for the future climate’ and the delivery plan actions for this are around the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, low carbon sustainable travel, peatland restoration, grasslands for carbon and integrating more trees in the landscape.
6. We have established a good track record of reducing the Authority’s own carbon emissions. Our Carbon Management Plan has a vision to be a new zero carbon Authority no later than 2050. At the end of the 2020/21 reporting period, the carbon emissions resulting from Authority’s operations have decreased by 50% compared with the 2009/10 baseline and by 12% during the reporting period. Our Carbon Management Plan outlines further measures to reduce the Authority’s carbon footprint.
7. Our Corporate Strategy 2019-24 has seven key performance indicators (KPIs) that are linked to climate change, as follows.
- KPI 1: Influence the development of a support system that properly rewards farmers and land managers for delivering a full range of public benefits.
2024 target: At least an additional 10% of Peak District National Park in environmental land management schemes.
 - KPI 2: Natural beauty conserved and enhanced.
2024 target: a) Assessment of landscape changes achieved b) 100% of planning decisions in accordance with strategic policy
 - KPI 3: Increase the amount of carbon captured and stored as part of routine land use and management.
2024 target: 3,650 tonnes net decrease in carbon emissions from moorland.
 - KPI 4: Increase the area of moorland blanket bog moving towards favourable condition.
2024 target: Restoration activities on 1,500 hectares of degraded blanket bog completed.
 - KPI 5: Sustain the area of non-protected, species-rich grassland through retention, enhancement and creation.
2024 target: Sustain at least 5,000 hectares of non-protected, species-rich grassland.
 - KPI 6: Increase the area of new native woodland created.
2024 target: Create at least 400 hectares of new native woodland.
 - KPI 23: To have a corporate Asset Management Plan.
2024 target: Plan to be adopted in 2019/20 and then implemented.

Background Information

8. The National Parks England Delivery Plan on Climate Leadership refers to establishing a consistent Carbon Budget baseline for all ten National Parks to understand how and where to prioritise actions to reach net zero by the fastest possible time.
9. The Authority’s Members’ Climate Change Steering Group supported this and encouraged a more consistent approach to benchmarking between National Parks. They viewed the implementation of the Small World Consultants’ consumption based

carbon footprint assessment as a step towards this. The group have been kept informed of progress at their subsequent meetings.

10. In 2010 Small World Consulting carried out a baseline consumption-based greenhouse gas audit for the Lake District National Park. By adopting consumption-based metrics alongside more traditional production-based, the Lake District widened the scope to areas such as food, shopping, business supply chains and travel by both residents and visitors to and from the National Park. In 2017 the baseline for the Lake District was updated. In 2019 it was proposed to extend this work to potentially cover all UK National Parks.
11. Area based greenhouse gas emissions are currently available for the National Park. These were used for Climate Change Summit in October 2019 and the subsequent revisions to the National Park Management Plan delivery in July 2020. However, these emission figures do not include the imbedded carbon in the products and services consumed within the National Park or emissions connected with human behaviours linked to the use of the National Park, such as travel beyond its boundaries. Therefore, the Authority has commissioned SWC to complete this assessment for the Peak District National Park.

Proposals

12. Small World Consulting with develop a consumption-based assessment of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) footprint for the Peak District National Park, using the standard methodology proposed to the 30th March 2020 meeting of the National Parks England Climate Change Member – Officer Task and Finish Group.
13. A consumption based assessment takes into account an estimate of the imbedded GHG emissions in products and services at the point of their consumption rather than just locally produced GHG emissions. This is a more sophisticated approach that seeks to present a more complete representation of the carbon footprint generated by activity. Importantly it places most emphasis on the consumer as the generator of GHGs rather than the producer. In the assessment appropriate land based emissions are reported as well as consumption based greenhouse gas emissions, under the following headings.
 - Household fuel (from staying in private homes).
 - Household electricity (from staying in private homes).
 - Vehicle fuel.
 - Car manufacture and maintenance.
 - Personal flights.
 - Ferry crossings and cruises.
 - Trains, buses and other transport.
 - Food and drink from shops.
 - Accommodation and eating out.
 - Other non-food shopping.
 - Water, waste and sewerage.
 - Other bought services.
 - Home construction and maintenance.
 - Health, education, other public services and administration.
 - Leisure, recreation and attractions.
14. The assessment also includes land based exchanges of GHG between the atmosphere and terrestrial biospheres in line with the government's reporting of land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). This assessment includes both emissions and removals of GHG to produce a net position. The figures are produced using the categories of forest land, cropland, grassland, wetlands, settlements and harvested

wood products.

15. The role of LULUCF in climate change is significant because large quantities of carbon are stored in terrestrial ecosystems, and human activity has the potential to affect changes in the stocks of carbon both negatively and positively. It has long been considered that LULUCF in the UK was a net sink; meaning that more carbon was absorbed from the atmosphere than released. However, new data is challenging this assumption and it is expected that when the latest set of data is analysed and incorporated into the SWC report it will show LULUCF to be a net source of GHG. In the Peak District National Park, this is expected to be largely due to moorland emissions from degrading peat.
16. Currently nine National Park Authorities have commissioned SWC. They have programmed the phasing of the work in line with the timescales for each National Park's Management Plan review. The Peak District National Park's report is scheduled for final production between October and December 2021, so that it forms part of the evidence for the National Park Management Plan review.
17. Due to the unique nature of each National Park, Authority officers are currently working with SWC to ensure that the assessment fully reflects the local situation, and correctly identifies visitor patterns and behaviours.
18. The results will be a key part of our evidence base as part of the Management Plan, and underpin the intention to make the response to climate change a central feature of the new Management Plan's vision. The evidence will add weight to new proposals and provide continued support for any existing programmes that may be carried forward into the new plan.
19. The assessment will provide a high level National Park wide indication of the areas carbon footprint. Any actions to reduce this will require partners to lead or support relevant actions. Therefore, these actions will be in the delivery plan for the next National Park Management Plan, which commences in April 2023.
20. We will present the SWC assessment report findings to a Programmes and Resources Committee at the appropriate time. The Member led Climate Change Steering Group will be updated throughout the work.

Are there any corporate implications members should be concerned about?

Financial:

21. The consultants work is funded from slippage agreed by Members in the May finance outturn report (minute reference 35/21). Any subsequent work to reduce the carbon footprint will be funded through the National Park Management Plan or Corporate Strategy.
22. The assessment relates to area wide emissions and therefore actions will need to be delivered in partnership through the Management Plan and hence the full cost will not fall to the Authority.

23. **Risk Management:**

24. The main risk associated with the delivery of this assessment is that the projected timescales for completion of the assessment to enable the findings to be meaningfully considered in the National Park Management Plan and Corporate Strategy review are very tight. Any slippage in the consultant's work means we may not have the findings in

time for the review. To mitigate this risk officers have clearly communicated to the consultants the timescales for the review so they are aware of the risk. In addition, we have been proactive and provided as much data and information to the consultants as early as possible so that element has progressed as smoothly as possible.

Sustainability:

25.

Baseline evidence is an essential step towards improving the sustainability of the National Park in the context of a changing climate. This assessment will add to our understanding of the GHG implications of the National Park.

Equality:

26.

There are no implications for equalities in this assessment.

27. **Climate Change**

1. How does this decision contribute to the Authority's role in climate change set out in the UK Government Vision and Circular for National Parks?

a. Educators in climate change

The assessment will provide greater insight into the National Park's carbon footprint helping to shape decision making as we develop future action plans and policies. The findings will help to inform messaging about how people and partners can act to address climate change. A consistent approach between National Parks will add weight to our leadership role.

b. Exemplars of sustainability

This highly sophisticated assessment supports the UK Government Vision and Circular for National Parks that they should lead by example in addressing climate change.

c. Protecting the National Park

The evidence from the assessment will aid the development of the National Park Management Plan, which underpins the on-going protection of the National Park's special qualities.

d. Leading the way in sustainable land management – As above.

e. Exemplars in renewable energy – Not applicable.

f. Working with communities – Not applicable.

2. How does this decision contribute to the Authority meeting its carbon net zero target?

Not applicable.

3. How does this decision contribute to the National Park meeting carbon net zero by 2050?

The assessment assists in calculating the carbon footprint for the whole National Park to enable progress towards net zero to be measured. A greater consistency in

measurement between National Parks will aid comparison and target setting.

4. Are there any other Climate Change related issues that are relevant to this decision that should be brought to the attention of Members?

None.

28. **Background papers (not previously published)**

None.

29. **Appendices**

None.

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Emily Fox, Head of Information and Performance Management, 23 September 2021

8. CARBON MANAGEMENT PLAN PROGRESS REPORT 2020/21 (A595 / MF)

1. Purpose of the report

This report details the environmental performance data for the 2020/21 financial year (the 'reporting period') and progress towards the Authority's goal of becoming zero carbon by 2050. The data relates to the greenhouse gas emissions arising from the Authority's operations and reflects the scope and methodology of reporting as established in the Authority's [Carbon Management Plan 2 \(CMP2\)](#).

Key Issues

The report attached at Appendix 1 gives a comprehensive breakdown of the Authority's performance over the period.

At the end of the reporting period, the CO₂e emissions resulting from Authority operations have decreased by 50% against baseline, leaving a further 471 T Co₂e to eliminate before our goal of achieving zero carbon can be achieved.

2. Recommendation

- 1. That the environmental performance data detailed in Appendix 1 be considered and adopted as the detail supporting the position on the Authority's operational environmental performance over the 2020/21 reporting period.**

How does this contribute to our policies and legal obligations?

- Reporting on environmental performance is either an implicit requirement of the below objectives or is essential to monitor progress and achieve further improvements.
 - Corporate Strategy, KPI 23: To have a corporate Asset Management Plan (CMP2 is a 'Strategic Intervention')
 - National Parks Group Indicator CD3: % change in greenhouse gas emissions from National Park Authority operations
 - National Park Management Plan links: Area of Impact 1: Preparing for a future climate, and intention 1.1 Reduce the effects of climate change on the special qualities

Background Information

- CMP2 established a commitment to report annually on our progress towards becoming zero carbon and this report forms the first year of this process. While this builds on previous annual reports (which have been undertaken since 2007/08) the format of the report at Appendix 1 has been amended to reflect the format of CMP2.

Proposals

5. The report attached at Appendix 1 gives a comprehensive breakdown of the Authority's performance over the period. The key trends are as follows:
- At the end of the 2020/21 reporting period, the carbon emissions resulting from Authority operations have decreased by 50% compared with the 2009/10 baseline and by 12% during the reporting period.
 - The greatest reductions in emissions resulted from the conversion to a fossil fuel free energy supply at the start of the reporting period.
 - The report recognises a number of key areas for future action if we are to achieve zero carbon. They are:

Scope 1 emissions arising from fleet travel
Scope 1 emissions arising tenanted properties (agricultural and residential)
Scope 3 emissions arising from business travel in private cars and on public transport
 - The report also recognises some areas where, with current technology and procedures, some residual emissions will be unavoidable and the importance of our land management practices as a potential methodology of balancing these out.

Are there any corporate implications members should be concerned about?

Financial:

6. Reductions in carbon emissions also often have financial benefits but as recognised within the report at Appendix 1, as we look to address the more difficult sources of emissions, the cost benefit will decrease and in some cases may be negative. The long term financial impact of achieving zero carbon will be covered within the Asset Management planning process and Capital Strategy as we move forward. This process was established within CMP2 and is covered in more detail there.

Risk Management:

7. There is a risk that the target of achieving zero carbon will not be met within the agreed timescales. This risk is best managed by careful and regular monitoring of progress and target setting. This report forms an important part of that process and will continue to do so into the future.

Sustainability:

8. Sustainability is implicit within the subject of this report and is adequately covered elsewhere.

Equality:

9. No implications

10. Climate Change

1. How does this decision contribute to the Authority's role in climate change set out in the UK Government Vision and Circular for National Parks?
 - a. Educators in climate change and Exemplars of sustainability
Monitoring progress towards zero carbon is a key step in educating others in the actions required for others to do the same within a National Park setting.

b. Protecting the National Park

c. Leading the way in sustainable land management

As described within the report, the impact of land management practices on achieving zero carbon is an area in which work is currently progressing and will form an important part of our efforts to become net zero carbon.

d. Exemplars in renewable energy

Renewable energy forms an important element of our work to become zero carbon and provides excellent case study information for how this can be achieved while protecting the special characteristics of the National Park.

e. Working with communities

As described above, the work to become net zero carbon presents opportunities for working with our communities in support of their efforts to achieve the same objective.

2. How does this decision contribute to the Authority meeting its carbon net zero target?
Achieving net zero is central to this report.

3. Are there any other Climate Change related issues that are relevant to this decision that should be brought to the attention of Members?
None.

11. Background papers (not previously published)

None

12. Appendices

Appendix 1 - PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
CARBON MANAGEMENT PLAN PROGRESS REPORT 2020/21

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Matt Freestone, Corporate Property Manager, 23 September 2021

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**PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
CARBON MANAGEMENT PLAN PROGRESS REPORT 2020/21**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. *Our Vision – as defined within Peak District National Park Authority Carbon Management Plan 2020-2050 (CMP2¹)*

Our vision is to be a net zero carbon Authority no later than 2050

The Peak District National Park Authority (“the Authority”) is committed to reducing our own carbon emissions through improvements to our assets (including property and fleet), ways of working and enabling and encouraging behavioural change in our organisation. We will promote our approach and achievements within our local communities and to visitors.

We have previously set a target for carbon reduction. Following the publication of our second carbon management plan we are now looking forward towards achieving net zero.

1.2. *Scope*

The scope and data contained within this document reflects that within the Authority’s CMP2. This report serves not only as a performance reporting tool but also allows an annual review of progress against the net zero target in practical terms.

CMP2 and this performance report cover emissions from activities over which the Authority has operational control: including energy and fuel used by the Authority and within its property portfolio, as well as the operational emissions from transport, waste and water. All greenhouse gas emissions are measured and recorded as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

The scope of a carbon footprint is defined according to the level of control that the organisation has over its emissions and are categorised as Scope 1, 2 or 3. These are summarised below:

Scope 1: Direct	Scope 2: Energy indirect	Scope 3: Other indirect
Fuels combustion (direct emissions): e.g. gas, oil & biomass burnt in boilers & furnaces	Purchased electricity generation	Purchased electricity (Transmission & Distribution losses)
Owned Transport: e.g. cars & vans	Purchased heat	Fuel combustion Well-to-tank (WTT) emissions
Emissions from fuel combustion in tenanted properties (e.g. oil, coal, gas, biomass)		Business travel: via transport not owned by the organisation
		Waste disposal
		Mains water supply
		Mains sewage treatment

More information concerning the scope of our reporting, CO₂e etc. can be found within our CMP2.

¹ [Peak District National Park Authority Carbon Management Plan 2020-2050](#)

2. PERFORMANCE REPORT

2.1. Overall progress toward zero carbon

Our overall performance has shown a significant level of improvement since our baseline was first established in 2009/10 and again since it was ‘rebased’ with the 2017/18 data. While our focus is now looking forward at how we achieve zero carbon, there is some value in looking at what we have achieved to date and where this can be applied to other areas.

A summary of the sources of emissions each year for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 is shown in Figure 2, below:

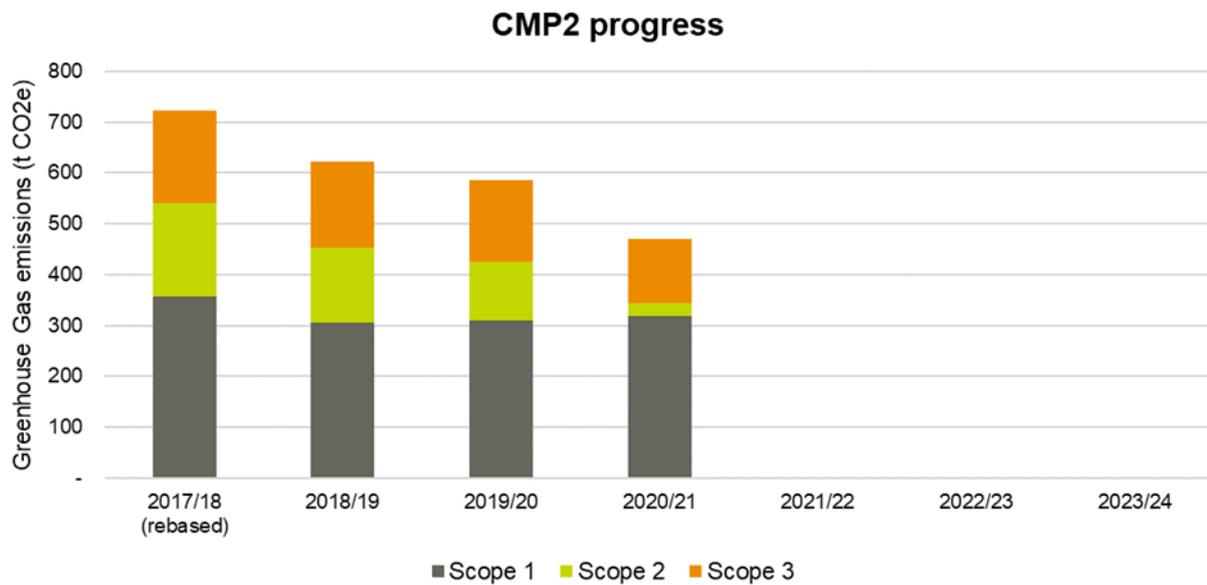


Figure 1. Graph showing total CO₂ emissions from scopes 1,2 and 3.

A breakdown of the sources of the emissions is given in the table below:

CMP2 reductions	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total CO2 emissions (tonnes)	Reduction from 2009/10 baseline	Annual achievement
2017/18 (rebased)	357	183	183	723	-24%	0
2018/19	306	146	171	623	-34%	-11%
2019/20	311	116	160	587	-38%	-4%
2020/21	318	26	127	471	-50%	-12%

Table 1: Summary of all emissions since 2017/18

As you can see in Table 1, we are now half way toward our goal of becoming zero carbon compared to our emissions in 2009/10. The following sections look at each scope in turn in an attempt to recognise where our efforts can be best focussed.

2.2. Scope 1 emissions

Scope 1 emissions have remained largely static over the course of the last 4 years with emissions falling from 357 TCO₂e in 2017/18 to 311 TCO₂e in 2020/21. Much of this decrease has come from improvements to residential tenanted properties and a fall in pool car and fleet emissions after the 2017/18 period. Scope 1 emissions have increased slightly over the 2020/21 reporting period.

The 2020/21 period has some interesting albeit relatively minor trends. Firstly Scope 1 travel emissions (which include fleet and pool vehicles but not business travel in private vehicles or by public transport which are included in scope 3) have not fallen overall over the course of the year which may come as a surprise given the impacts of coronavirus and lockdown. Secondly, the scope 1 emissions from buildings (operational and visitor facing sites) have slightly increased. This may be due to increased heating demands due to increased ventilation over the period in question.

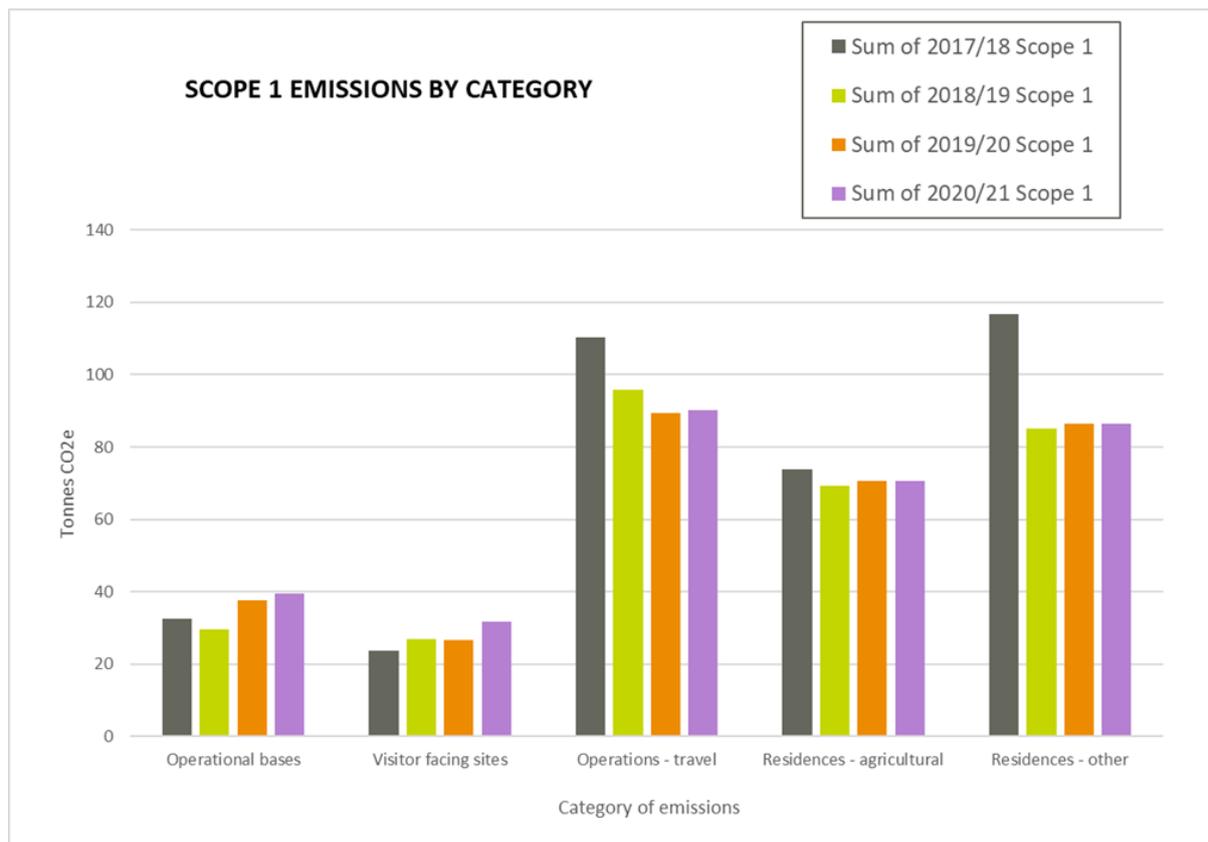


Figure 2. Scope 1 emissions

Scope 1 emissions arising from travel and tenanted properties (agricultural and residential) have proven to be the most difficult to reduce and must form an area of focus over the coming years. However, significant investment and changes to operational working practices will be needed to make significant improvements.

2.3. Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2 emissions have reduced significantly since 2017/18 dropping from a total of 183 tonnes in 2017/18 to 26 tonnes in 2020/21. More detail of this is shown in Figure 3 below:

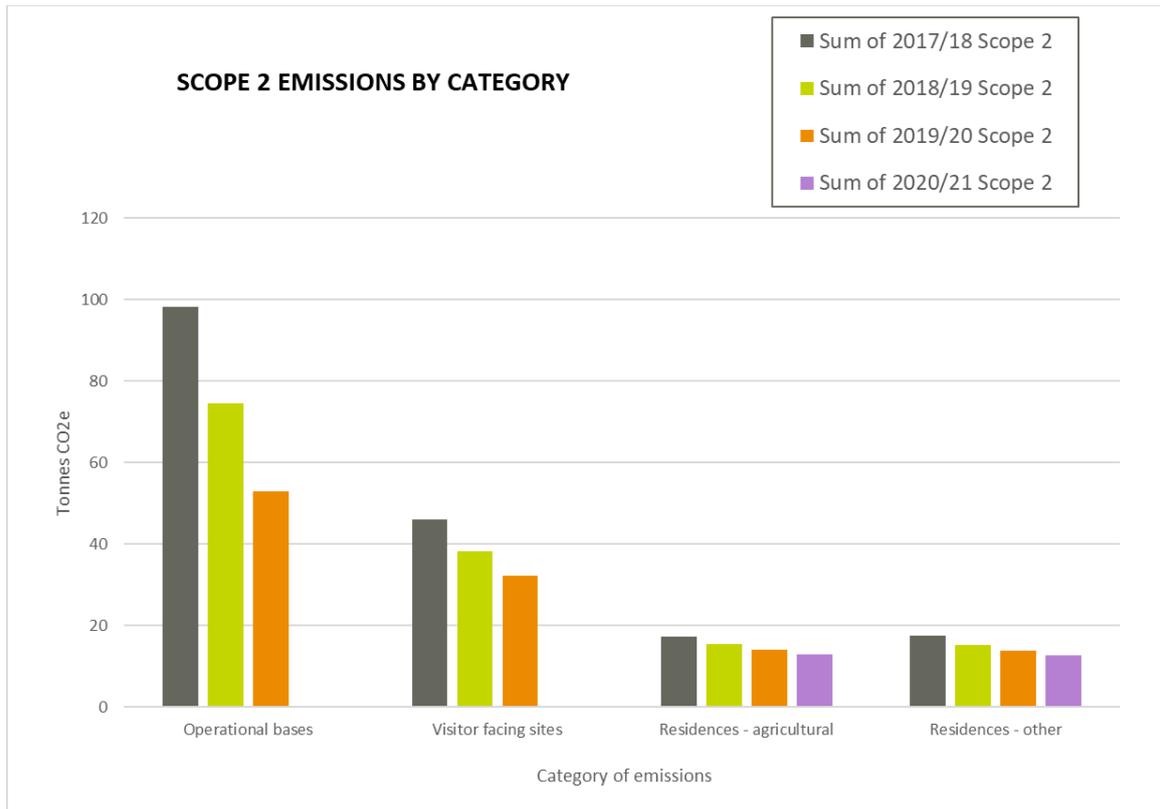


Figure 3. Scope 2 emissions

The reduction is primarily down to the change in the energy mix of electricity generation both nationally and also specifically by the supplier used for Authority operated properties. The most prominent change is that the Authority's main supply contract has become 100% non-fossil fuels during the 2020/21 year. This means that our operational and visitor facing sites do not cause any scope 2 emissions. The Authority has recently renewed its energy supply contract and is now on a 100% renewable energy supply.

Improvements to the standard mix nationally have also resulted in improvements at tenanted properties. Moving forward all new tenancies will have a clause to ensure that all tenants purchase only 100% renewable electricity. Once this is fully implemented, the scope 2 emissions will reduce to zero.

2.4. Scope 3 emissions

Scope 3 emissions have reduced by approximately 28% since the 2017/18 year leaving a residual emissions of 127 tonnes. The greatest reductions to date have arisen from travel emissions and waste production. A significant reduction in travel emissions has been achieved over the 2020/21 year – this may be in part or largely due to the impacts of Covid so some of these gains may be reversed in coming years. A summary of the scope 3 emissions is provided in figure 4 below.

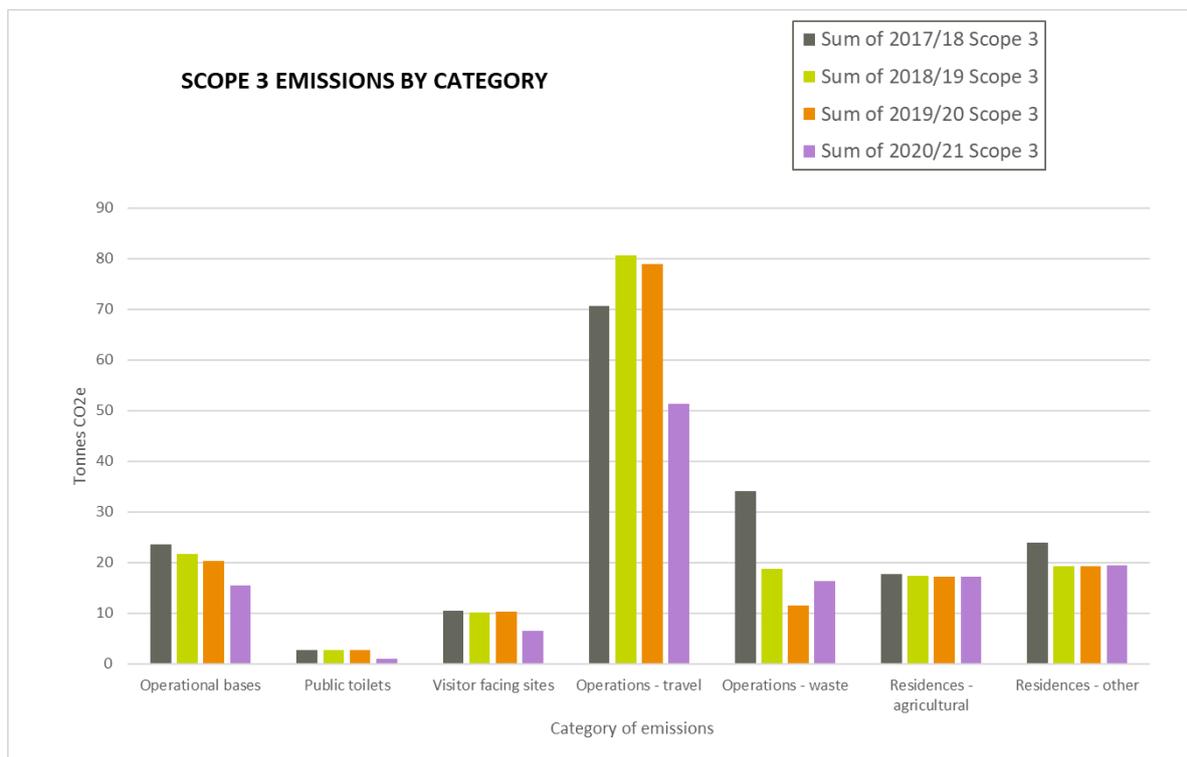


Figure 4. Scope 3 emissions

Emissions resulting from travel are the major contributor to Scope 3 emissions and must form an area of focus over coming years. Some scope 3 emissions may also prove the most difficult to eliminate in future years such as:

- Water use in operational and tenanted properties can be reduced but will never be eliminated so will result in some residual emissions.
- Similarly, there will always be some waste produced from our activities and sites that will always result in some emissions in its processing, even if recycled.
- It is unlikely that, operationally, the Authority will ever eliminate travel in private cars and unless / until the entire UK fleet is electric and all electricity generation is 100% renewable, there will be residual emissions that are unavoidable.

It is hoped that over the course of the coming year, a better understanding of the Authority’s scope 3 emissions arising from the land that we own and manage will add to this data and will ultimately provide opportunities for positive carbon emissions through changes to land management that will balance out some of the unavoidable residual emissions.

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9. DEFRA NATURE FOR CLIMATE FUND PROJECT (CD)

1. Purpose of the report

This report puts before Committee the proposal to extend vital peatland restoration works in the Dark Peak and South Pennines working through a grant from the Nature for Climate Fund (N4C), Peatland Capital Grant. This will be delivered through the Moors for the Future Partnership between 2021 -2025.

This report seeks to build on the previous authority granted to work with the AMP7 (Asset management Period 7) programme across 3 Utility companies. The AMP7 funds will provide significant match required by any N4C fund grant. This engagement with the N4C fund is part of the business development previously put before committee considering the Moors for the Future Partnership Operational and Business plans earlier this year.

2. Background Information

Approval was granted by RMM in consultation with the Chair of this committee, to make application to the N4C fund starting with an initial Discovery grant, which has been submitted (via the Defra eTendering portal).) for £935,000. This Discovery grant will fund planning works for sites which will then be put forward for a Restoration grant bid in April 2022. A further Discovery Grant may also be applied for in 2022 and a further Restoration Grant in 2023.

Further information concerning the Nature for Climate Fund Peatland Capital Grant Scheme is as follows.

- Government have committed £640 million over five years for a programme of tree planting and peatland restoration
- Defra have set up a competitive grant scheme which will be managed by Natural England, providing funds for vital peatland restoration work over the next 4 years
- Building on lessons learned and feedback from previous peat capital grant schemes
- Will be part of a package of measures to protect England's landscapes and deliver nature based solutions
- Looking to fund Partnership projects covering large landscape scale peatland restoration in lowlands and uplands
- Multi-year projects may be funded where appropriate
- **Discovery Grants** – to support the engagement of new partnerships and the development of restoration grant applications in the next round
- **Restoration Grants** – for delivery partnerships to carry out restoration work
- Looking to maximise the use of new sources of finance in delivering peat restoration
- Credible plans for securing this additional funding would be required and judged at the bidding stage
- Any match funding would be expected to be secured during the lifetime of the project

Discovery Grant – The requirement for restoration grant application is for sites to be completely prepared to contract readiness state before application. We currently have no sites to that degree of preparation so require Discovery Grant funding in order to prepare restoration grant applications.

Restoration Grant – The Moors for the Future Partnership would want to apply for restoration grant funding to continue the Partnerships significant challenge to secure the recovery of the most degraded blanket bog landscape in Europe. This would include sites, which are in the most degraded condition, and previous worked sites, which will decline if the restoration work is not concluded.

Based on spend to achieve the present momentum (for which this grant will be the future foundation) we will aim to bid for **£4 million to £8 million** across these two grant streams

(Discovery then Restoration) with the bid to the restoration theme being the larger one.

The bidding process has been greeted across the partnership with a huge amount of enthusiasm and site submissions which in time, we hope, will make for excellent Restoration Grants and will maintain our collective trajectory of improving conservation benefits.

There are now 63 sites and over 30 partners in play and these will be compartmentalised into circa 18 catchments, as they meet this fit fairly easily in the most part. This will demonstrate the necessary landscape scale approach to our thinking, in our bid, and create the required landscape wide story of our continuing restoration aspirations together. If the present bid is accepted and this then follows through to delivery, the present estimate is that restoration work will be undertaken, in priority areas, within a total area of 36,000 ha on this project.

See Annex 1: MFFP Nature for Climate Fund Discovery Bid Map for site locations which were included within the Discovery bid.

3. Key Issues

An initial Discovery Grant has been submitted and if successful, a grant award will be made on the 8th November 2021 with a requirement to accept this within 10 days. Approval by committee today will be required in order to accept this in accordance with Standing Orders 7.C-2.

The cost model for the Discovery work will be high due to the complicated nature of the sites in the Moors for the Future working area. The team are presently streamlining the planned work and ensuring we are proportionate to the amount of work that can be achieved in 18 months. It will also be proportionate to the ultimate amount of capital we judge to be sensible taking into account our previous experience. The £8m ceiling being requested takes account of this planning work, and also the number of likely staff posts that will be required to deliver it all. There is some concern that our overall cost will be uncompetitive as compared to smaller bids (<2500 ha) as the commercial element of the application does not fully encompass the potential for very large scale work, the scale MFFP typically work, and are now planning. The shortcomings of the commercial questionnaire in this regard have been highlighted to Defra who have acknowledged this as a potential unintended consequence of their chosen tender set up. They have confirmed that the scale of application MFFP are looking at is desirable, and they have referred the commercial questionnaire back to the commercial team at Defra for revision to ensure that no perverse scoring implications result when comparing project costs at very different scales (small – large). We have been assured of a fair process. We will use the application document to fully outline the advantages of the scale of our proposals for the landscape and value for money, these demonstrate as part of our justifications for our proposals.

Recommendations

- 1. That the Programme and Resources committee supports the application to the Nature for Climate Fund Peatland Capital Grant scheme for a Discovery grant and supports further applications up to a ceiling of £8m of funding for the project to operate to the end of the 2025 – 2026 financial year.**
- 2. Specifically:**
 - Approval of acceptance of up to £935,000 from the Nature for Climate Fund in respect of the initial Discovery grant bid with acceptance of the grant offer delegated to the Head of Moors for the Future Partnership in consultation with Head of Law and Chief Finance Officer;**
 - Support of further Discovery and Restoration bids to the Nature for**

Climate Fund and acceptance of funding from the fund and match funding (if successful) up to a ceiling of £8 million (including the initial Discovery grant bid) to operate further projects within the scheme to the end of financial year 2025/26 (i.e. 31 March 2026);

- **Acceptance of Discovery and Restoration grant offers from the Nature for Climate Fund from Defra delegated to the Head of Moors for the Future Partnership in consultation with the Head of Law and Chief Finance Officer;**
- **Acceptance of new partnering agreements to deliver the projects within the fund delegated to the Head of Moors for the Future Partnership in consultation with the Head of Law and Chief Finance Officer;**
- **The Authority may, subject to compliance with its procurement standing orders, enter into contracts in order to spend funds and deliver the required outcomes of the grant agreements.**

How does this contribute to our policies and legal obligations?

4. As outlined in previous reports put before this committee considering the Operations and Business planning of the Partnership, including the AMP7 project brought before Authority at its previous meeting. (minute 16/20). This work funded through the Nature for Climate Fund is fully integrated within the MFFP 21/22 Operational and the MFFP 2021-22 interim Business Plan and is relevant to the Peak District National Park Management Plan Vision and covers many aspects which will support the delivery aims of the National Park Management Plan 2018-23 - specifically:

Special quality 1: Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology

Special quality 2: Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats

Special quality 3: Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions

Special quality 4: Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry

Special quality 6: An inspiring space for escape, adventure, discovery and quiet reflection

Special quality 7: Vital benefits for millions of people that flow beyond the landscape boundary

5. Areas of impact:

- 1: Preparing for a future climate
- 2: Ensuring a future for farming and land management
- 3: Managing landscape conservation on a big scale
- 4: A National Park for everyone
- 5: Encouraging enjoyment with understanding
- 6: Supporting thriving and sustainable communities and economy

6. In addition the Nature for Climate grant funding will support and contribute significantly to the National Park's Corporate Strategy 2019-24 by contributing towards key outcomes including: A Sustainable Landscape that is conserved and enhanced (specifically KPI 3 & 4), A National Park loved and supported by diverse audiences, and Thriving and sustainable communities that are part of this special place.

7. The proposed engagement with many partners will also contribute significantly to the

outcomes of other partner organisations within MFFP.

8. It will add continuity to the Moors for the Future Partnership programme and will retain skilled and valuable staff who are key to achieving nature recovery across this degraded landscape.

Programme Management

9. MFFP Programme team continually review forward delivery capacity in terms of restoration, and it is important to highlight, that we will be looking to attract as much funding into our programme as is possible within our programme capacity, but that this capacity is not unlimited and neither is the capacity of contractors or materials supply. Incoming funds must dovetail by design with our existing and pending commitments. Our present review of likely available capacity from 2022 - 2025 is circa an additional £7m. We are clearly asking for a higher ceiling of spending as our experience shows that there is a high likelihood of change as the programme develops and funders underspend and offer further funding.
10. The 2021/22 financial year will be the final delivery year of a number of projects, including our flagship MoorLIFE 2020 project which will conclude in February 2022. MFFP along with RMM are tracking delivery across the MFFP Programme for 2021/22 and beyond, tracking secured and developmental projects until 2025/26. Currently the MFFP Programme forecasts it will deliver, in 2021/22, £4.4 million worth of work, rising to £5.6 if all development opportunities (including Nature for Climate Fund) are secured. Although there are a number of projects which coming to an end this financial year, projects such as Moor Water which works with our Water Company Partners in the delivery of their AMP7 programme has a degree of flexibility as their delivery period runs until 2024/25. Going forward into 2022/23 the Discovery Grant and subsequent Restoration (capital delivery) Grants would form an important cornerstone to the partnership and its restoration work.
11. MFFP have specifically assessed the staff resourcing implications of delivering this amount of work, identifying where Discovery work can be dovetailed with our ongoing programme for costs and time efficiency in delivery. A considerable amount of planning for this work has been undertaken during the bidding stage in order to ensure that scope is well defined and targets for the first phase of delivery (November 2021 – April 22) and second phase (April 22 – March 23) are set. We judge the work for phase one to be ambitious but achievable, we not only have a dedicated staff team but also a number of partner organisations who stand ready to help us achieve this, and will bring in external assistance to ensure that targets are met, if so required. We recognise that the scale of our proposal to Defra and Natural England is ambitious, but we are under no illusion that not all sites or activities will be accepted and therefore the scope and value of our project reduced. The core MFFP Programme Team will provide overall project leadership and support for the delivery of the project. The structure of the grant allows for staff to be paid for planning work leading into the Restoration grant bids, so staff capacity beyond agreement on the first Discovery grant will not be a problem.
12. In line with the MFFP 2021/22 Operational Plan, this project will be closely linked to the AMP7 project which will provide the main source of match funding. It will also bring further contribution to core funding for the MFFP Programme team, for the Discovery Grant this is estimated to be worth £88,355 over the life of the project. This is in line with our forward strategy to generate a higher proportion of core funding from project sources as part of the solution to addressing the MFFP core funding deficit. To achieve this MFFP are therefore exploring additional projects with partners, and responding to calls for potential work and proactively seeking financial resources with current and future partners, including maximising match funding opportunities as is being done here

between the AMP7 project and Nature for Climate bidding work.

Proposals and timescales

13. Following a successful delivery of the former Peatland Restoration Fund project, Moor Carbon, approved by committee in 2018 (minute 9/18) and funded by Defra in a similar format to the Nature For Climate Peatland Capital Grant scheme. We are now seeking approval to accept funding from the Nature for Climate Fund from October 2021 to the end of the 2025/26 financial year. This will come in the form of both Discovery grants and Restoration grants.

Timescales of activity

- Programmes and Resources Report published 23 September
- Programme and Resources Committee 1st October
- Discovery Grant Award 8th November (with a 10 day acceptance deadline. We will therefore need to have approval at P&R on the 1st in order to be able to accept any grant offer.)
- Delivery of planning work through the Discovery Grant over winter 2021/22
- Application for a further Discovery Grant in April 2022 to pick up further sites which were finalised after the first Discovery grant bid.

The scale of these Discovery grants will probably be the biggest in the country, up to £1.5m to cover two separate grants (£930k application now bidding and possibly between £250k and £500k in a 2022 bid). These are obviously large amounts for planning works (staff time) so we need to be mindful of how ambitious we are being at a partnership level. In considering 60 sites+ for submission, we are operating with ambition and accept there is a risk to all partners that the scale of this bid may mean we end up being turned down. We are not in favour of de-scoping the ambition at this stage, but prefer to look to a full pipeline of projects as we continually develop. This is simply part of that ongoing approach to restoring the landscape. We are hopeful that our bid will demonstrate ambition and show that although ambitious MFFP are well placed to deliver the work.

- Application for a Restoration grant based on the previous Discovery grant in April 2022
- Delivery of the first Restoration grant works From October 2022 to 2025/26
- Application for a second Restoration Grant in April 2023 following the further Discovery grant planning work
- Delivery of the second Restoration grant works from October 2023 to 2025/26

The above activity depends of course on successful grant bids.

14. We will be prioritising sites in order of phase one sites, mainly those with AMP7 match and a higher degree of readiness being prepared for a restoration bid submitted in April 2022. Then Phase 2 sites being prepared during the later phase of the Discovery grants for an April 2023 Restoration bid.

There will be, amongst all these sites a number which don't make it into a Restoration Grant, or those which do but are rejected by NE. This should still be looked at as a positive step forward as it will leave a number of prepared sites immediately available for delivery. As we know from the past few years this is always useful to have as late resources come available and need immediate plans at the ready.

15. Are there any corporate implications members should be concerned about?

Financial:

Financial breakdown for the Nature for Climate Fund Discovery Grant as submitted to Defra is outlined below, detailing split by pay and non-pay by financial year:

N4CF Discovery Grant Expenditure / FY based (as submitted 31/08/21)	2021/22	2022/23	TOTAL ALL FY
Pay (of which)			
<i>MFFP Pay (Contract staff)</i>	196,449	349,747	546,196
<i>MFFP Pay (Core staff)</i>	31,779	56,577	88,355
<i>Corp O/H</i>	46,223	82,293	128,517
Sub-Total	274,451	488,617	763,069
Non-pay (of which)			
Clothing, Training & IT equipment	14,445	25,717	40,162
Travel & Historic Environment Assessment fees	52,124	80,091	132,215
Sub-Total	66,569	105,808	172,377
TOTAL	341,020	594,425	935,445

16. No additional resources will be required from the Authority and the services provided to the partnership by the Authority in delivering this project will be paid for through the corporate overheads on the staff employed.
17. Prior to gaining delegated authority, the project cost models will be baselined and spending and income forecast. This information will be provided to PDNPA officers with delegated authority to accept new projects in tandem with MFFP recommendations. This will also feed into the metrics of the Programme Tracker which is presented to each of the officers Resource Management Meetings.
18. All phases of the grant are expected to provide project funding income to support core MFFP activities over the 2021-25/26 period. This is in line with the intention set out in the 2021/22 Operational Plan for projects to generate additional funds to support core MFFP programme activities. It is anticipated that if successful, the Discovery Grant will provide £88,355 towards Core costs in 21/22-22/23.
19. The Partnership has a history of sound financial management, income control (including draw down of funding and claims) is of great importance and overseen by the Programme Office Manager. Regular updates are held with the Chief Finance Officer with monitoring of cash flow to ensure the 'books' are balanced.

Risk Management:

20. Within the Project Team and Programme Team are an array of skills and experience to match large commercial providers. Prince 2 project management and in house project tool kit provision with Project Managers experienced now in large scale complex delivery. Added to this IOSH and CDM qualified staff and contract and grant management skills. Backed up through the high degree of diligence which the Authorities Standing Orders provide. All this gives a deal of risk reduction and confidence.

21. The proposals are an integral part of the 2021/22 Operational Plan and MFFP 2021/22 Interim Business Plan, as such the Project Management risks once in delivery will be adequately managed as part of MFFP's programme risk management activities.
22. Risks, Issues and Dependencies of the programme of projects are monitored weekly and reviewed quarterly alongside the Programme Progress Log.
23. Our health & safety log is reviewed weekly.
24. Annex 2 provides an updated risk log to reflect the proposed increased value in the project risks being managed through the developmental stages of this project, and the high level delivery risks that are anticipated at this stage.
25. Project Managers update their project logs weekly and report via the weekly programme status update meetings with in-depth updates held monthly.
26. We produce a Programme Progress Log four times a year which identifies approvals and financial values of projects - with issues identified through a Red/Amber/Green assessment - and includes brief summaries of progress highlights. Income and Expenditure of projects and programme team are also monitored by the Partnership's Strategic Management Group at its quarterly meetings.

Sustainability:

27. From a business sustainability perspective, this proposal fits within the context of the Moors for the Future Partnership interim Business Plan 2021/22. Undertaking additional projects for our partners, building on work which is already being done, is a key part of our business model and has allowed immense improvements to the landscape and conservation of the Dark Peak and beyond. Creating synergies between projects is a key component of the sustainability of the Moors for the Future programme.
28. Capacity requirements to maintain business sustainability impacts on the Partnership in two forms. These can loosely be described as pre and post-contractual commitment. This report is careful to confirm that the capacity is fully considered and planned for in order to execute the contractual commitment, which will arise if the bids here being made are successful. The first priority of the staff team is to ensure that this is always the case. All projects are planned and then monitored to ensure full cost recovery can be achieved. The staff establishment is increased and decreased to achieve this and resource is built in at project inception for this purpose, as is the case laid out in this report for this particular project.
29. The sustainability of pre-contractual business development work is becoming more difficult to achieve. This is because of reducing core contributions across the partnership, this funds the Programme Team, responsible for making business development happen. We estimate based on time spent on this bid so far and planned throughout the rest of this month, that this bidding activity will have cost MFFP in excess of £35k staff costs, undertaking this activity in the margins of delivering on our existing commitments on behalf of the partnership. The team is also working long hours and postponing booked holiday time to capture this opportunity for the partnership. Moving forward it is not sustainable to carry out business development in this way. The Head of MFFP will be speaking to our partners through the Strategic Management Board over the coming months to better support business development and other work, which does not fit within a specific funded project.

Equality:

30. There are no equality issues arising from this report.

31. Background papers (not previously published)

None

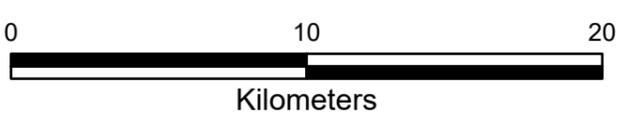
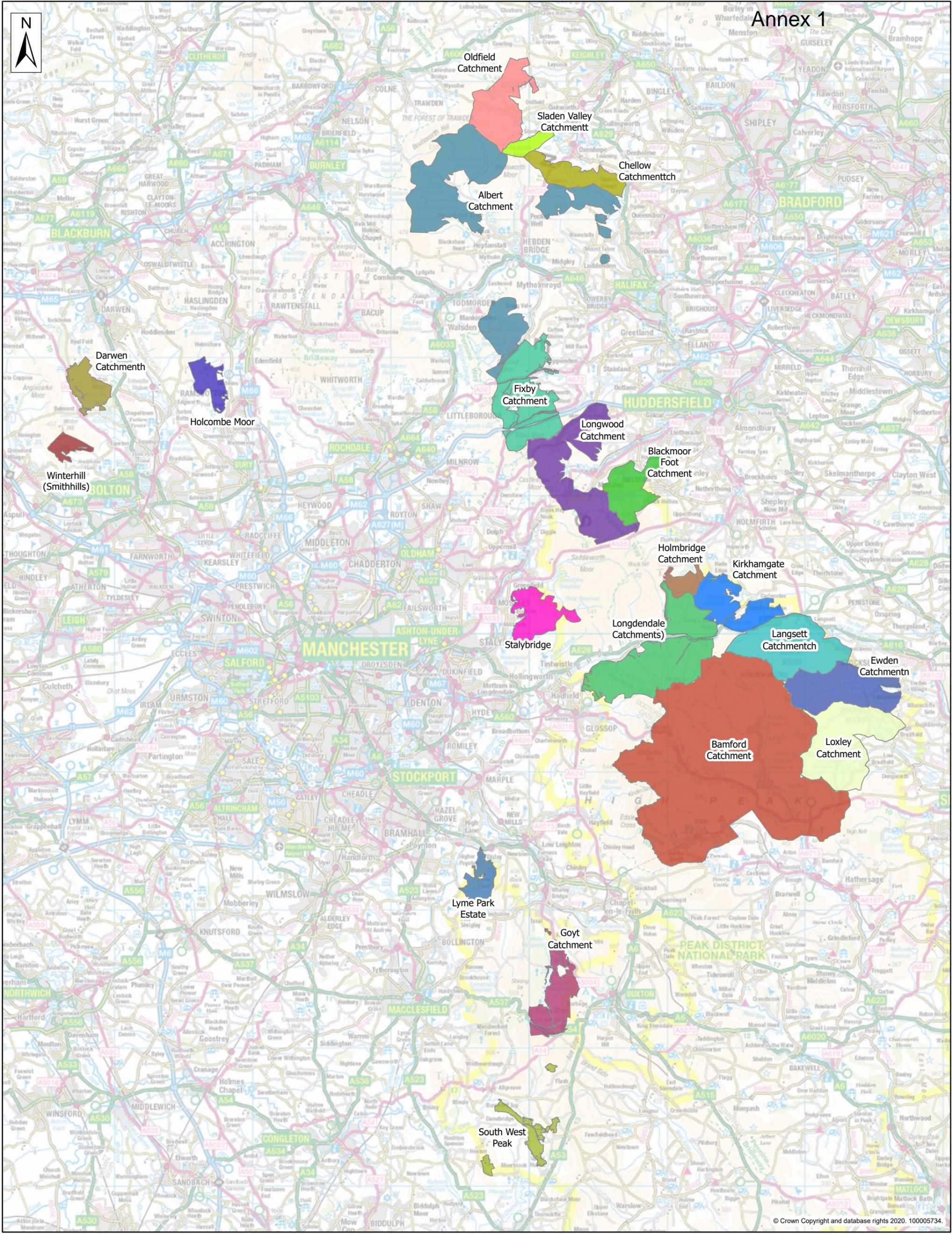
32. Appendices

Annex 1: MFFP Nature for Climate Fund Discovery Fund Bid Map

Annex 2: MFFP Nature for Climate Fund Risk Log

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Chris Dean – Head of Moors for the Future Partnership, 23rd September 2021



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www.moorsforthefuture.org.uk

Drawing Name:
MFFP Proposed Discovery Sites
Nature for Climate Fund 2021

Drawn by: JA
Date: 27/08/2021

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Project Name	MFFP: Nature for Climate fund projects
Head of Moors for the Future Partnership	Chris Dean
Date	September -21
Version Control	V1

Date Raised	Risk Owner	Description of Risk	Impact on Project / Programme	Risk Rating	Mitigating Actions
September /2021	Programme Team	Winter working and adverse weather impacts	Prevention of access to site for survey work or delivery work within project timescales. Possible inability to complete surveys or work by the end of contract period or before onset of bird breeding season.	Medium	Within the works programme disruption for bad weather is planned for but continuing harsh and persistent conditions are out of our control. Where possible and with stakeholder agreement works will be brought forward for early delivery and use will be made within the shooting season and Bird breeding season where appropriate.
September/2021	Programme Team	Wildfire occurs on a site during delivery period	Inability to survey site or deliver works within the agreed timescales. Planned work is no longer the highest priority on the site	Medium	This is outside our control. May require additional funds to replace lost investment. Would re focus grant on new priorities brought about by the fire so investment was still pertinent.
September/2021	Programme Team	Landowner access and activity permission withheld	Inability to deliver survey work or delivery work so project KPI's not delivered and grant on that site can not be claimed	Medium	Large landowners are already engaged with during planning phase, tenants and others with legal rights to the site will be engaged with as early as possible.
September 2021	Programme Team	Loss of key experienced staff	Inability to produce planning and bidding work to the required standard inability to deliver work to the required standard or with the required pace to meet contractual commitments.	Medium	During the present change management process, we will recruit to new contracts through this project as soon as we are able to enter into a grant contract for the full period of the grant to secure certainty for staff and reduce delivery risk. We will also look to maintain a good pool of skilled casuals and will maintain an understanding of partner capability in order to outsource if this is necessary.
September 2021	Programme Team	Covid 19 re-emergence or other force majeure risk	Inability of staff or contractors to work on the project in an effective way to deliver the desired outcomes	Medium	The team will maintain its high covid secure standards following government guidance and maintaining twice weekly lateral flow tests

September 2021	Programme Team	General site and delivery risks	Inability of staff or contractors to work on the project in an effective way to deliver the desired outcomes	Low	The team will continue to adhere to its high standards of risk management with weekly H&S reporting on RID log identified site and delivery risks, meeting all required CAA, HSE and CDM requirements.
September 2021	Programme Team	General organisational and corporate risks	Reduced resource and so support from the Programme team to trouble shoot and arising issues	Medium	Programme team will keep core resources under review during the lifespan of the N4C delivery to allow early intervention should core support for the partnership be at risk. Main risk here are picked up in the corporate risk register of the PDNPA and the programme risk register of the partnership.



PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
Climate Change Member Steering Group
Wednesday 21st April 2021
Webex videoconference

<u>Attended by:</u>		
<u>Members</u>		
Janet Haddock-Fraser (JH-F), Chris Furness (CFu), David Chapman (DC), Charlotte Farrell (CFa), Lydia Slack (LS), Ken Smith (KS).		
<u>Officers</u>		
Matt Mardling (MM),		
Agenda item		Action
1.	<u>Apologies for absence</u> Emily Fox (EF)	
2.	<u>Minutes of the last meeting and matters arising</u> Minutes agreed all actions completed	
3	<u>Ensure our work on climate change aligns to and delivers on the National Parks England Delivery Plan on Climate Leadership.</u> There was a wide ranging discussion around the elements of the National Parks England delivery plan. To make up for the absence of a single dedicated officer it was felt there was a need to ensure coordination between the different officers involved. Moreover, a need to be kept informed as a steering group to ensure progress is being made and coordination between officers is happening. The need for a communications plan around planning policy and planning restrictions was suggested and the need to engage the Communications team in future meetings of the Steering Group.	MM

<p>3.</p>	<p><i>Continued</i></p> <p>The Land based sector including soil carbon and nature based solutions, is best developed through the land managers forum as this is already working with those who are directly involved in land management. There is potential for more field walks and symposium to spread best practice and knowledge. Reporting between groups via the existing Members was seen as a good method of promoting the objectives of the Steering Group especially as David Chapman is chair of the land mangers forum.</p> <p>Sustainable tourism and lifestyle messages are going to be a major focus for the group because it is less established than land management. The pandemic has had a significant impact on use of public transport which will need to be considered as we move out of lock down.</p> <p>Communicating Climate change impact on the National Park landscape is an area that could be explored as part of the communications plan.</p> <p>MM - Cop26 There is an intention for the UK National Parks to attend with nature-based solutions as the topic but no feedback is available at present. This requires signing up to the 'Race to Zero Programme'.</p> <p>Action to chase up progress MM/JHF</p> <p>Galvanising local action. The Derbyshire Dales Climate Hub is now working with Tideswell and District Group and Hope Valley Group. Their last meeting was attending by 65 people where the results of a resident survey were presented and discussed. They are gaining strength in numbers and making their voice heard; so this is developing well. Open house initiatives could help further this to demonstrate what can be done.</p> <p>There was a discussion around taking a position on waste to energy initiatives as part of the wider carbon picture of the National Park, but no specific conclusions.</p>	<p>Note</p> <p>MM/JHF</p>
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4	<p><u>Assist with shaping and interpreting the results of the Small World Consultancy National Park carbon emission benchmarking.</u></p> <p>Now in a position to contract with SWC subject to the budget approval for slippage. Work is continuing in two tranches. We are expecting to be in tranche two, which is scheduled to output by September.</p>	
5	<p><u>Gain an understanding of the barriers that need to be overcome to widen the scope of carbon accounted for in our Carbon Management Plan. The wider scope is both emissions associated with the land that the Authority owns and manages directly or through tenancies, and scope 3 external goods and services.</u></p> <p>It was agreed to invite Matt Freestone to discuss scope 3 to the next meeting to allow a more detailed discussion.</p> <p>The Climate and Ecological Emergency Bill was also considered to have relevance to this discussion and agreed as an item for the next meeting.</p>	<p>MM</p> <p>MM</p>
6	<p><u>Continue to ensure that we effectively and efficiently communicate appropriate climate change matters with visitors, residents, Members and staff.</u></p> <p>An update and discussion on member participation by theme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, forestry, Landscape – Lydia and Ken • Moorland – David and Ken • Cement works – Chris • Transport – Charlotte and Janet <p>LS –Nothing further to report.</p> <p>DC – A Strategic Management Board has been formed for MftF to address matters beyond normal operational discussions. This allows a response to funding decisions to be made quickly enough to respond to opportunities that exist. Also it was MftF greatest delivery year to date.</p>	

<p>6</p>	<p><i>Continued.</i></p> <p>A discussion occurred around the potential to link to other areas with cement works to address the issues of cement production and around the potential to reduce the CO2 emissions from the plant.</p> <p>There was discussion around the potential for local businesses to financially support the transition to sustainable and active transport</p> <p>CFa – CPRE buses initiative shows what is possible if the government redirected road building funds into the bus network. A link can be circulated. Discussions have taken place with local councillors regarding 20mph limits but nothing to report.</p>	<p>CFa</p>
<p>7</p>	<p><u>Understand how the National Park's constituent councils are dealing with climate change and establish if there are synergies. Gain an awareness of key climate change community groups in the National Park</u></p> <p>Transport needs to be joined up across Councils and bodies such as D2N2. How can we make best use of our own members? From DDDC we need to liaise with their new Climate Change Officer through our own NPA officers. HPBC has a climate change group. To build better relations between the National Park and Borough Council we need to be sensitive to their pressures. We must also stand up for what the National Park stands for and challenge attitudes.</p> <p>JHF to talk to the boundary Members to see what their authorities attitudes are to climate change and sustainable transport.</p>	<p>MM</p> <p>JHF</p>
<p>8</p>	<p><u>AOB</u></p> <p>Meetings to remain virtual due to time saving and carbon emission benefits</p> <p>CFa – Hope Valley Climate Action (HVCA) have funding to employ a person part time to look at travelling light initiative.</p>	

Summary of Actions

Engage the Communications team in future meetings of the Steering Group MM

Chase up COP26 progress MM/JHF

Invite Matt Freestone to the next meeting MM

Add the Climate and Ecological Emergency Bill to the agenda MM

CPRE link to be circulated CFa

Make contact with DDDC Climate Change Officer. MM

Talk to the boundary Members to see what their authorities attitudes are to climate change and sustainable transport. JHF

Notes

Climate change impact on the National Park landscape is an area that could be explored as part of the communications plan

Future Meetings:

8:30am 13th July

8:30am 6th October

Distribution:

All invitees

Andrew McCloy

James Berresford

Management Team

Democratic Services

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**PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
Climate Change Member Steering Group
Wednesday 13th July 2021
Webex videoconference**

Attended by:

Members

Janet Haddock-Fraser (JH-F), Pete Tapping (PT), Charlotte Farrell (CFa), Ken Smith (KS).

Officers

Matt Mardling (MM), Matt Freestone (MF), Tom Marshall (TM).

Agenda item	Action
<p>1. <u>Apologies for absence</u></p> <p>Emily Fox (EF), Chris Furness (CFu), David Chapman (DC)</p>	
<p>2. <u>Minutes of the last meeting and matters arising</u></p> <p>Welcome to Pete Tapping who has now joined the steering group. Many thanks to Lydia Slack for all her support and industry insight over the previous months of the groups operation.</p> <p>Minutes agreed and all actions completed</p> <p>Our CoP26 application is progressing and has been categorised as amber. A further update maybe available at the next NPE Climate Change Group meeting on 27th July. If the application is successful, this includes a requirement to sign up to the 'Race to Zero' initiative.</p> <p>Small World Consulting report is now potentially delayed by competition from other National Parks but we are pressing to maintain the original timescale.</p> <p>JHF - All boundary Members have been contacted to discuss climate change and sustainable transport matters.</p>	

3

Gain an understanding of the barriers that need to be overcome to widen the scope of carbon accounted for in our Carbon Management Plan. The wider scope is both emissions associated with the land that the Authority owns and manages directly or through tenancies, and scope 3 external goods and services.

Scope 1. Emissions directly from activities such as burning fuel.

Scope 2. Are emissions you cause directly but off site and principally due to electricity use.

Scope 3. All Other indirect emissions from activities of the organisation, occurring from sources that they do not own or control. Such as waste disposal and water consumption.

Not all emissions that fall into scope 3 are included and reported by the Authority. We are looking to expand the range we include. The biggest item is the land we own. This has both emissions and sequestration fluxes. At present we do not have a complete picture of land based scope three emissions. The Warslow Moors Carbon Project 2016/17 covers just over half our land. The study covers the agricultural properties and is quite comprehensive and detailed. The science has moved on since 2016 and an update is likely to show a more positive picture due to woodland sequestration. A scoping study has been commissioned to see if we can streamline the tool to make it applicable to the whole estate. Once complete this will help us consider the balance of sequestration and emissions.

Scope 3 external goods and services. This has not changed recently and fundamental questions that were raised when we adopted our carbon management plan still stand regarding this. There is the potential for double counting. There are no standard conversion figures available, so it is an expensive and involved process to undertake. It may be better to focus on the carbon implications of our procurement decisions.

We are looking at the implications of home working and commuting which should be reported to P&R committee in October.

KS – Is the land management work an upfront expense or ongoing?

MF – One reason for streamlining is because the situation changes continually so a broader picture may eliminate the ongoing cost, but a periodic review will still be needed.

CFa – Scope 3 procurement is difficult but still should not be ignored.

3.	<p><i>Continued</i></p> <p>MF – I agree. A challenge we face is that our procurement is not focused on a few areas but broadly dispersed into a lot of smaller acquisitions.</p> <p>JHF – In summary our three main areas of scope 3 emissions are land based emissions, procurement and commuting/home working. Members can expect further information in October.</p> <p>Warslow Estate carbon report to be circulated</p>	MF/MM
4	<p><u>A Communications Plan.</u></p> <p>There was a wide ranging discussion on the issues and objectives associated with developing a communication plan for climate change. A summary of the main points discussed is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective is to nudge visitor, resident and business behaviour within the National Park. • We should focus on our visitor centres, café concessions, car parks and cycle hire locations. • Climate change to be a priority message which appears front and centre on our website. • Urban design and hard surfacing should not be ignored. • The Authority should look to move away from printed hardcopy reports and embrace electronic media. • Shop doors and heat loss. • The better promotion and coordination of bus routes. <p>JHF – We need to draw out core messages to feed into our digital output. The key 3 or 4 main threats identified from the CCVA, Carbon Management Plan and the NPMP review need identifying to inform the big messages for the public. This will need input from all relevant officers.</p> <p>Action TM to produce summary matrix of the potential initiatives discussed.</p>	<p>TM/MM</p> <p>TM</p>

5	<p><u>Campaign for National Parks – Climate Emergency Report.</u></p> <p>At a local level the report supported the need for member and staff training, working beyond boundaries, good data, a hierarchy of intervention with offsetting being the last action to be considered. The need for greater cooperation between national parks. Improved communication and ambition. The members of the Steering Group would like it noted that they have considered the report and support its recommendations.</p>	To note
6	<p><u>The Climate and Ecological Emergency Bill.</u></p> <p>Deferred to a future meeting.</p>	MM
7	<p><u>Essential members training</u></p> <p>The budget is still available. Liaise with Democratic Services to fit with members calendars.</p>	MM
8	<p><u>DONM and AOB</u></p> <p>Meetings to remain virtual for climate reasons. The next meeting beyond October is set for Thursday 16th Dec 9:00am</p> <p>JHF – Is taking part in the zoom based discussion following the launch of the ‘Travelling Light Initiative’ on 26th July.</p>	

Summary of Actions

Warslow Estate report to be circulated. Action MF/MM

The key 3 or 4 main climate threats identified to inform public messaging. Action TM/MM

A summary matrix of the potential communication initiatives to be produced. Action TM

The Climate and Ecological Emergency Bill to be deferred to a future meeting Action MM

Essential members training. Liaise with Democratic Services to fit with members calendars. Action MM

Notes

The members of the Steering Group support the recommendations of the Campaign for National Parks, Climate Emergency Report.

Future Meetings:

8:30am 6th October
9:00am 16th December

Distribution:

***All invitees
Andrew McCloy
James Berresford
Management Team
Democratic Services***

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