

Public Document Pack

Peak District National Park Authority

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



Our Values: Care – Enjoy – Pioneer

Our Ref: A.1142/4711

Date: 18 January 2024



NOTICE OF MEETING

Meeting: **Programmes and Resources Committee**

Date: **Friday 26 January 2024**

Time: **10.00 am**

Venue: **Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell**

PHILIP MULLIGAN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

AGENDA

- 1 **Apologies for Absence**
- 2 **Minutes of Previous Meeting held on 1st December 2023** *(Pages 5 - 10)*
- 3 **Urgent Business**
- 4 **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.
- 5 **Members Declarations of Interests**
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.

FOR DECISION

- 6 **Landscape and Nature Recovery Aim Overview** *(Pages 11 - 34)* 30 mins
Appendix 1
Appendix 2
Appendix 3
Appendix 4
- 7 **AMP 8 2025-30 Landscape Scale Peakland Restoration (MFFP Programme Team)** *(Pages 35 - 62)* 20 mins
Appendix 1
Appendix 2
- 8 **Review of Occupational Safety and Health Policy 2024** *(Pages 63 - 72)* 5 mins
Appendix 1
- 9 **Exempt information S100 (A) Local Government Act 1972**
Draft motion:

That the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of agenda items No's 10, 11 and 12 to avoid the disclosure of Exempt Information under S100 (A) (4) Local Government Act 1972, Schedule 12 A, paragraph 1 'information relating to any individual' and paragraph 3 'information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)'.
- 10 **Cressbrook Bridge Replacement** *(Pages 73 - 84)* 20 mins
Appendix 1
Appendix 2
Appendix 3

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|----|---|---------|
| 11 | New Cleaning Contract for All Peak District National Park Authority sites
<i>(Pages 85 - 88)</i> | 10 mins |
| 12 | Proposed Acceptance of DEFRA Grant and Acquisition of Land at Boarsgrove Farm (adjacent to Warslow Moors Estate) <i>(Pages 89 - 100)</i>
Appendix 1

Appendix 2 | 10 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

Please note meetings of the Authority and its Committees may still take place at venues other than its offices at Aldern House, Bakewell when necessary. 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 Customer and Democratic Support Team 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 Customer and Democratic 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 Customer and Democratic 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 uses an audio sound system to make it easier to hear public speakers and discussions during the meeting and makes a live audio visual broadcast a recording of which is available after the meeting. From 3 February 2017 these recordings will be retained for three years after the date of the meeting.

General Information for Members of the Public Attending Meetings

Please note that meetings of the Authority and its Committees may take place at venues other than its offices at Aldern House, Bakewell, when necessary. The venue for a meeting will be specified on the agenda. 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 visually 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: Prof J Dugdale
Vice Chair: Cllr C Greaves

Mr J W Berresford	Cllr C Farrell
Cllr P G Fryer	Cllr N Gourlay
Cllr A Gregory	Ms A Harling
Cllr Mrs G Heath	Cllr A Nash
Mr K Smith	Dr R Swetnam
Mr S Thompson	Cllr J Wharmby
Ms Y Witter	Cllr B Woods

Other invited Members: (May speak but not vote)

Cllr P Brady	Cllr V Priestley
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Constituent Authorities
Secretary of State for the Environment
Natural England

Peak District National Park Authority
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 Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire. DE45 1AE



MINUTES

Meeting: Programmes and Resources Committee

Date: Friday 1 December 2023 at 11.15 am

Venue: Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell

Chair: Prof J Haddock-Fraser

Present: Cllr C Greaves, Mr J W Berresford, Cllr C Farrell, Cllr P G Fryer, Cllr A Gregory, Cllr A Nash, Mr K Smith, Dr R Swetnam, Mr S Thompson, Cllr J Wharmby, Ms Y Witter and Cllr B Woods

Cllr P Brady attended to observe and speak but not vote.

Apologies for absence: Cllr N Gourlay, Ms A Harling and Cllr Mrs G Heath.

41/23 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE, ROLL CALL OF MEMBERS PRESENT AND MEMBERS DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Item 5

Ms Witter declared an interest in this item as Chair of Peak District Mosaic.

Item 8

Cllr Brady, who was attending the meeting in his capacity as Chair of Planning, declared an interest in this item as some members of his family lived on the Chatsworth Estate.

42/23 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 2023

The minutes of the previous meeting held on the 1st September were approved as a correct record.

43/23 URGENT BUSINESS

There was no urgent business.

44/23 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

No members of the public had given notice to make representations at the meeting.

45/23 CHAMPIONING NATIONAL PARKS FOR EVERYONE NATIONAL HERITAGE LOTTERY FUND APPLICATION

The Engagement Team Manager presented the report which was to seek permission to enter into a partnership agreement with Peak District Mosaic (as lead partner), Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and North York Moors National Park Authority to co-deliver the Championing National Parks for everyone project. A funding application was submitted in August 2023 to the National Heritage Lottery Fund (NHLF)

The Officer informed Members that the development phase of the project was completed in August, and that this report was for the second phase of funding, the delivery phase, which if successful would begin in Spring 2024 and run for 2 years at a cost to the Authority of £140,148

The National Park element will run for 18 months with the appointment of a full-time Project Officer, a part-time Traineeship for 10 months and a Seasonal Community Champion Training Facilitator to deliver the project activities for the underserved communities from different parts of the country to connect with and enjoy the National Park.

Members welcomed the report as an important piece of work, and asked whether following the Governments recent announcement the programme could be extended? The Officer confirmed that as yet the details of the additional funding were not known. Members also asked whether the work would be able to be continued in some way if the NHLF application was unsuccessful? The Officer explained that if the application was unsuccessful then by reaching out to other organisations and match funding, the Authority could continue to provide and deliver some opportunities to support diverse communities.

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

RESOLVED:

- 1. If Peak District MOSAIC's bid to NHLF is successful, to revise, or if applicable, enter into a new agreement with Peak District MOSAIC for the delivery of the Authority's outputs within the Championing National Parks for Everyone Project.**
- 2. To recruit staff as set out in section 5 of the report i.e. one full time Project Officer, one 0.8fte traineeship and one Seasonal Community Champion Training Facilitator, in connection with the delivery of the project.**
- 3. Subject to compliance with procurement Standing Orders to enter into contracts for the delivery of the project.**

46/23 ENVIRONMENTAL LAND MANAGEMENT LANDSCAPE RECOVERY PILOT 2023 APPLICATIONS

The Head of Landscape and Engagement introduced the report and reported an amendment to recommendation 1 of the report which was to remove the reference to Head of Resources and Finance Manager and replace it with Chief Finance Officer.

The Officer informed the Members that since the report was published the Authority had received confirmation from DEFRA that the Morridge Hill Country project was one of the 34 projects that had been successful at Stage 1, so the next step was the enrolment

period which was likely to take three months, and if that was successful then the whole project would be worked up into a delivery contract with DEFRA. with a project start date in early 2024/25.

Members thanked Officers for their hard work and queried why the White Peak Project failed. The Officer reported that only generic feedback had been provided so far but that she would ask DEFRA for more detailed feedback. Whilst the White Peak project application had been unsuccessful on this occasion, ways of maintaining interest and momentum with the farmers and land managers involved would be explored as all as looking at other sources for funding for the project. The Officer also reported that a project for the High Peak Estate, which is owned by the National Trust, was also successful.

The recommendations as set out in the report, subject to the amendment in recommendation 1, were moved and seconded, put to the vote and carried.

RESOLVED:

- 1. That if one or both of the Environmental Land Management Landscape Recovery Pilot Development Phase grants (Up to £700,000 for “Morridge Hill Country” and up to £746,000 for the “White Peak Landscape Recovery”) are offered then acceptance of the funding, arrangements for expenditure including Authority posts and any partner arrangements over a two year period is to be delegated to the Chief Executive in consultation with the Chair or Vice Chair of Programmes and Resources and Chief Finance Officer, with the terms of any grant or contractual documents being approved by the Legal Team.**
- 2. That the terms of any grant and contractual documents are approved by the Legal Team.**
- 3. That the Authority may, subject to compliance with its procurement standing orders, enter into contracts in order to deliver the actions agreed with Defra.**

47/23

WARSLOW MOORS ESTATE, COUNTRYSIDE STEWARDSHIP SCHEME CAPITAL WORKS GRANT OFFER FROM NATURAL ENGLAND TO ENHANCE HABITATS ON SEVEN AREAS OF MOORLAND ON THE ESTATE

The Rural Estates Manager introduced the report which was to seek approval from Members to accept an offer of a Countryside Stewardship Grant of over £200,000 from Natural England and to enter into a contract for the delivery of re-wetting, habitat work and sphagnum planting on the remaining seven moorlands on the Authority's Warslow Moors Estate.

Members queried the wording of the report regarding the reference to the National Park Management Plan carbon emission target and whether it should have stated a decrease of 2,878 tonnes in carbon emissions and not an increase. The Officer confirmed that this was an error in the report and it should have read a decrease not an increase.

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

RESOLVED:

- 1. To delegate authority to the Interim Head of Assets and Enterprise or equivalent post to accept a Countryside Stewardship agreement offer by**

Natural England of capital grant aid of £435,200.50 for the work described in this report.

- 2. To delegate authority to the Interim Head of Assets and Enterprise or equivalent post, subject to compliance with procurement standing orders, to enter into a contract of £435,200.50 for the delivery of the work.**

48/23 CHATSWORTH WHOLE ESTATE PLAN

The Head of Planning introduced the report which was to inform Members about the Chatsworth Whole Estate Plan, and requested Members to endorse the plan.

The Head of Planning informed Members that Officers had been working closely with the Estate's consultants to ensure that the plan, which was published in September 2023, was in accordance with the National Park purposes and adequately reflected the special qualities and the PDNPA Management Plan.

12:04 Cllr B Woods left the meeting

Members welcomed the Plan, which could be an exemplar on how the Authority approached other estates, but were concerned that it had more aspirations than outputs and were concerned about endorsing the Plan as this could be interpreted as accepting everything in the Plan.

Following discussion, it was agreed to amend the recommendation to state they endorsed the approach to the Plan and that the Authority continued to work in partnership with the Chatsworth Estate.

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

RESOLVED:

- 1. To endorse the approach to the Chatsworth Whole Estate Plan and to continue working in partnership with the Chatsworth Estate.**

49/23 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS DELEGATIONS TO MOORS FOR THE FUTURE PARTNERSHIP

The Moors for the Future Partnership (MFFP) Manager introduced the report which requested Members to confirm delegations to Officers previously made by the Committee following the recent organisational changes which had resulted in some posts being disestablished, and the job titles of other posts being changed. This would ensure that Officers were working with the correct authority delegations previously agreed to posts at Programmes and Resources Committee, and ensure uniform and consistent delegations for the Moors for the Future projects and resilience in the event of any future changes to job titles or posts.

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

RESOLVED:

- 1. That the changes to the previously agreed delegations to Officers with regard to MFFP projects, as set out in Appendix 1 of the report, are approved, namely that delegations are to the Moors for the Future**

Partnership Manager (or the equivalent post for the time being managing the task) in consultation with the Monitoring Officer and the Chief Finance Officer (or such other person appointed under Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972).

50/23 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DUE DILIGENCE PANEL

This report informed Members of the items considered by the Due Diligence Panel over the last 12 months.

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

RESOLVED:

- 1. To note the items considered by the Due Diligence Panel over the last 12 months, as set out in paragraph 8 of the report.**
- 2. To note that the Panel reviewed the financial register of sponsorships and donations, the in-kind register of sponsorships and donations and the staff/Member benefits register in May and November 2023.**

The meeting ended at 12.40 pm

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6. **LANDSCAPE AND NATURE RECOVERY AIM OVERVIEW**

1. **Purpose of the report**

To inform Members about the Authority's progress in landscape and nature recovery since April 2023 and what this means for the future.

Key Issues

- This report is the landscape and nature recovery theme update report in the Programmes and Resources Committee programme for 2023/24. This follows the climate change update report considered by Members in September 2023.
- The National Park Management Plan vision includes the Peak District National Park (PDNP) being exemplary in its response to nature recovery and that its special qualities and resilience as a living landscape should be significantly enhanced.
- The 25 Year Environment Plan 2018 set out the framework and vision for what the Government wants to do to improve the environment within a generation. The Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) 2023 revises the original plan and sets out the plan to deliver the ten goals with the “apex” goal of thriving plants and wildlife. Specific Protected Landscape targets continue to be in development.
- Further announcements about nature recovery, Local Nature Recovery Strategies, the Environmental Land Management (ELM) schemes, Biodiversity Net Gain becoming mandatory for certain developments from January 2024, changes to Nutrient Neutrality and new approaches to blend private and public sector funding for nature recovery have been made. More “players” continue to get involved with nature recovery and to seek ways of attracting private as well as public funds.
- The Peak District Nature Recovery Plan has been developed with constituent Local Authorities and key partners and will complement and contribute to the six future county-based Local Nature Recovery Strategies. Once completed the Nature Recovery Plan will sit as part of the NPMP and the revised Local Plan. The final draft will be presented for Member consideration in March 2024.
- The Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) programme has been extremely successful nationally and in the PDNP resulting in additional funding and a fourth year of the programme for 2024/2025 being announced as part of the EIP 2023. Please also see the key findings from the interim evaluation - [Farming in Protected Landscapes: interim evaluation findings - Farming \(blog.gov.uk\)](#). The popularity of the programme, the importance of the local adviser, local flexibility and bespoke projects along with the value of the Local Assessment Panels are all highlighted. The vast majority of the 304 approved projects deliver for nature and/or landscape.
- The Authority has also been commissioned by Defra to deliver a further ELM Test and Trial on the role of National Park Authorities as local convenor and in local delivery on behalf of the English National Park Authorities.
- Since the April 2023 Programmes and Resources meeting the Authority has undertaken many activities, both on our own and in partnership, that assist in meeting our landscape and nature recovery ambitions. These are outlined at paragraph 6 below the majority of which will continue to be delivered and developed through 2024-25 together with additional actions detailed in the Authority Plan 2023-28.

2. Recommendation

1. To note progress in delivering to the Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023-28 and Authority Plan landscape and nature recovery aim and targets.

How does this contribute to our policies and legal obligations?

3. The activities described in this report contribute to a number of our policies and legal obligations:
- The 30 by 30 target through which the Government has agreed to conserve (protect) 30% of land by 2030.
 - All seven of the [special qualities](#), Aim One [Climate Change](#), Aim Two [Landscape and Nature Recovery](#), Aim Three [Welcoming Place](#), Aim Four [Thriving Communities](#) including many of the objectives with their targets and headline delivery of the National Park Management Plan particularly for Aims One and Two; and the [Authority Plan](#) Aims One, Two, Three and Four actions.
 - The Landscape Strategy 2023 was approved by Members at the Authority meeting in December 2022. It describes what is special about the Peak District landscapes, sets out the issues affecting the landscape and provides management guidelines to address the issues, conserve and enhance the landscape (minute reference 99/22).
 - The Peak District Nature Recovery Plan has been developed with constituent Local Authorities and key partners and will complement and contribute to the six statutory county-based Local Nature Recovery Strategies being developed by County Councils/Combined Authorities. The final draft will be presented for Member consideration in March 2024. Once completed the Nature Recovery Plan will sit as part of the NPMP and the revised Local Plan.

Background Information

4. Members agreed at the 22 July 2022 Authority meeting to align the programmes for Programmes and Resources to the National Park Management Plan 2023-28 aims (minute reference 65/22). The same paper also agreed that landscape and nature recovery would be the second aim reported to Programmes and Resources. This paper fulfils that commitment.

Proposals

5. As Programmes and Resources will be aware from the reports to this Committee in April 2023 the Authority is already undertaking many activities, both on our own and in partnership, that assist in delivering our landscape and nature recovery ambitions. The summary below updates Members on the activities we have focussed our resources on since April 2023 and look to continue and develop.
6. Influencing
- The work of the Authority's Officers at national stakeholder meetings representing both the English National Park Authorities and the PDNPA.
 - The Peak District Nature Recovery Plan will be used to influence the development and complement the six future county-based Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS).
 - Policy & Communities, Land & Nature and Planning officers have been working together to review the implications of mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG).

Current indications are that this is likely to apply to a limited number of planning applications in the Peak District, but the application of proportionate BNG to all development proposals, through existing Local Plan policy, is also being addressed. A technical Advice Note is being developed to include guidance on the siting and nature of BNG; off-site opportunities; assessing the adequacy of proposed BNG; mechanisms to ensure long-term security; and Biodiversity Credits.

- Delivering the Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) Programme for Defra, learnings from which and in particular from the Interim Evaluation report are feeding in to the design of the ELM schemes. The future of FiPL is also being considered by Defra.
- The learnings from the Countryside Stewardship (CS) Historic Buildings Pilot within 5 National Parks including the PDNP which ended in December 2022 were summarised and published in October 2023. The learnings are being considered in the further development of the ELM schemes. In October 2023 Defra announced an additional £5 million for Historic Building restoration projects across all Protected Landscapes. This recognises the success of the Pilot, the importance of historic buildings in protected landscapes and for farmers and land managers.
- Existing Landscape scale partnerships – Moors for the Future, the evolving Morridge Hill Country Landscape Recovery Pilot building on the successful partnership working of the South West Peak Landscape Partnership.
- Peak District Land Manager’s Forum (representative range of farmers, land managers, land owners and organisations) met in October 2023 to visit practical examples of delivering nature recovery.
- Moorland Management Group has continued to work on five key topics – resilient sustainable moorland, visitor engagement, fire risk, moorland birds and rural and wildlife crime. The focus has been on fire prevention and mitigation of moorland fire however, progress has been slow until the results of Natural England’s peer review of the Pilot Project Wildfire Risk Assessment has been completed and shared. A refreshed approach is being explored for 2024/2025.
- The Birds of Prey Initiative has been reviewed and the Authority took the decision to close the initiative as after 11 years no greater progress than the national trends in terms of birds of prey population increases had been achieved. Officers continue to explore with partners alternative means of enhancing bird of prey populations and addressing wildlife crime.
- The Authority’s own land demonstrates environmental land management. In particular it is hoped that the Morridge Hill Country ELM Landscape Recovery Pilot Project currently in the second stage of the application process, the enrolment phase, will proceed to a two-year development phase which includes developing Pump Farm on the Warslow Moors Estate as a demonstration farm and nature recovery hub.
- The European Diploma for Protected Areas, which has been held by the PDNP since 1966, is due for renewal in 2024. The Diploma is awarded by the Council of Europe (CoE) in recognition of “natural and semi-natural areas and landscapes of exceptional European importance for the preservation of biological, geological and landscape diversity and which are managed in an exemplary way.” There are currently 67 Diploma-holding areas throughout Europe, with just 4 others in the UK. Officers hosted a delegation from the CoE in 2023, in preparation for the renewal, and will be exploring whether we can use the award to greater effect. For more info about the Diploma see [European Diploma - Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats \(coe.int\)](https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-diploma-for-protected-areas).

7. Delivering

- The work of the Authority’s farm advisers with farmers and land managers brokering national agri-environment schemes and supporting the delivery of FiPL has continued. Farm advisers completed and/or provided advice and support for

24 CS Mid-Tier applications, 3 CS Higher Tier applications (one NPA owned land) and 8 CS Capital Grant Scheme applications (one NPA owned land).

- Existing Landscape scale partnerships – Moors for the Future, South West Peak Landscape Partnership (through legacy projects) and the White Peak Partnership.
- Landscape Recovery Pilot projects -
 - Morridge Hill Country Landscape Recovery Project – the application involving the Authority’s Warslow Moors Estate, Staffordshire Wildlife Trust and Ministry of Defence owned and managed land together with many of the tenant farmers was successful in the first stage of the application process. It is currently going through the enrolment phase before hopefully being offered a contract for a two-year development phase. This in turn will ultimately leading to a longer-term delivery phase with both public and private sector funding.
 - White Peak Landscape Recovery Project - whilst the application on behalf of farmers and land managers in the White Peak was unsuccessful further engagement and development is planned to explore other funding opportunities to help develop a sustainable farm business model to deliver nature recovery in the White Peak. The Authority’s land in the White Peak would also be involved as these high-quality environmental sites would act as refuges for wildlife and as seed sources for habitat restoration.
- A range of smaller-scale projects such as the invasive species project.
- The Authority has also been commissioned by Defra to deliver a further ELM Test and Trial on the role of National Park Authorities as local convenor and in local delivery on behalf of the English National Park Authorities. Please see Appendix 2 – Environmental Land Management Test and Trial Summary.
- FiPL has continued to deliver farmer and land manager projects under the four themes of climate, nature, people and place. Successful delivery of FiPL across all 44 protected landscapes has led to additional funding and an additional fourth year for the programme. Please see Appendix 3 for 2022/23 summary and Appendix 4 FiPL Project Examples.
- FiPL funding has been used to support nineteen projects involving traditional building with twelve already supporting protected species (bats and/or barn owl) and most buildings used by other bird species.
- A summary of the outputs from the CS Historic Building Restoration Pilot delivered within 5 National Parks including the PDNP was provided in the April 2023 update referred to above. Of the fifteen projects completed 9 support protected species and all buildings are used by other bird species. Following restoration there were new records for wildlife species, one for bats, one for house martin and one for both barn owl and bats.
- The Historic Building Restoration Grant (HBRG) funding is available during 2024/2025 with £4.5 million allocated to capital projects and £500,000 allocated as revenue funding to support developing, advising and managing approved projects. The HBRG will be administered through FiPL with funding awarded through a competitive application process and with a tight deadline of 31 March 2025 for delivery to project completion. The Authority is currently involved in one HBRG application which involves supporting a bat population.
- The Woodland Trust Partnership extending and growing the arrangements for small-scale woodland creation using Nature for Climate funds. Approximately 17 ha of woodland created to date with a further 40 ha in the pipeline.
- Authority owned land is also one of the key delivery mechanisms for landscape and nature recovery for example rewetting of a large proportion of moorland. Funding has recently been secured for the rewetting of a further 250 ha of moorland.
- - Landscape Enhancement Initiatives and undergrounding overhead electric wires projects.
 - Recently developed artificial intelligence interpretation (AI) of aerial photographs for land cover monitoring has produced the PDNP Land Cover 2023 Map. This data has already been used successfully in a number of areas such as

Landscape Recovery and Species Recovery Bids and will be integrated within the Peak District Nature Recovery Plan for 2024. We are continuing to develop this work making improvements and expanding our use of AI to monitoring boundary features in the White Peak Landscape.

8. Regulatory

- Regulatory work, notably planning, including developing the Authority's approach for the delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain.
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations advice and support.
- Land management consultations include 21 felling Licences, 3 England Woodland Creation Offers, 1 Hedgerow Regulations, 3 EA water discharge/abstraction/other works together with a range of informal consultations for projects such as the White Rose Forest, Sustainable Farming Incentive etc.

9. Partners also continue to deliver for landscape and nature recovery, often with input from Authority officers, for example:

- Sheffield Moors Landscape Partnership.
- Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust (SRWT) have recently purchased Ughill Farm close to Bradfield with the aim to manage this with a nature recovery focus.
- Derwent, Dove and other Catchment Partnerships.
- The Natural England (NE) led partnership Ravine Woodland Project is mitigating the impacts of Ash Dieback on the internationally designated Ash woodlands of the Peak District dales.
- NE continues to work towards our collective ambitions for nature recovery in the White Peak primarily through initiatives delivered by Catchment Sensitive Farming projects and through the Peak District Dales Protected Sites Strategy Pilot. This builds on the White Peak Trials delivered in partnership with the PDNPA and Severn Trent Water
- The National Trust have renewed their vision for the Dark Peak Estate with a focus on nature recovery and have successfully applied for ELM Landscape Recovery funding from Defra. They are starting a similar process of vision development and tenant engagement in the White Peak. Both of these initiatives have been supported by a FiPL grant.
- Wild Peak project led by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.
- Derwent Living Forest (kickstarted by Derwent Connections) led by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
- Derbyshire Species Recovery Group, and various species or habitat specific groups, e.g. woodland, water vole, beaver
- Cheshire Wildlife Trust is delivering small-scale woodland creation with Nature for Climate funds in the Cheshire part of the National Park. This includes the first agro-forestry scheme in the Peak District
- Peakland Environmental Farmers is a group of about 70 farmers in the Dark and South-West Peak co-ordinated by the Game & Conservation Wildlife Trust who are looking at the opportunities for attracting green finance to support the delivery of public goods. FiPL funding has helped support the group which has now attracted National Heritage Lottery funding to support a co-ordinator.
- Other farmer groups also support delivery for landscape and nature recovery including the Hope Valley, Bradfield, White Peak and Peak Farmers Groups.

Are there any corporate implications members should be concerned about?

Financial:

10. The activities in the early years of the Authority Plan 2023-28 and National Park Management Plan 2023-28 have funding and resources identified to deliver them. However, this will need to be kept under review following the implementation of the Authority's organisational change process and future funding as we move through the

delivery period.

11. Risk Management:

The main risks of the Authority being unable to deliver to the landscape and nature recovery aim is the resource challenge of both the Authority in terms of a flat cash settlement, its partners and the adequacy of financial incentives, such as ELM scheme payments, the requirements for farmers, land managers and land owners to engage with landscape and nature recovery and how the fast-paced developments of private funding opportunities for nature recovery evolve and settle. Whilst these risks are being mitigated by focussing on the priority aims and objectives in the Authority Plan they are not wholly within the control of the Authority.

Sustainability:

12. Our work on landscape and nature recovery directly improves the sustainability of the National Park as a place.

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion:

13. There are no direct implications for equalities in the activities contained within this report. Indirectly, responding to landscape and nature recovery could have a positive impact on the nine protected characteristics by providing a more resilient environment.

14. Climate Change

Many of the activities being delivered for landscape and nature recovery also contribute to the Authority's role in climate change. The work with farmers, land managers and land owners supports the conservation and enhancement of moorland, woodland and trees, species rich grassland, regenerative farming techniques such as herbal leys and water corridors. The use of both national and private sector funding are involved. There is growing interest in regenerative farming and in particular the use of herbal leys and wood pasture.

15. Background papers (not previously published)

None.

16. Appendices

Appendix 1 - Nature Recovery Plan Update for the Peak District Land Managers' Forum.

Appendix 2 - Environmental Land Management Peak District Test and Trial Summary.

Appendix 3 - Farming in Protected Landscapes Summary of delivery 2022/2023.

Appendix 4 - Farming in Protected Landscapes Project Examples.

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Suzanne Fletcher, Head of Landscape 18 January 2024

Land Managers Forum

Update paper 1 - Nature Recovery Plan

What is the Nature Recovery Plan?

The Peak District Nature Recovery Plan is a partnership blueprint that sets out what we need to do to help wildlife recover in the coming decades in the Peak District, and how we will work together to deliver on those ambitions.

The Plan has 42 aims, grouped by ten ‘themes’.

Trees	More woodland, trees and scrub
	Trees and woodland managed for the future
	Plantation ancient woodlands restored
	Productive forestry supporting nature recovery
Moorland	All blanket bog restored
	Structurally diverse upland mosaics
	More trees and scrub
Farmland	Nature-friendly farming producing food and wildlife
	Species-rich grasslands protected and restored
	A network of ponds for wildlife
	Farm buildings incorporating features for wildlife
Water	Water taking it's natural course
	Natural flood management benefitting nature
	Barriers to fish passage removed or mitigated
	Waters free of invasive non-native species
	Clean water
Wilder landscapes	Working in partnership at scale
	Natural processes restored
	Wilder landscapes shaped by free ranging grazing animals
	Species reintroductions to support natural processes

Economics	Sustainable farm businesses delivering nature
	Locally-tailored, flexible support schemes
	Private finance funding nature recovery
	Nature tourism opportunities
Advice	Access to local, trusted advice for land manager
	A coordinated Adviser network and approach to funding
	Easily accessible and understandable guidance
	Support and advice to enable collaboration
Development	Biodiversity Net Gain
	Supporting nature recovery through the Local Plan
	Quarries supporting nature during and after extraction
People	Access and recreation respects nature
	Public authorities delivering nature recovery
	Nature recovery integrated into local businesses
	Local communities taking action for nature recovery
	Everyone can do something
Beyond the Peak	Wildlife corridors from city to peak
	Benefits flowing beyond the boundary
	Protected Landscapes working together for nature

How does it relate to other plans and strategies?

Producing and enacting the Peak District Nature Recovery Plan is a key part of the National Park Management Plan. It sits alongside the Landscape Strategy, Wooded Landscapes Plan and Local Plan.

The Environment Act mandates that each county should have a Local Nature Recovery Strategy. This will mean the Peak District will be covered by six Strategies. To help guide conservation action, we need **one plan for the place**. The Peak District National Park Authority, as a Supporting Authority, is using the Nature Recovery Plan to help inform Local Nature Recovery Strategies, and vice versa.

The Nature Recovery Plan will also help to show how the Peak District is part of the national Nature Recovery Network by contributing to targets in the 2023 Environmental Improvement Plan and 30 by 30. The Nature Recovery Plan has already been used to add support to funding bids.

How the Plan has been produced

The themes and aims have been developed by taking the learnings from the farmer, land manager and owner workshops that were carried out as part of the first Environmental Land Management Test (2019-2021), which engaged over 100 people, the work of the Land Managers' Forum in December 2022, and four farmer, land manager and owner workshops that were carried out specifically to inform the Plan.

A Steering Group sits in the background to guide the structure and provide additional input.

The draft Plan has been written to try and address the challenges those trying to deliver nature recovery on the ground have told us they face. This is why the structure is not typical of a Plan of this type, and includes themes such as economics and advice.

A delivery section and annual report will sit alongside the Plan, so we can monitor how we are doing against the aims. There are no specific targets in the Plan, to allow us to be as flexible as possible within a rapidly changing policy and climate world. We will review and update the Plan as needed to reflect this.

Next steps

Once the Plan has reached final draft stage, it will be circulated to the Steering Group for final review, and will seek National Park Authority approval.

The Plan will go 'live' from 1 April 2024. However, the Plan will continue to develop and evolve alongside the creation of Local Nature Recovery Strategies, new policies and land management techniques, and delivery mechanisms. In particular, we would like to develop a suite of case studies.



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Defra Environmental Land Management Scheme

Tests and trials

National Park Authorities test: Summary

What are Defra's Environmental Land Management scheme tests and trials?

Defra is developing its vision for agricultural policy post Brexit that will help to deliver the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it. Basic Payment Scheme will be phased out by 2027, with the Sustainable Farming Incentive, Countryside Stewardship [plus] and Landscape Recovery together forming a new system of public money for public goods - the 'Environmental Land Management schemes' (ELMs). Tests and trials are an opportunity for various stakeholders, including farmers, land managers and owners to co-design the new scheme.

Why are we doing a test in the Peak District?

Following the successful Peak District test 2019-2021, Defra have commissioned the Peak District National Park Authority, on behalf of all English National Park Authorities and the Broads Authority to carry out a further ELM test. The Peak District is an upland National Park, but with a mix of upland and lowland farming characteristics. Due to its position in the country, there is also a complex geographical boundary split, which we call the 'Peak District effect' - six counties, nine constituent and surrounding Local Authorities, three main National Character Areas and four regions. Other similar tests are being conducted around the country, including in a National Landscape.

What are we testing?

The test is exploring the hypothesis that:

"In National Parks, National Park Authorities are best placed to act as **'local convenor and local delivery lead'** for integrated delivery of Environmental Land Management schemes, farming policy and wider rural development."

1. **National Park Management Plans (NPMPs)** - explore the development or adaptation of NPMPs so they set out our role(s), including interaction with Local Nature Recovery Strategies.
2. **Local priorities and strategic direction** - how do we bring together local and national plans, strategies, policies and regulation in a clear ask of farmers, land managers and owners.
3. **Natural capital private finance** - the pros and cons of potential role(s) in making private finance accessible and understandable in a Protected Landscape context.
4. **Arms Length Bodies** - effective partnership working and accountability with other Defra bodies.
5. **Advice** - how to support and enable advice and collaboration models, including an Adviser network.

We will do this through a series of workshops with Advisers, and a series of workshops with farmers, land managers and owners. We will work closely with other Protected Landscapes, others in the Defra family, Local Authorities, organisations and businesses to ensure the recommended role(s) are fit for purpose and complement existing roles and responsibilities. Page 21

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Farming in Protected Landscapes **Year 2 Headlines**



We've been able to deliver the following by working with a range of partners, such as;

- 285 farmers/land managers plus the National Trust, Wildlife Trusts & Farming Life Centre
- 18 farmers who have not engaged with agri-environment schemes before
- 15 farmers who we have not engaged with before
- 1 new farm cluster created and 4 existing clusters supported

Our Local Assessment Panel has met 13 times in the second year of the programme. The Panel includes representatives from;

- Natural England
- National Farmers Union
- Country Land & Business Association
- Environmental Non-Government Organisations
- The Farming Community
- National Park Authority

Our main stakeholders are our farmers and other land managers

Overall a total of 112 projects delivering for climate



Including in Year 2 (22/23):

- 11 ha of woodland created and 7ha wood pasture
- 12 ha woodland management
- 456 ha of land being managed with regenerative farming techniques (including low input grassland)
- 1229 in-field and boundary trees planted and 3815 trees planted in woodlands
- 10 projects delivering flood control

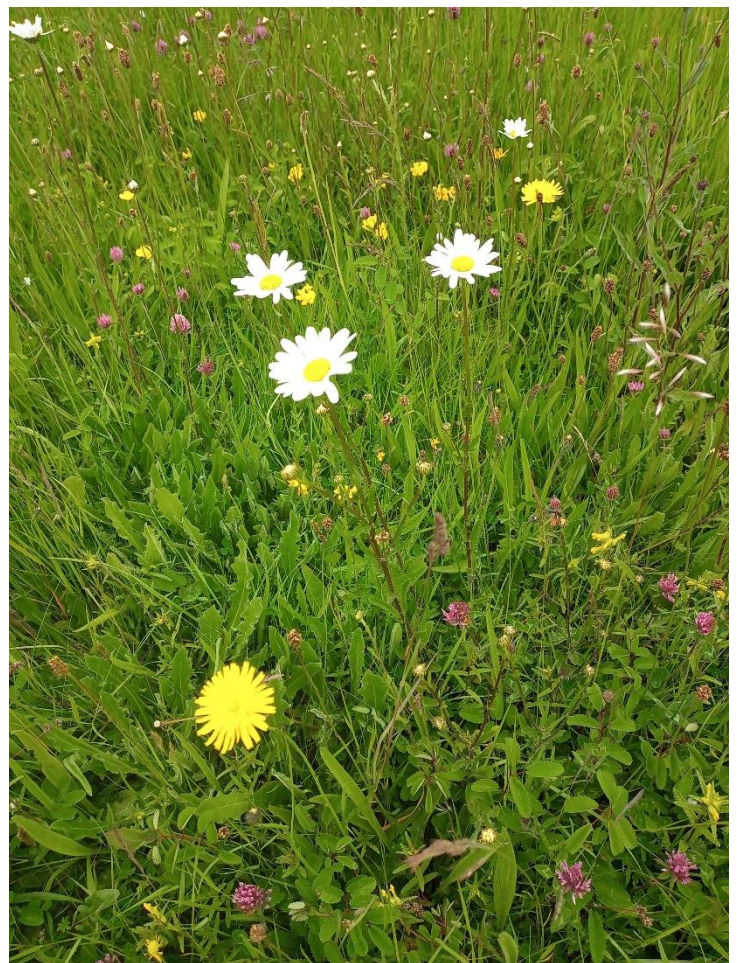


Overall a total of 141 projects delivering for nature



Including in Year 2 (22/23):

- 5522 metres of hedgerows planted and 1024m restored
- 702 ha of positive management on SSSIs
- 1319 ha of habitat improvement for biodiversity including 50 ha of meadow where green hay or seed has been added
- 22 pond restoration projects for great crested newts



Overall a total of 77 projects delivering for people



Including in Year 2 (22/23):

- 5 new permissive paths supported accessing features of interest and land supported through FiPL
- 11 projects to make the landscape more inclusive for visitors
- 14 projects to support greater public engagement in land management with 292 volunteers involved.
- 8 projects delivering educational visits



Overall a total of 148 projects delivering for place



Including in Year 2 (22/23):

- 2187 meters of dry-stone walling restored or repaired
- 23 historic structures, buildings and features conserved, enhanced or interpreted more effectively. This has included restoration of 6 traditional buildings and 5 cultural heritage features
- 13 SHINE features maintained or improved
- 19 projects increasing the resilience of nature friendly sustainable farm businesses, through diversification projects or support for the existing business



Summary



- **126 projects supported**
- **70 projects completed**
- **2328 ha of land supported including 2328 ha of high-quality moorland and species rich grassland including SSSIs**
- **1,593 ha of land supported in Severely Disadvantaged Areas (SDAs)**
- **Holdings involved in both years make up 9% of the National Park**

Farming in Protected Landscapes

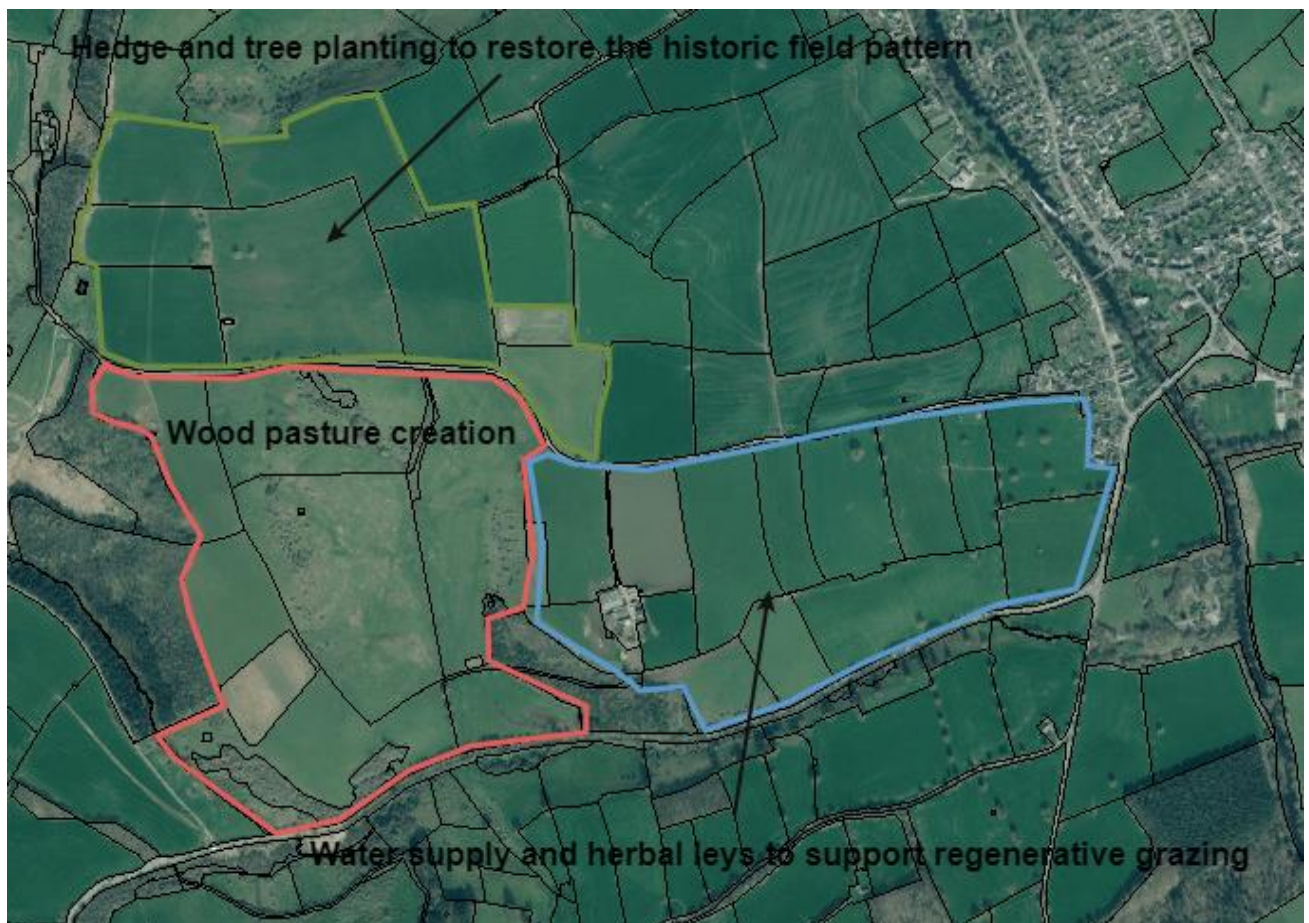
Appendix 4 - Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) Project Examples

This Appendix provides a range of FiPL project examples to demonstrate how the programme has been used to deliver FiPL Themes and Outcomes and Peak District National Park Management Plan (NPMP) Aims and Objectives.

These are only a few examples from more than 300 agreements, all of which are unique and making valuable contributions to the National Park and the wider environment.

1. Supporting the transition to a nature friendly sustainable holding in the Dark Peak

Bubnell Cliff Farm is a 130 ha Chatsworth owned holding on the outskirts of Baslow which has been managed by the Mills family for 40 years originally as a dairy farm, and more recently as an intensive farm focussed on a commercial beef suckler herd. Now in the hands of the younger generation the farm produces almost exclusively Longhorn beef sold directly to the public. The focus on 33% of the holding is nature, matching the Governments ambition for 30 by 30, whilst regenerative farming techniques are used on the remaining 67%.



Aerial photograph of Bubnell Cliff Farm showing the three farming zones.

FiPL is supporting this transition through the following projects:

Farming in Protected Landscapes

- Hedgerow creation/restoration and field boundary trees delivering for nature whilst ensuring the restoration and maintenance of the historic field pattern.

This also enables rotational grazing which is also facilitated through financial support for the field water supply.

A cultural heritage feature thought to be an ash house is part of this high-quality landscape and has been restored through FiPL.



Photograph of hedgerow planting at Bubnell Cliff Farm

- Herbal ley establishment to diversify the grassland swards delivering habitat for invertebrates, enhanced soil health and a reduction in artificial fertilisers. Herbal leys and legume rich grasslands are now supported through an Environmental Land Management (ELM Sustainable Farm Incentive (SFI) agreement where appropriate.
- Jump starting wood-pasture creation over 45 ha of the holding where the land is managed year-round with a very low stocking density designed to deliver a tussocky sward of value to invertebrates, birds and small mammals whilst enhancing and extending areas of species rich grassland. This is now supported through a Countryside Stewardship (CS) Higher Tier (HT) agreement. Tree planting in small groups and as individual trees adds structural diversity building on the very small existing ravine woodlands on the site and protecting the existing veteran tree interest.
- Restoration of a traditional farmyard barn to support the provision of an on-farm butchery. This is critical to the direct sales element of the business. FiPL is also likely to be asked to support the creation of a website dedicated to the environment of the farm, the ethos of the business and used to promote the beef products.

Activity	FiPL Themes	NPMP Objectives
Hedgerows and Trees	Climate, Nature & Place	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6
Restoration of the ash House	Place	Objective 5
Regenerative Farming through rotational grazing and herbal leys	Climate & Nature	Objectives 1, 2, 4 & 11
Wood pasture creation	Climate, Nature & Place	Objectives 1, 2, 4 & 6
Restoration of traditional farmyard barn and development of an associated on-site butchery	Place	Objectives 5 & 11

Please see [Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023 - 2028](#) for aims & objectives referred to in the table above.

Farming in Protected Landscapes

2. Delivering for Nature Recovery in the White Peak

The Lawton Report 'Making Space for Nature' concluded that the White Peak National Character Area (NCA) has the highest levels of habitat fragmentation within any of England's National Parks as the SSSI/SAC dales are separated by a plateau managed intensively for dairy, beef and sheep farming. The ambition to bring nature out of the dales onto the dale-tops has been and continues to be central to a succession of strategies, designed to link and extend the dales across the plateau. The FiPL programme has made a significant contribution to this, building on the White Peak Trials with respect to regenerative farming, demonstrating how trees can be incorporated into the landscape and through the restoration of grasslands and ponds.

This is being delivered through a suite of agreements on White Peak holdings that increase structural diversity in the landscape and aim to extend and link high quality habitats so directly delivering core elements of the Nature Recovery Plan.

At Pictor Hall Farm FiPL is funding the first phase of tree and hedge planting identified in a comprehensive plan to deliver a low input, high welfare dairy business in an agroforestry system, extending the woodlands in the Wye valley up onto the plateau at Green Fairfield. Here FiPL is also funding a cultural heritage appraisal to ensure that the proposals enhance the traditional Parkland alongside delivering for Nature.



Photograph of landscape at Pictor Hall Farm

The high nature interest of Longstone edge is being extended onto the farmland below through the planting of approx. 250 trees on 2 farms along field boundaries and in low input fields to mitigate for ash dieback and diversify the landscape and natural habitats. FiPL has also contributed to the White Peak trials monitoring programme with respect to the herbal leys on both farms and has funded capital works associated with hay meadow restoration directly under Longstone Edge and closer to the village.



Photograph of restored dewpond

Capital works on 30 ponds in the White Peak have been funded. Ponds which reinforce or extend the network of ponds of value for great crested newts and most often in association with other high-quality habitats have been targeted.

The majority of these projects have involved restoration of a dry pond through repair or the construction of a new liner and several have involved the Peak Park Conservation Volunteers. At Paradise Farm ponds and flower-rich hay meadows (where FiPL has funded monitoring assessments) are core to the programme of educational visits set up through the programme.

Farming in Protected Landscapes

Various farms are planting woody corridors or hedges to link habitats and increase holding biosecurity. On Alsop Moor and above Lathkill dale, work to enhance a limekiln and a scheduled barrow respectively are happening alongside the planting. Derbyshire Dry Stone Walling Association volunteers were involved in the limekiln restoration. The farmer has also embraced new permissive access establishing a new footpath through the daleside, hay meadows and lead rakes where walkers can experience the best of the White Peak habitats and views.



Photograph of limekiln restoration at Alsop Moor

Activity	FiPL Themes	NPMP Objectives
Tree and hedge planting	Climate, Nature, Place	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6
Parkland appraisal	Place	Objectives 5 & 6
Support for regenerative agriculture through the herbal ley establishment	Climate, Nature	Objectives 1, 2, 4 & 11
Hay meadow restoration	Climate, Nature, Place	Objectives 1, 2, 4 & 6
Pond restoration	Climate, Nature, Place	Objectives 4, 5 & 6
Educational access	People	Objectives 8 & 9
New permissive access	People	Objective 9
Maintenance and restoration of cultural heritage features	Place	Objective 5
Volunteer involvement	People	Objectives 8 & 9

Please see [Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023 - 2028](#) for aims & objectives referred to in the table above

3. Delivering in the River Dove Catchment in the South West Peak

A collection of agreements in the headwaters of the Dove Catchment is of value to FIPL and the NPMP aims both as standalone agreements and collectively as together they deliver added benefits critical to the delivery of the Dove Catchment Partnership objectives.

The Dove Catchment Partnership embraces a range of organisations all with an interest in improving the condition of the river and its catchment for biodiversity, water quality and people.

At Hillsdale Hall Farm near Butterton failing field drains have been opened up to create open ditches/streams. This slows down the water flow into the river whilst providing wildlife habitat. These works have been complemented by tree planting and grassland restoration using green hay as a seed source.

Farming in Protected Landscapes



Map of Hillsdale Farm FiPL Project

Projects at Under Whitle and the outskirts of Hartington deliver directly for water quality through the provision of alternative cattle water supplies. At Under Whitle this is provided by a solar powered water pump.



Photograph of solar powered water pump

At Upper Whitle run-off into the streams has been impeded by planting and restoring a number of hedgerows with associated benefits for nature, climate and the landscape.

The renewal of concrete yards at five farms has reduced dirty water entering the river system.

Support for low or most frequently, no input grassland management and hay meadow restoration has been put in place on numerous holdings some of these close to or adjacent to SSSIs such as at Swallowmoss. The catchment benefits from a reduction in fertilisers and pesticides whilst the grasslands provide a buffer to the SSSI and management extends the associated wildflower interest.

The control of invasive species in the catchment – primarily Himalayan balsam, but also New Zealand pygmyweed has been funded. This is a core objective for the Catchment Partnership.



Photograph of permissive route to desired viewpoint

Projects have also delivered for people outcomes. FiPL has funded new permissive paths at Sheen Hill and Under Whitle where it is also supporting a community-led archaeology project.

Educational access is supported at Lower Hurst, which provides organic, grass-fed meat to Derbyshire Schools. FiPL has funded new low energy freezers for their butchery.

Farming in Protected Landscapes

Many of the projects in this area continue the themes and ambitions of the South-West Peak Landscape Partnership programme, A Heritage Lottery Funded Project hosted by the PDNPA which ended in 2021.

Activity	FiPL Themes	NPMP Objectives
Provision of alternative water supplies	Nature	Objectives 3 & 4
Tree and hedge planting	Climate, Nature, Place	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6
Renewal of concrete yards	Nature	Objectives 3 & 4
Creation of wetlands	Nature	Objectives 3 & 4
Grassland maintenance & restoration	Climate, Nature, Place	Objectives 1, 2, 4 & 6
Pond restoration	Climate, Nature, Place	Objectives 4, 5 & 6
Educational access	People	Objectives 8 & 9
New permissive access	People	Objective 9
Community Archaeology Project	Place	Objective 5
Volunteer involvement	People	Objectives 8 & 9
Support for the butchery business	Place	Objective 11

Please see [Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023 - 2028](#) for aims & objectives referred to in the table above

7. AMP 8 2025-30 LANDSCAPE SCALE PEATLAND RESTORATION (MFFP PROGRAMME TEAM)

1. Purpose of the report

This report proposes to the Committee that the Peak District National Park Authority enters into agreements with the water companies Severn Trent Water, United Utilities and Yorkshire Water, for them to fund the Moors for the Future Partnership (MFFP) to carry out peatland restoration activities through Asset Management Period 8 (AMP8), 2025-30. This continues the well-established and successful precedent of working with the water companies in this manner through AMP7 (2020-25). The total anticipated level of water company funding for AMP8 is approximately £15m. Restoration activities will take place through the Dark Peak and the South Pennines, of which the former will contribute substantially towards the Authority's KPIs at no net cost to the Authority.

This follows previous approvals from committee giving delegated function to the Partnership manager for working with the Environment Agency and our Strategic Advisory Board Partners. This will create further match funding which we hope will bring a minimum of another £5m to add to the AMP8 opportunity.

Key Issues

The upland landscapes of the Dark Peak and South Pennines were severely degraded by decades of industrial pollution, wildfires and other adverse impacts. This led to loss of habitat and erosion, with consequent carbon emissions, water quality issues, “flashy” catchments prone to flooding, and poor biodiversity.

MFFP has a 20+ year track record in blending public and private financing to deliver over £50m worth of moorland restoration activities, including capital works, research and monitoring, and public engagement. Huge gains have been made in stabilising erosion, re-vegetation, hydrological restoration and natural flood management across our area of operations. Our activities have placed many areas on a positive trajectory towards recovery.

However, natural processes take time to fully restore. Until they do so, the moorland remains fragile and vulnerable to climate change, extreme weather and wildfires, with the potential to reverse some of the gains made. There is a strong case for further activity to consolidate and accelerate the pace of recovery, to bring sites and catchments into a more resilient state more quickly. On other areas, our work is at an earlier stage, and more is needed – urgently. In particular, we need to increase the pace of introduction of bog-building sphagnum species, for their carbon, hydrological and biodiversity benefits.

Our water company partners, recognising this, have funded MFFP's restoration activities through direct contractual arrangements through AMP7. They have expressed a clear wish to continue a similar arrangement through AMP8 in order to secure biodiverse and resilient catchments. MFFP has been highly active in scoping out a pipeline of forward peatland restoration to 2030. This has set the Authority into a strong position to continue peatland restoration at scale. During 2024, collaborative work will continue with partners to refine plans for AMP8.

MFFP are seeking Authority approval early in 2024 to provide its officers with the ability to develop and negotiate contracts proactively and with confidence that Members in principle support this, taking the initiative and showing strong leadership with both water company partners and landowners.

This work will be on a full cost recovery basis. The Authority will not be required to directly fund into any of this work. MFFP's corporate overhead contribution to the Authority will be fully integrated into the costs for our water company partners. This will secure and increase the corporate overhead income into the Authority to 2030, covering the vital enabling services with which the Authority underpins MFFP's programme. Achieving key outcomes for the PDNPA Management Plan at this level of cost-efficiency, whilst generating corporate overhead income, represents a significant value proposition for the Authority in the way it achieves its peatland-based outcomes/KPIs. No other collaboration approach can confidently deliver at this strategic scale to 2030 and the Authority's recognition of this at an early stage will assist MFFP officers to take the early initiative in securing this collaboration.

Based on the Water Company Catchment Measure Specification requirements the anticipated maximum value of this project between 2025-30 is up to £15m. This sum includes capital works costs, and MFFP project management and delivery costs to include all monitoring and communications activities. Prior to confirmation of contracts MFFP will agree specific capital delivery and project management budgets with our partners working on a full cost recovery basis.

2. Recommendations

That the Programmes and Resources Committee supports the proposed development and establishment of partnering agreements and associated contracts between PDNPA and Severn Trent Water, United Utilities and Yorkshire Water (Water Company partners) for MFFP to deliver AMP 8 habitat restoration aspirations (capital works) and associated research and communications outcomes.

Specifically:

- 1) That the Authority will engage in new projects funded through the AMP8 programme up to a maximum value of £15 million between 2025-2030, and that acceptance of new contracts/agreements with water company partners under this authority is delegated to the Moors for the Future Partnership Manager (or the equivalent post for the time being managing the task), in consultation with the Monitoring Officer and the Finance Manager / Chief Finance Officer (or such other person appointed under Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972).**
- 2) That 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 project.**

How does this contribute to our policies and legal obligations?

The strategic fit of the AMP 8 work is fully integrated within the MFFP 23/24 & 24/25 Operational and the MFFP 2023-30 Business Strategy, and will support the delivery aims of the National Park Management Plan 2023-28 - specifically:

Aim 1 (Climate Change)

- Objective 2: To sequester and store substantially more carbon while contributing to nature recovery
- Objective 3: To reverse damage to nature, biodiversity... caused by a changing climate

Aim 2 (Landscape and Nature Recovery)

- Objective 4: To be a place where nature recovers and biodiversity flourishes

- Objective 6: To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever-evolving landscape

Background Information

MFFP continually develops succession within our programme of projects by matching the available sources of funding with the restoration needs of the habitats, and the Partnership's and PDNPA's outcomes over a huge working area. We have successfully transitioned from significant EU LIFE funding which historically underpinned our programme delivery, to direct working arrangements with water companies which we have also used as match funding to secure Nature for Climate Grants. We have also secured significant investment from the Environment Agency to achieve natural flood management benefits to communities at risk of flooding. Furthermore, MFFP has led the way in developing a viable green financing model for peatland restoration with private finance.

In line with the Moors for the Future Partnership Business Strategy to 2030, this AMP8 proposal will bring further contribution to core funding for the MFFP Programme team in addition to delivering the material project benefits.

Conservation works proposals will be developed with water company partners and will be tailored to meet their KPIs, with a strong focus on water and biodiversity (as per the MFFP vision). We will continue to develop our expertise in the sustainable management and restoration of moorlands, through monitoring and bespoke research to feed into best practice and demonstrate achievement of outcomes. We will also continue a programme of face to face and online engagement for urban and rural communities, land managers and partner organisations to inform and educate people about the important benefits of the uplands.

Proposals

As the AMP 8 proposed works will constitute a new project (related to, but not appropriately covered by other Committee approvals). The proposal is brought to committee for consideration and approval as a defined project to be incorporated into the MFFP Development and Delivery Plans. This project proposal is made as an individual report to Committee to gain approval as required by Standing Orders.

The process for confirming contracts for AMP 8 if Authority is granted will be:

- **Resource Management Meeting (RMM) probably in January 2024:** The AMP 8 proposals are presented to RMM to progress to Committee.
- **Programmes and Resources Committee on 26th January 2024:** AMP8 proposals put to Committee for approval.
- **Confirmation of Partnering Agreements and associated Contracts by 31 March 2025:** Upon Authority approval, recommendations for delegated approval to accept new contracts with water companies will be made by MFFP and upon acceptance finalised for project start up in April 2025.

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

Financial:

No adverse implications. The existing MFFP staff team, with welcome advice from senior officers, have the resources to deliver this project.

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.

The AMP8 project can be expected to provide project funding income to support core MFFP activities over the 2025-30 period. This is in line with the intention set out in the Business Strategy previously approved by committee.

The expected out-line of income from this project would be;

- £15m from AMP8 programme

To provide context, we are also expecting to raise a further minimum of £5m matched to this from other partner funds (already approved by Committee)

In total, this is expected to fund;

- £14m of capital restoration works
- £6m wages to support the MFFP team
- Of this £6m will be £1m of Corporate Overhead to the Authority

There will be no financial input expected from the Authority.

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 Head of Finance/S151 Officer with monitoring of cash flow.

Risk Management:

Appendix 1 outlines the AMP8 project risks being managed through the developmental stages of this project, and the high-level delivery risks that are anticipated at this stage.

During delivery, risks, issues and dependencies of the programme of projects are monitored weekly and reviewed quarterly alongside the Programme Delivery Plan. Our health & safety log is reviewed weekly.

Project management will be resourced from MFFP's existing Prince 2 qualified Project Managers, all of whom have experience of delivering peatland restoration projects. The core MFFP Programme Team will provide overall project leadership and support for the delivery of the project.

Sustainability:

From a business sustainability perspective, this proposal fits within the context of the Moors for the Future Partnerships Business Strategy to 2030

The revegetation and conservation of peatlands plays a vital role in reducing erosion, enhancing the quality of the landscape and transforming a source of carbon into a carbon sink. Our work, to date, has avoided the loss of circa 62,000 tonnes avoided loss per annum of CO².

This project will increase moorland resilience to withstand the shocks and stresses of a changing climate and deliver sustainable, positive benefits (water resilience, natural flood management and recreational) for the local and downstream communities.

4. Equality

There are no equality issues arising from this report.

5. Background papers (not previously published)

None

6. Appendices

- Appendix 1: MFFP AMP 8 Risk Log.
- Appendix 2: Moors for the Future Partnership Business Strategy. (previously approved by committee)

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

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Further drafting and editing by Deborah Shaw, Debra Wilson, Kate Morley, Tony Price, Steve Maynard. MFFP Programme Team.

18/01/2024

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Appendix 1

Project Name	MFFP: AMP 8 (Peatland Restoration)
Programme Manager	Matt Scott-Campbell
Date	December 2023
Version Control	V1

Date Raised	Risk Owner	Description of Risk	Impact on Project / Programme	Impact (I)	Probability (P)	Rating (I x P)	Risk Rating	Mitigating Actions	Target Resolution Date	Action Owner	Date Last Updated	Status
AMP8 Project Development Phase (2024 – 2025)												
21/012/2021	Water Companies / MFFP/PDNPA	Delay to project start-up: Work programme and/or contract not agreed in a timely fashion to facilitate purchase orders in April 2025 staff resource unreserved	Project not able to start on time potentially affecting continuity of MFFP staff budgets.	3	1	3	Low	Engage with Water Companies proactively from early 2024 to collaboratively confirm the work programme and associated project governance/contracts.	31/12/2024	MFFP programme Team	21/12/2023	Open
21/012/2021	Water Companies / MFFP/PDNPA	Delays and slow progress with project development process and partner negotiations. Inability to confidently do early stage partner engagement, taking the initiative on working through the detailed development activities	Inability to optimise project delivery/outcomes 2025-30.	2	1	2	Low	Programme and Resources committee approval sought in January 2024 providing support for proactive AMP8 project development with Partners	31/12/2024	MFFP programme Team	21/12/2023	Open
21/12/2023	Water Companies / MFFP/PDNPA	Potential for restrictive KPI setting leading to the potential for unoptimized outcomes and/or PDNPA/MFFP inability to meet restoration targets through delivery.	Ability to optimise outcomes impacted Inability to deliver to the required scope. Lost opportunities to synergise with, or provide additionality for, other potential funding opportunities.	2	1	2	Low	All KPI and deliverable setting will be done in collaboration between Water company and MFFP in 2024. Partnering Agreement approach to be taken to PDNPA working with water company's through development - stage and delivery which, where required, will include an iterative process to defining the scope of works through the AMP period after an initial agreement on an overall area based KPI (hectares). MFFP will take the lead based on our existing survey data and forward planning on area based KPI setting with Partners. By design all KPIs, timescales and budgets will be ambitious for the landscape but fully achievable. MFFP to fully impact the area KPI against the forward MFFP programme of works to ensure there is capacity over the required period.	21/12/2023	MFFP programme Team	21/12/2023	Open
21/12/2023	Water Companies / MFFP/PDNPA	Inability to evidence deliverables / outcomes Prior agreement required on Monitoring arrangements	Inability to evidence outcomes could cause issues during delivery.	2	1	2	Low	MFFP to engage water company partners early in 2024 and agree monitoring requirements to include both compliance criteria to sign-off against the deliverables to be agreed, and also in a more detailed academic sense where research outcomes may also constitute a project deliverable/KPI.	21/12/2023	MFFP programme Team	21/12/2023	Open
21/12/2023	Water Companies / MFFP/PDNPA	Restoration permissions withheld by catchment area landowners/tenants	Landowner/manager permissions withheld. Inability to scope catchment areas into the project for restoration 2025-30	2	2	4	Med	MFFP has established relationship with catchment landowners/tenants as developed through AMPs 5, 6, & 7. Early development stage engagement from February 2024 is proposed to allow sufficient engagement time and co-production with land manager partners. Pipeline delivery plans provide potential alternatives.	21/12/2023	MFFP programme Team	21/12/2023	Open

21/12/2023	Water Companies / MFFP/PDNPA	Low levels of support for restoration proposals from regulatory partners. Uncertainty of SSSI consenting for aspects of AMP 8 restoration proposals	Potential for restriction of restoration techniques Inability to optimise restoration outcomes Inability to increase pace and scale of restoration	2	2	4	Med	MFFP and regulatory partners work closely on consenting restoration proposals (established networks). MFFP has an awareness of aspects of restoration that require further focus/evidence to build consensus for. MFFP has research and monitoring ongoing on key restoration techniques that will be required in AMP8 to inform practitioners and partners on impact/efficacy of techniques in development. MFFP has a Consenting Working Group which is intentionally building the forward technical information required to deploy emerging techniques and will be running an ongoing dialogue and engagement with key partners to build consensus over restoration optimisation in AMP8. MFFP will undertake the necessary high-level advocacy in the AMP8 development phase with Partners to ensure that proposals can be supported.	21/12/2023	MFFP programme Team	21/12/2023	Open
21/12/2023	Water Companies / MFFP/PDNPA	Conflicting regulatory requirements and/or Partner outcomes on ecosystem service benefits to be achieved/claimed, limits appetite or ability to work in partnership in AMP8 (landowners/funders)	Potential barriers to collaboration resulting in inability to secure funding into the landscape in key areas. Inability to increase pace and scale of restoration.	2	2	4	Med	Early stage engagement from February 2024 with key funders and partners to explore and align partner outcomes within the ecosystem service arena resulting from planned peatland restoration in AMP8. Early stage Peatland Code carbon outcome discussions with funders and landowners. MFFP to provide lead facilitation on validation and claiming for shared outcomes from proposed restoration. Ecosystem benefit claiming agreed between all partners in advance of the contract stage (as integrated part of AMP8 development phase).	21/12/2023	MFFP programme Team	21/12/2023	Open
AMP8 Project Delivery Period (2025-30)												
21/12/2023	MFFP	Projects fail to deliver on cost, quality and timescale aspirations Poor project delivery leading to; Reputational risk. Contractual commitment failure.	Reputational risk to MFFP/PDNPA landscape doesn't receive vital conservation works	2	1	2	Low	AMP8 Development Phase will intentionally design into the project, the support, resources and conditions necessary for success when in delivery. MFFP have well defined and established Programme and Project Management protocols in place that will be utilised in the delivery of this project. MFFP Project managers are Prince 2 trained All the proposed and potential works to be delivered within the scope of this project fall completely within MFFP established areas of expertise.	21/12/2023	MFFP programme Team	21/12/2023	Open

Date the risk was identified and added to the RAD log	
Enter the name of the individual who is accountable for the Risk	
Describe each risk clearly and succinctly, identifying the root cause of each one	
Detail Project Delivery impacts.	
1	Insignificant / Negligible
2	Moderate
3	Critical / Catastrophic

1	Very Unlikely / Rare
2	Possible
3	Almost Certain
Rating is calculated by impact multiplied by probability	
Enter risk mitigation and describe how the mitigation will take place	
Target date for completion of the mitigation action	
Person responsible for implementing the mitigation action	
Date of last update provided on the Risk	
Status - closed ,reducing, increasing, or no change	

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2023/2030

Business Strategy

October 2023

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INTRODUCTION

Moors for the Future Partnership - Business Strategy to 2030

This strategy will provide a remit to the staff team, giving a broad approach to business development. It aims to give confidence that effort and time invested in developing the programme of projects, which meet this strategic remit, will be supported by the partner organisations and will meet the business requirements of the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA). Whilst specific items of business will require individual approval meeting the standing orders of the Authority, this strategy provides the initial gateway for targeting new business.

The Partnership, and this Business Strategy, focusses on the medium to long term in order to extract the maximum value from each individual project and funding stream, for the overall benefit of the partners and funders. The ideal is to maintain a rolling programme of funded projects that allow for continuous improvement on each site until we can demonstrate, through evidence, that we have placed it firmly on a trajectory towards resilient, favourable condition. The purpose of this Business Strategy is to create this funding condition, such that there are no gaps in our works or progress to achieve these goals. This allows momentum to be maintained in our capital works and stakeholder relationships, continuity in our monitoring data, and the retention of skilled staff.

This is the Business Strategy, giving the narrative of our Business; it does not deal with the metrics as this needs an annual assessment which is up to date with the financial opportunities. This strategy will set the scene for business planning which will be presented to the Partnership's Strategic Advisory Board and Peak District National Park Authority in late winter on an annual basis.

Background to the Moors for the Future Partnership

Moors for the Future Partnership came together in order to restore the blanket bog landscape of the Dark Peak. 150 years of extreme atmospheric pollution in addition to catastrophic wildfires had, by the start of our work in 2003, left the most degraded upland landscape in Europe. With several square kilometres of completely bare peat, and virtually all of the Dark Peak moorlands suffering from poor ecological quality, no single organisation was able to tackle this issue. The Peak District National Park Authority formed a partnership in order to implement positive action on the ground and commit to the long road leading to a restored moorland landscape. Since then the effects of the upland environment on human life has been brought into a sharp focus. The opportunity to address climate change and realise the critical carbon storage potential, and improve critical drinking water resources and flood risk management, aligned to the needs of nature recovery. These are all significant gains when putting this landscape into excellent ecological condition. (www.moorsforthefuture.org.uk).

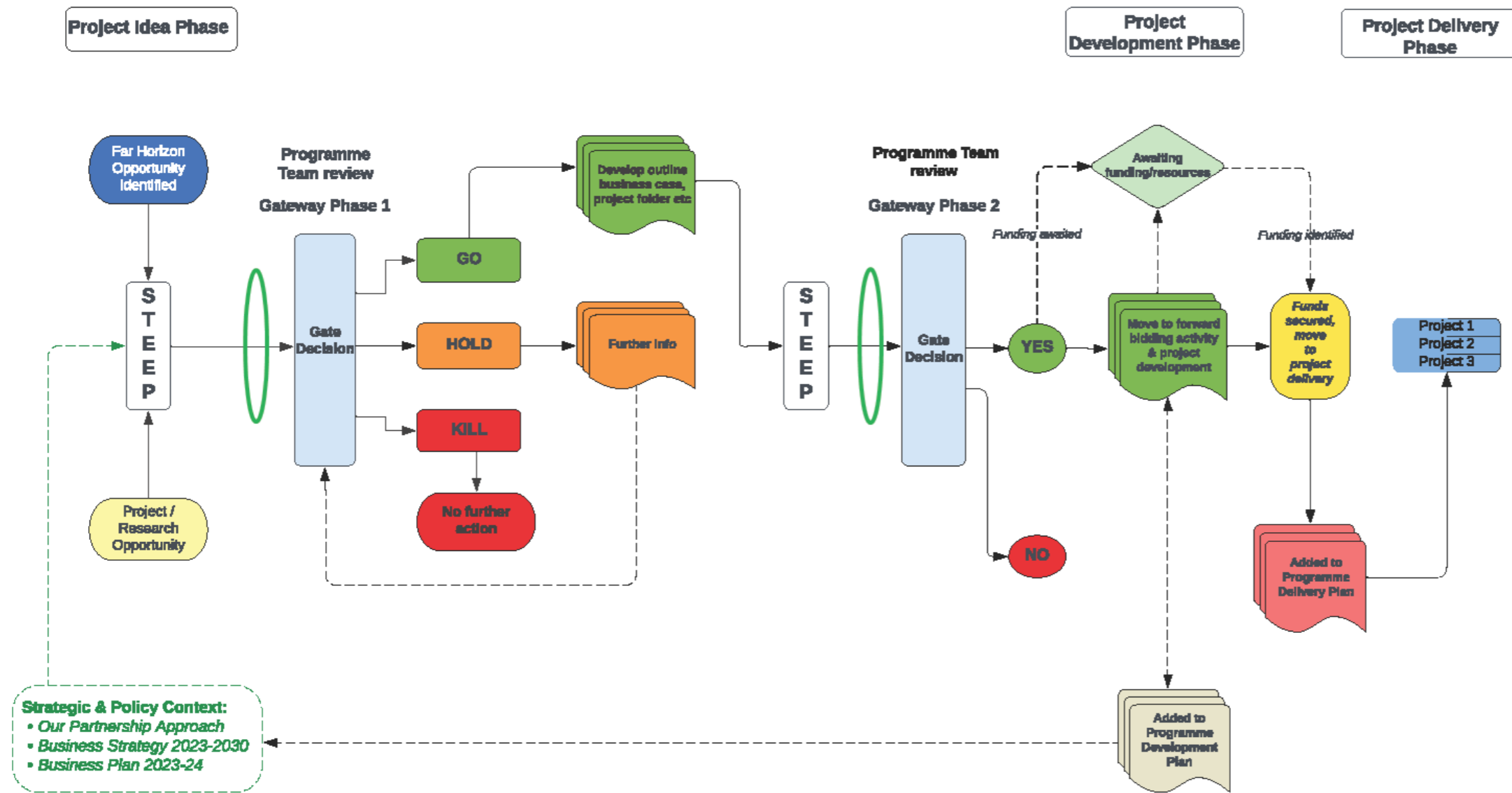
Since 2003 great steps have been taken to avoid the environmental catastrophe the blanket bog landscape of the Dark peak and South Pennines was heading towards. Our partnership has a long way to go to fully realise the goal of our mission but we are on a positive trajectory to achieve this. ([Our Partnership Approach](#)).

The partners and programme team have worked hard to continually raise funds and put new projects together. We have proved to be capable and successful in this role and this business strategy guides how the resource for this important work will be developed and managed.

This Business Strategy sits alongside a number of other key documents in a gateway process through which new business will pass before becoming a delivery project. Throughout the passage of business from idea, to bidding, to delivery, all business must meet the Partnership's vision and also comply with the PDNPA standing orders before being onboarded as a delivery project.

The development and onboarding process through key documents give a business gateway process:

Business Development Gateway Process



High-level Strategic Direction – **Our Mission**

The Partnership’s Mission and Objectives give a firm direction and are laid out in the graphic below.

Our Mission

“By 2050 the upland landscape of the Dark Peak and the South Pennines will be sustainable and resilient. It will be valued for its healthy, functioning peat bogs and ecologically diverse moorland fringe. It will be good for wildlife and as a place for everyone to enjoy, now and for generations to come”

MOORS FOR THE FUTURE PARTNERSHIP

Our Strategic Objectives

RAISING AWARENESS
To inspire everyone to take positive action for the conservation of the moorland landscape

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT
To develop and deliver sustainable land management practice.

SCIENCE
To develop expertise for the sustainable management of moorlands and to demonstrate, through evidence, the effects of the capital works upon the ecosystem and ecosystem services

Our Partnership will also

LEADERSHIP
Be recognised as leaders in this field and influence the direction of conservation policy at a national and international level

COMMUNICATION
Communicate about the successful restoration of the uplands and the positive impact that this is now having on communities

VALUE
Work as an efficient and effective partnership offering values to the Public and Private sectors and all the communities where we operate.

The programme of conservation work, science and communications needs to be developed with the aim of following this Mission.

Further business direction is sourced from:**1. The Partnership's own reports**

The partnership produces research reports (such as those produced following the MoorLIFE2020 Project) and planning documents (such as Our Plan for Water in the Upper Catchments of the South Pennines until 2030) particularly where there is a knowledge gap or a specific need or partner request to provide answers and advice.

2. Strategic direction from our partners

All our partners produce strategic and planning documents which provide their desired outcomes. These give a remit and direction to the partnership's activities. The programme of business development will aim to follow these partner requirements, which will be drivers for the development of our programme. Examples of these are:

- Peak District National Park Management Plan
- National Trust High Peak Vision
- Water company Asset Management Plans
- Other strategic documents from our partners
- Nature Recovery Strategies which cover our working area

Our partners also have their own initiatives, such as Severn Trent's Great Big Nature Boost, NT & YWS Landscapes for Water, South Pennines Park Landscape Recovery projects and Local Authority Nature Recovery Plans which overlap the interests and mission of the Partnership and for which the Partnership can contribute and deliver KPIs.

These strategic documents and priorities will change over this period to 2030 and we will rely on our partners to direct us to the most relevant direction they wish us to follow.

3. The latest evidence and policy direction

National policy and the evidence base, applied to the upland landscape, is continually developing. To apply some focus to this we will concentrate on direction from:

- UK government sources e.g Defra's 25 Year Environment Plan, the England Peatland Action Plan, the 2024 Price Review process which guides the investment of Utility Company partners to 2030, Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy Roadmap and new policy as this develops.
- Latest research evidence from the academic community
- IUCN UKPP (International Union for the Conservation of Nature UK Peatland Programme)
- GNB (Great North Bog – a coalition of six peatland partnerships across the North of England covering 5 National Parks, 3 AONBs and an undesignated park)

The above Mission, objectives, evidence and partner policy material are core to every piece of new business and will be considered in every new venture.

Global and UK Context

We still have the most degraded Blanket Bog landscape in Europe in the South Pennines SAC. The urgency to restore blanket bog function across this landscape is a race against climate change. We cannot afford to lose this race. The IPCC have stated that global warming must be limited to 1.5°C by the end of this century to avoid

irreversible and catastrophic impacts. Collectively our partners have a significant influence over a large landscape holding opportunities to mitigate these impacts.

At a UK level, peatlands occupy approximately 12% of the UK's land area and store 5.5bn tonnes of carbon, over half of the UK's current carbon storage. Peatlands also provide over a quarter of the UK's drinking water. The UK Natural Capital Peatlands Report estimated that fully restoring the UK's peatlands could cost between £8bn and £22bn over the next 100 years but provide predicted savings of £109bn in terms of reduced carbon emissions. The UK Committee on Climate Change suggested in 2019, and again early in 2020, that 50% of upland peat and 25% of lowland peat should be restored by 2050. The net benefit of achieving this objective is estimated to be £45 billion to £51 billion over the next 100 years. This is promoting a new context for financing peatland restoration through the offsetting market (currently voluntary). These are currently in their infancy but are likely to provide a new source of finance in the near future.

11.5 million people live in the local authority areas bordering the partnerships working area. It should be noted that three adjacent City Regions sit immediately on the borders of the Partnership – Greater Manchester, Leeds and Sheffield. As indicated earlier, the upland landscape needs to be in the best ecological condition possible to withstand the impact of this large population and its associated infrastructure, and to supply these communities with hardworking natural processes, in particular being resilient to moorland fires, flooding and drought conditions.

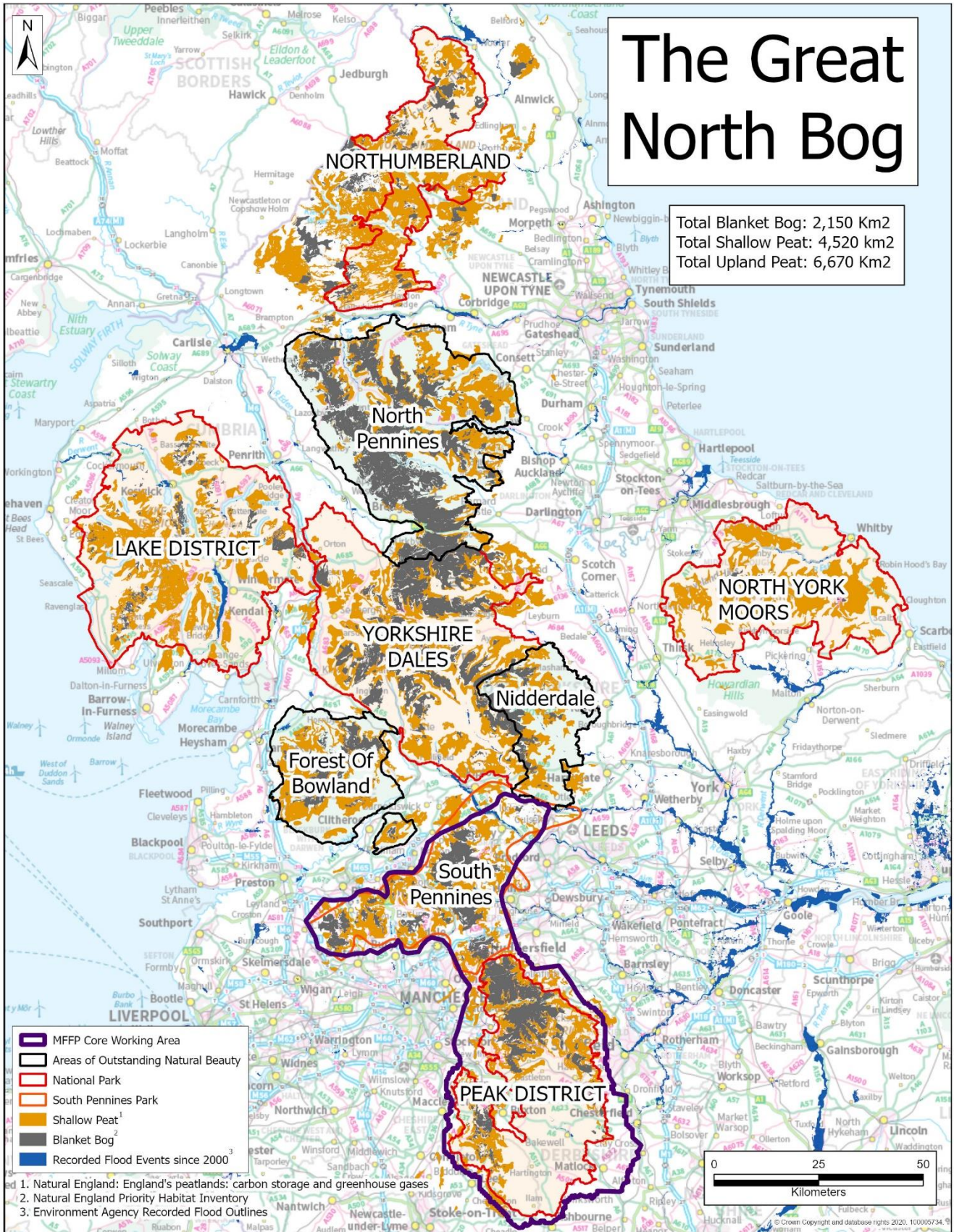
HOW WE WORK

The Scope of Moors for the Future Partnership – What we do and where we do it

Topical Scope – The Mission and objectives of the Partnership give a clear direction for the type of work the Partnership's staff team will engage with. From time to time this guidance will be reviewed as the strategies of partners and additions to the South Pennines Park and National Park Management Plans provide a new steer. The topical scope of the work will also reflect national policy development which will also be taken into consideration.

Geographical scope – The Partnership's core area of operations is across the Dark Peak and South Pennine Park, in particular the South Pennine Moorlands Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area. This is the working area for delivering practical conservation, science and public engagement projects on the ground. This represents 750 square kilometres of the most degraded upland peat landscape in Europe. This area crosses a significant number of organisational boundaries and landownership boundaries. Partnership delivery is the only sensible way of a strategic landscape approach.

The Partnership operates at a wider geographical area, promoting its science, communications and advocacy, and the opportunity for financial contributions. The Partnership was one of the leaders in the creation of the Great North Bog, a coalition of six partnerships which work together across the North of England to better conserve and restore the 7,000 square Kilometres of upland peat across the North of England.

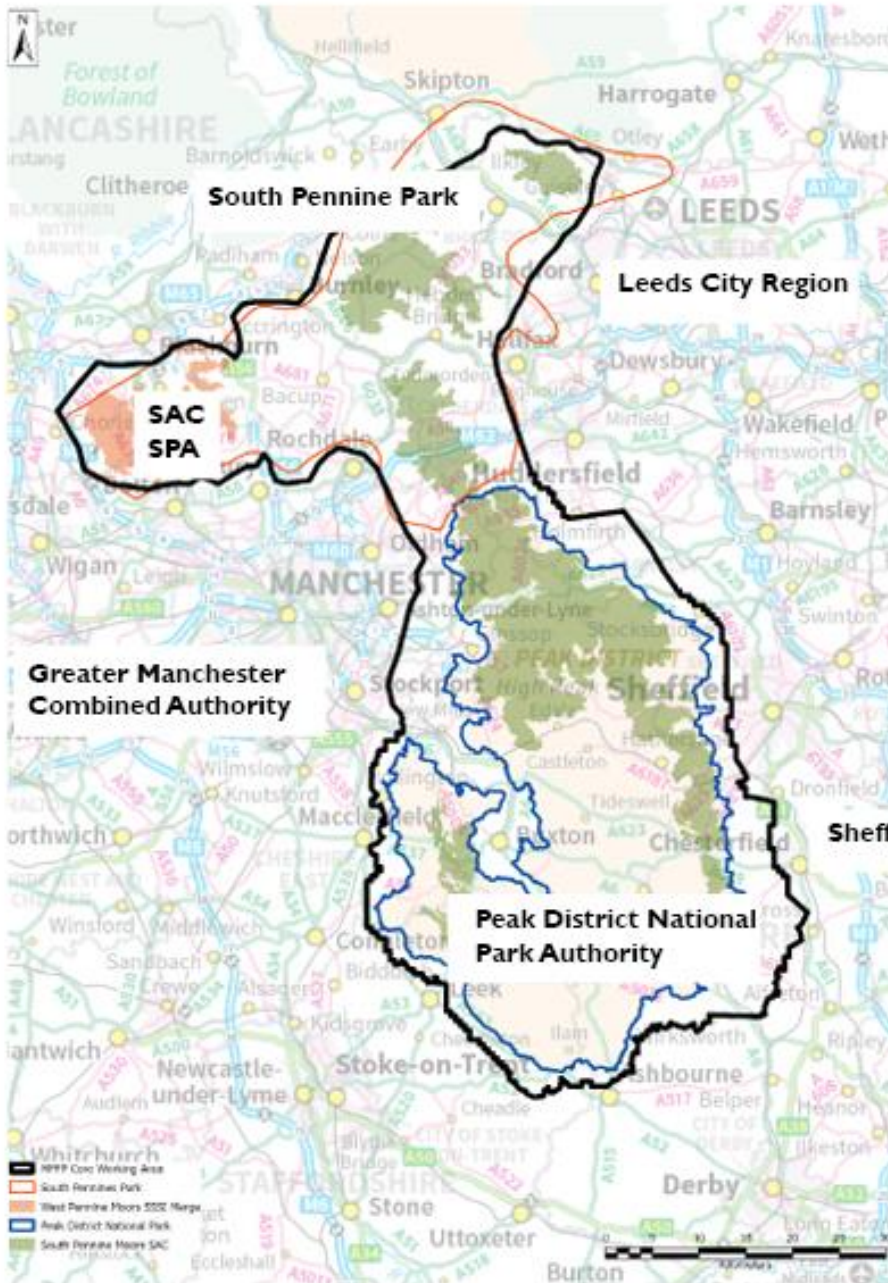


This geographic “home” has integrity as it:

- Contains all the blanket bog landscape most affected by historic atmospheric pollution and therefore needing a similar remedial approach.
- Is all of a similar character due to its close (positive and negative) relationship with a large population, industry and infrastructure – a unique, large contiguous area of wild moorland surrounded by the Northern Powerhouse.
- Represents a range of positive and negative factors (landscape fires, water resources and quality, wildlife movement, recreation, to name but a few) which have no respect for organisational boundaries and are better managed across the whole contiguous moorland landscape.
- Recognises that the needs of nature recovery, natural flood risk management, engagement and behavioural change, scientific monitoring and carbon security require the same actions across the whole of this landscape, giving economies of scale and efficient working when delivered by a partnership approach across the whole Dark Peak and South Pennines.
- Is the only function which covers the whole of the South Pennine Moorlands SAC and SPA in its entirety.
- Represents all of the southern end of the Pennines which is one of Europe’s uplands most at risk in the face of climate change.

Moors for the Future Partnership Working Area

- Size of working area is 750km²



- 11.5 million people live in the areas abutting our working area.
- Since 2002 we have avoided the loss of 560 tonnes of carbon.
- Since 2002 we have avoided environmental catastrophe by revegetating 35 sq km of the most degraded upland peat in Europe.
- Raised and invested £50m into the moorland landscape.
- 144 communities at risk of flooding in our working area.

GOVERNANCE – How we do business

Moors for the Future Partnership is a not-for-profit partnership which is part of the Peak District National Park Authority. As such we have a public sector governance model but work with and through delivery contracts and are accountable to multiple partners. We develop business, guided by our mission and objectives to fund, develop, project manage and deliver projects that maximise synergies and bring benefits at scale.

The governance of the Partnership is split between the strategic decision making, which is made as a partnership by the Strategic Advisory Board, and business decision making which is taken by the National Park Authority as the Partnership's legal entity.

The Partnership is guided by its Strategic Advisory Board and its key aim is the delivery of the Partnership's vision. We follow all procedures and policies of PDNPA Standing Orders. This public sector operating model has been questioned on a number of occasions and alternative models have been explored. None of the alternatives were found to offer the Partnership the same business resilience.

The Partnership's Strategic Advisory Board has its own Terms of Reference with a Chair and Deputy Chair appointed by the National Park Authority. Members of the Strategic Advisory Board represent regulatory advice and major land and stake-holding interests.

Individual Memoranda of Agreements are put in place with each partner so it is clear what mutual benefits are shared, and to clarify relationships, support and expectations. They also make clear what funding is agreed and any additional, partner specific activity, for example the collation of data and evidence to support a partner's ESG reporting.

Strategic Decision Making

The strategic direction of the Partnership's activities is advised by the Moors for the Future Strategic Advisory Board. This strategic advice is sought every quarter and concentrates on the development of new initiatives and strategic problem solving, seeking a steer and support from partners for taking solutions forward. Opportunities and issues don't neatly arrive to time with the meeting cycle and often these have to be dealt with outside the meeting cycle.

Business Decision Making

The Strategic Advisory Board is not a legal entity of its own; this is provided for by the Peak District National Park Authority. As such business decisions are taken in the light of the Standing Orders and financial and legal guidance of the Authority. The Moors for the Future programme team agrees and develops an item of new business such as a new grant bid or the delivery of a project with a partner. This is put as a business case to the PDNPA who would accept or decline the responsibility of holding a contracted fund, which the Partnership's Programme and Project team deliver.

Financial supporting features of our governance model

Cash flow is provided and managed through a robust process within the Peak District National Park Authority. This cash flow facility is a major factor in the success of Moors for the Future. Almost without exception all the projects entered into require up-front funding which is then reimbursed on the presentation of invoices. The large capacity cash flow which the Authority provides is critical to the continuing success of the Partnership. The other major supporting factor is derived from the general robustness of the Authority's Standing Orders and processes. This gives partners and grant bodies a high degree of confidence which helps to secure their support as they see the

Moors for the Future team, backed up by the Peak District National Park Authority structures, as a safe pair of hands for their resources. Business is also significantly enhanced by the national and regional advocacy a highly respected National Park Authority is able to generate for the Partnership.

Financial limiting features of our governance model

Due to the public sector operating model of the Partnership, some forms of funding are difficult to attain. This is often due to the blanket assumption that partnerships legally part of public sector entities have access to a revenue base of public funding. The Partnership receives no funding from the Authority's grant-in-aid from Defra. It is entirely cost-neutral to the Authority, operating on a full cost recovery basis. The disadvantage of this model in accessing funding is not unique to this partnership and needs addressing at a national level. Building up working capital from a profit margin is also restricted in a public sector model. As such this presents a challenge in generating funds to invest in business development – it is difficult to “speculate to accumulate” within this structure in the way that a private business would whilst we are at the same time expecting Moors for the Future to operate as a cost-neutral business. Furthermore, this results in difficulty managing the shifting resource and buffering against unforeseen circumstances.

The general view over many investigations, over a long period, is that the supporting features of the present model outweigh the limiting features, but we should still improve the model where we see advantages to do so.

OUR FOCUS WORKING TOWARDS 2030 – Priorities, Market Drivers and Customer Base

All partners have been provided with the opportunity to review and identify the value of being involved in the Moors for the Future Partnership. This has demonstrated that, whilst there are elements of partnership working that constantly need refreshing, the rationale for and commitment to working through a shared agenda is very much supported. This section expands on our Mission and Objectives, the key business opportunities for delivering partners requirements on Nature recovery for people and place are as follows:

Priority focus areas

1. The past three Asset Management Programmes (AMP) over 15 years have been a bedrock of delivery and have provided the essential first piece in the future funding jigsaw. The AMP 8 delivery (2025 – 2030) across United Utilities, Severn Trent and Yorkshire Water will be fundamental to capital delivery across many drinking water catchments across our working area. It is essential to work with our utility company partners to maximise this opportunity.
2. In step with the above, the Environment Agency has a challenging requirement to reduce the increasing flooding issues in communities at risk at the foot of the hills across our working area. The Flood Defence Grant in Aid and other funding of the Environment Agency could add value to the AMP 8 programme to optimise delivery for natural flood risk management.
3. Green finance from public and corporate giving is growing. Mechanisms such as the Peatland Code, Biodiversity Net Gain and that being designed through the Great North Bog Coalition, in addition to our in-house initiatives on place-based schemes, the BMC Climate Project and 1% for the Planet. Using private and corporate funding to deliver environmental benefits and (where applicable) meet corporate ESG aims needs a staff capacity to be maintained and increased to fully capitalise.
4. Grant applications to NLHF and government schemes such as the present Nature for Climate fund. These need a staff capacity to be maintained and increased to fully capitalise on all relevant grant streams available.

Market drivers and customer base adding value to the priority focus areas

The environmental KPIs of policy delivery across corporate and public life generally, present opportunities which we should regard as our customer base. The requirements of the 11.5 million people living in the Local Authority areas surrounding our working area and the politics this drives is significant. There is estimated to be a market for the next 20 years in fulfilling the restoration vision of policy organisations interested in this landscape. This has given Moors for the Future a unique selling point, recovering our blanket bog landscape from an environmental catastrophe is an obvious priority for many organisations who may resource this work:

- **Nature recovery and conservation management:** in collaboration with large landowning bodies such as National Trust and water companies with leadership from Natural England. SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) recovery programmes, the Moors for the Future staff team being a major delivery agent for this work. There is at least another 2 decades of work needed to ensure favourable condition is met and maintained.
- **The water environment:** demonstrating and providing evidence for flood risk management benefits in the upper catchments. Serving the very demanding requirements of future water resources and water quality. Environment Agency, Severn Trent, Yorkshire Water and United Utilities are very concerned to influence this and the management of reservoir catchments in order to supply high quality raw water into the drinking water treatment works. The Peak District and South Pennine blanket bog landscape collect and release water into reservoirs that is destined for use by over 19.5 million customers of the 3 water companies. From moors in good condition, with a diverse moss flora, this release is of slow, filtered water, reducing the need for water treatment and reducing the risk of flooding. There is also a growing imperative to tackle the problem of storm flow into waste water drainage infrastructure.
- **Wider Landscape Conservation and Management:** the Peak District National Park Authority has many deliverables in the National Park Management Plan for which the Moors for the Future Partnership working across the Dark Peak provides a solution. In addition, the South Pennines Park has a developing remit across the South Pennines for which the Moors for the Future Partnership provides opportunities.
- **Science and Evidence:** monitoring provides the evidence required to enable funders to be confident of the return on their investment. There is a further proven market for the interpretation and application of science in this field and for the really important role of evidence to advocate a change in policy and improving the understanding for our vast numbers of visitors. The surrounding academic institutions are keen to continue working with us possibly also creating a new research campus at the Moorland Centre.
- **Carbon protection:** the blanket bog areas on the high moorland plateau contain the oldest peat deposits in the UK, the loss of which is a significant contributor to the UK's carbon release. In addition, active blanket bog has the capacity to sequester much carbon, turning a source of carbon into a carbon sink.
- **Economic:** as well as money generated in association with tourism, the moors are economically important to owners and occupiers. Sheep farming, grouse shooting and forestry all contribute significantly to the wellbeing of the region's rural and urban communities. The communities living within and around the moorland landscape have had a close and mutually beneficial relationship with these moorlands for generations. It is important to sustain these communities and support their positive input into the moorland landscape into the future. The partnership would be keen to explore ways of helping with this.
- **Engagement and encouraging positive recreation** from the 11.5m surrounding population and over 28 million people living within an hour's journey from the area. With increasing landscape fires, all caused by people carelessly or deliberately, and a huge increase in the public desire to protect our environment and support nature there is a need to secure resources to support this area.

This all leads to a present buoyant market with a real need for a flexible project and contract-managing team with an ability to respond quickly to requests for a service delivery or resource opportunity. This ethos of agility and continuous improvement, combined with the benefits of scale and identification of synergies between projects, has enabled the Partnership to respond to its funders' needs and provide value for money. For this to continue against the present backdrop of fragmented and short-term funding and goals, it is important to properly resource the Programme team and to provide for a "buffer" of funding, to enable speculative and preparatory activities such as bid writing and business development.

FUNDING

Funding principles and mechanisms

The partnership team follow a simple set of rules and mechanisms in developing business.

- That we are led by the Mission of the Partnership and the evidenced need to take action in specific areas. We do not simply bid for funds due to those funds being available.
- That we meet the standing orders and due diligence requirements of the PDNPA and this is seen by all partners as a welcome measure of high financial rigour and risk mitigation for the partnership's resources.
- That all projects are only entered into on a full cost recovery basis
- That we recognise there are difficult to fund areas which are nevertheless critical to the partnership's success, often in the areas of communication, science and behavioural change. We work in partnership to do the things which are hard to do and so in principle we need to place effort into the difficult to fund areas. "Difficult to fund" should never be a reason for not being a priority.
- That we recognise there are critical costs to business development and costs to running the programme which cannot be met from project funding. A revenue income needs to be generated using a range of income generation methods to cover these items. We are developing wider commercialisation and charitable giving to support the Partnership's Mission.
- That looking for match funding and responding quickly are often necessary to secure funds to deliver the Partnership's Mission.
- Direct partner contributions to core funds (revenue) were in the past a major funding feature and should still be sought after as this is the most difficult area to raise funds for.

FUNDING TARGETS TO 2030

It has been necessary since 2002 to have an ambitious approach towards seeking funding in order to match the scale of the degradation issue across the Dark Peak and South Pennines. This resulted in the very necessary raising of £50m over the first 20 years. The increasing risk of climate change and the increasing expectation placed on the environment require a similar ambition to 2030 for intervention across our working area using the priority focus areas highlighted previously.

Revenue – The programme needs to fund business development and a number of activities to support delivering the programme which are not funded from capital projects. We have set the target for this to £500,000 a year. This is a very ambitious target but the present limit of revenue availability is seriously limiting the Programme team's ability to support a bigger programme and increase business development for partners.

Capital – This is the major portion of the Partnership's funding as this delivers projects required by our partners in order to maintain a trajectory of improving condition. This has run at on average at £2.5m a year over the past 20 years. To maintain momentum and to keep the Partnership relevant and significant this needs to be at a minimum of £3m a year to 2030. With an increase in business development activity across green finance, biodiversity net gain

and corporate environmental and social goals it could be much more than this. It certainly should be to maintain the improving trajectory across the most degraded and most accessible blanket bog landscape across Europe: the Dark Peak and South Pennines.

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL MONITORING

As legal entity and financial facilitator, the PDNPA will receive an up-to-date copy of the Programme Tracker, a means of tracking the often-complex financial progress in delivering the programme of works. This will be presented to the Resource Management Meeting each month and will be updated to the SAB each quarter.

The Strategic Advisory Board will also receive the following information at its quarterly meetings:

- Executive Report – covering current strategic developments, major exception reporting on the programme and communications
- Financial Update – The Programme Tracker mentioned above
- Programme Development Plan – which will promote a discussion and steer on the direction of business development

BUSINESS RISK ANALYSIS

The Partnership uses risk analysis techniques to identify and assess factors that may jeopardize the success of projects. The same techniques also help to define preventive measures to reduce the probability of these factors from occurring and identify countermeasures to successfully deal with these constraints as and when they develop.

Using a simple SWOT analysis to;

- Identify Risks (Internal & External),
- Identify Uncertainty (Quantify the range of risk),
- Estimate Impact,

We then use STEEP Analysis, (Social, Technological, Economic, Environmental, and Practicable) to;

- Analyse Results (what steps can be taken to mitigate or eliminate risk).
- Implement Solutions

Examples of where we use the techniques described above are as follows;

- Business development pipeline management
- Project start-up
- Capital works delivery
- Contracted services and supply (outgoing funds)
- Funding sources (incoming funds)
- Operational impacts
- Key staff impacts
- Contingency and public liability insurance

Staffing

Work is coordinated through a core programme team and delivered by a project team of staff, casuals and volunteers – this increases and decreases in size according to delivery needs. All staff are employed by the Peak District National Park Authority.

The core programme team manages the staff that deliver the Partnership's outcomes, and oversees and directs the delivery of projects currently underway. It is responsible for designing, organising and coordinating these interrelated projects and necessary business development work.

Core Team role focus and Organization Chart

The whole team working to the Partnership's objectives includes a programme team and a project team with ongoing employment linked to available funding supported by volunteers and casuals. As the team is entirely dependent on project funding this needs to be planned as far as possible into the future. The staff skills and experience are one of the most important delivery and risk mitigation assets of the partnership, great care needs to be taken to protect job satisfaction and retention.

Programme team consists of:

Partnership Manager

Programme Manager – Communications

Programme Manager – Conservation and Land Management

Programme Manager – Programme Office and Partnership Finance

Programme Manager – Science

Business Development Manager

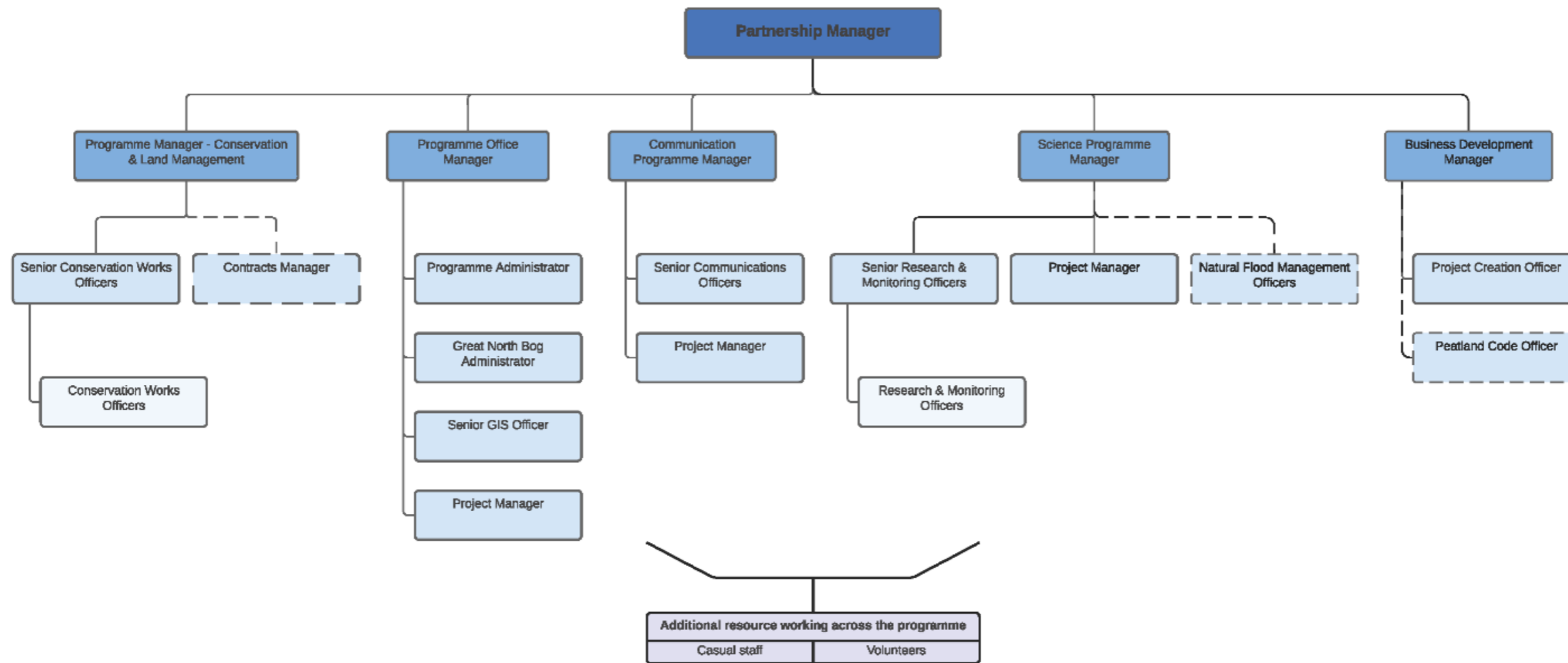
With additional support from Programme Administration Officers and GIS Officers.

Key aspects of the core programme team's work includes:

- Executive leadership across the Partnership, working with partners and the Peak District National Park Authority to deliver against MFFP's vision and key aims
- Providing expert knowledge of respective specialist areas to design and support projects, influence policy, advise partners, and seek new opportunities
- Maintaining programme schedules, ensuring project managers have the support required to effectively deliver a wide range of types and sizes of project
- Managing and motivating project teams to maintain productivity, develop skills, and improve performance
- Business development – seeking new projects, scoping and writing funding applications, and initiating new projects in line with partnership outcomes.
- Monitoring and mitigating programme-level risks, such as contractor capacity, conflicts of interest, and resourcing clashes, assessing impacts of new projects
- Reporting to individual partners
- Advocacy – representing the partnership at external events, conferences, and meetings in addition to producing responses for consultations, best practice guidance, and policy documents.
- Supporting partners in external bids delivering the Partnership's outcomes



Moors for the Future Partnership July 2023



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8. **REVIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH POLICY (2024)**

1. **Purpose of the report**

The Authority's *Occupational Safety and Health Policy*, a document required by law, is reviewed annually so that changed circumstances are taken into account and improvements made wherever possible. Members are asked to approve the new *Occupational Safety and Health Policy* for 2024

Key Issues

- The Authority's Occupational Safety and Health Policy, is reviewed annually to ensure it is up-to-date with both the Authority organisation and arrangements to deliver occupational safety and health with current legislation.
- The post of Occupational Safety and Health Adviser was disestablished as part of the organisation restructure with the postholder's employment terminated at the end of October 2023.

2. **Recommendations**

1. **That the revised *Occupational Safety and Health Policy (2024)* be approved as Authority policy from 26 January 2024.**

How does this contribute to our policies and legal obligations?

3. It is a legal requirement to have a suitable occupational safety and health policy setting out the Authority's intentions, organisation and arrangements to deliver occupational safety and health. The *Occupational Safety and Health Policy (2024)* satisfies that requirement.

Background Information

4. The Authority's Occupational Safety and Health Policy, is reviewed annually to ensure it is up-to-date with both the Authority organisation and arrangements to deliver occupational safety and health, and with current legislation.

The style and principle content of the Occupational Safety and Health Policy (2024) was substantially updated in 2018 by the Occupational Safety and Health Adviser (OSHA).

The style and content of the Occupational Safety and Health Policy has been adopted by a number of NPAs seeking to streamline their occupational safety and health system documentation and to achieve greater consistency with other NPA family members.

The revised version for 2024 considers the organisation restructure of 2023 and disestablishment of the OSHA post.

As with previous iterations, more specific guidance on roles and responsibilities for specific OSH matters is available separately.

The Health and Safety Committee (10 October 2023 and 16 January 2024) have been consulted and no changes were made.

Proposals

5. The new *Occupational Safety and Health Policy (2024)* should be ratified as Authority policy for adoption from 26 January 2024.

Are there any corporate implications members should be concerned about?

Financial:

6. The budget to secure the services of an external consultant to provide Occupational Safety and Health advice has been found from the saving made from the disestablishment of the OSHA post.

Risk Management:

7. No issues to raise

Sustainability:

8. No issues to raise

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion:

9. No issues to raise

10. **Climate Change:**

No issues to raise

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

None

12. **Appendices**

Appendix 1 - Final DRAFT Occupational Safety and Health Policy (2024)

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Theresa Reid, Head of People Management, 18 January 2024



Occupational Safety and Health Policy (2024)

Care

We care for the Peak District National Park, the people we work with and all those we serve. It is at the heart of everything we do.

PART I

Our Occupational Safety and Health Policy: Statement of intent

It is our intent to:

- demonstrate an ongoing and determined commitment to improving occupational safety and health throughout our organisation
- comply with the requirements of health and safety legislation as a minimum
- exceed the guidance of the Health and Safety Executive and that of other relevant regulatory bodies, wherever practicable

Principles

1. AWARENESS: All of our people and the people we work with, will have good awareness and understanding of occupational safety and health hazards and risks that may affect them and others

1.1 Occupational Safety and Health Policy statement.

Adequate resources will be provided to ensure all our people and others we work with are aware of this policy and are committed and supported to achieve its' effective implementation.

1.2 Communication and consultation.

There will be active open communication and consultation between all our people and others we work with. Occupational safety and health will be integrated into our communications, wherever appropriate.

1.3 Management roles and responsibilities.

Roles and responsibilities for occupational safety and health will be defined, as necessary, within job descriptions and routinely included in service plans.

The Senior Management Team, comprising the Chief Executive and Heads of Services, will ensure that:

- adequate resources are provided for occupational safety and health
- occupational safety and health is adequately assessed, controlled and monitored

- our people are actively involved on matters that affect occupational safety and health

1.4 Hazard identification.

We will identify our occupational safety and health hazards. We will inform our people and others we work with, as appropriate, of these workplace hazards.

We will require our contractors and working partners to identify occupational safety and health hazards that may impact on our work activities.

2. COMPETENCE: All our people and working partners have the competence to undertake their work with minimum risks to occupational safety and health

2.1 Occupational safety and health training.

All our people will be adequately instructed and trained on the occupational safety and health issues that affect them, and the safe working practices that should be followed.

We will ensure, as far as is practicable, the occupational safety and health competence of our contractors and others we work with.

2.2 Behaviour and culture.

The Senior Management Team, as well as the Wider Management Team, will demonstrate leadership in occupational safety and health, including undertaking tours to ensure that occupational safety and health issues are identified, assessed and managed. Systems will be in place and people will be empowered to raise occupational safety and health concerns with all levels of management.

2.3 Risk assessment and management.

We will assess the risks associated with occupational safety and health hazards in the workplace. All our people will be informed of the occupational safety and health hazards and risks that affect their work. We will take action to prevent, reduce or control risks to an acceptable level and reduce the potential for incidents and accidents. We will require our contractors and working partners to identify, assess and control occupational safety and health risks that may impact on our work activities.

3. COMPLIANCE: Our work activities achieve compliance with legislation, and our people are empowered to take action to minimise occupational safety and health risks

3.1 Incident investigation.

We will report and investigate accidents, incidents and near misses to drive improvement in our occupational safety and health management. Any lessons learned will be used to take corrective action to prevent recurrences.

3.2 Measuring performance.

We will actively and openly, review and report on our occupational safety and health performance against agreed objectives and targets. Action plans will be developed to support the delivery of these objectives and targets.

3.3 Occupational safety and health management system.

We will implement management systems to ensure we:

- comply with health and safety legislation as a minimum
- continually improve our occupational safety and health performance, wherever practicable adopting recognised best practice

3.4 Contractor improvement.

We will engage and collaborate with our contractors, as far as is practicable, to ensure their:

- occupational safety and health capability and competence fulfil our expectations
- occupational safety and health performance is monitored and reviewed
- work activities have minimal occupational safety and health impacts on our activities

4. EXCELLENCE: PDNPA is recognised for excellence in the way it manages occupational safety and health

4.1 Developing innovative practices.

We will constantly encourage, develop, review and share “occupational safety and health good practice” both internally and externally.

4.2 Influencing people we work with.

We will only work with others who are willing to meet and achieve our occupational safety and health expectations. We will engage and influence working partners to drive improvements in occupational safety and health.

4.3 Work-related health.

We will assess our occupational health risks. All our people will be informed of the occupational health risks that affect their work. We will take action to prevent, reduce or control occupational health risks to an acceptable level and reduce the potential for ill health, including assessing all our people’s fitness for work. Health surveillance will be conducted, as necessary.

PART II

5. Delivering our policy

Our policy will be delivered by:

- generating a culture that does not tolerate threats to occupational safety and health
- ensuring the involvement of all our people and all of the people we work with
- all Services and Teams implementing suitable management systems and processes in the workplace

5.1 Organisation and arrangements for implementing the Authority's Occupational Safety and Health Policy

Roles and responsibilities for Authority Members, managers, those with special responsibilities for occupational safety and health and for all staff are clearly stated in job descriptions.

5.1.1 Authority Members

Authority Members have a duty to ensure that occupational safety and health is effectively managed throughout the organisation. Having delegated authority to deal with occupational safety and health matters to the Management Team, Members ensure that there are in place comprehensive corporate occupational safety and health arrangements through the scrutiny of reports at the Programmes and Resources Committee.

5.1.2 Management Team responsibilities

The Senior Management Team shall ensure that all operations are compliant with relevant regulatory frameworks and legislation.

- (a) The Chief Executive is responsible for providing leadership to Heads of Service. The Authority's Senior Management Team, which comprises the Chief Executive and the Heads of Service, is responsible for setting the strategic direction of occupational safety and health management, ensuring delivery and for monitoring and reviewing occupational safety and health performance.
- (b) The Chief Executive shall commission investigations in the case of work-related accidents that involve a fatality, specified injury, occupational disease or dangerous occurrence, as defined in the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR).
- (c) The Senior Management Team shall receive an annual report on safety performance and conduct an annual review of this Policy.
- (d) A member of the Senior Management Team shall Chair the Health and Safety Committee. People Management and the Customer Democratic Support Team shall provide administrative support.

- (e) Heads of Service shall allocate appropriate resources to enable Team Managers and the staff allocated to each service to discharge their occupational safety and health responsibilities.
- (f) Heads of Service shall be responsible for putting the Authority's policy arrangements into practical effect to manage workplace risks for their service(s). Though this may in practice be devolved to other staff and teams, the responsibility will remain with the Head of Service.

5.1.3 Team Managers

Team Managers are responsible for the day-to-day operational occupational safety and health management of their team members and others working with or for them, including volunteers. Key Team Manager safety management tasks include:

- (a) Ensuring that all those at work and volunteering are given sufficient information, appropriately supervised and/or trained and are suitably competent, for the tasks they are expected to undertake.
- (b) Where necessary, the production, maintenance and use of suitable and sufficient risk assessments and/or work instructions.
- (c) Ensuring that all safeguards and safety procedures identified by risk assessments and by other relevant documents, such as manufacturers operating instructions, are properly used and followed.
- (d) Ensuring that an incident report form is completed and received for any significant incident, including accidents, near misses and any incident involving violence at work. Completed incident report forms to be sent to HR for monitoring.
- (e) Considering, for all reported incidents received, whether any further action is necessary and for these incidents complete an incident investigation report. Completed reports are sent to a Head of Service/Management Team as necessary, for comment and/or highlighted at quarterly H&S Committee.
- (f) Ensuring appropriate arrangements are put in place for dealing with emergencies.
- (g) Ensuring that work to be carried out by any other people that we work with is organised and managed so that risks to Authority staff and others are reduced to the lowest practicable level.

5.1.4 All Employees, Volunteers and Authority Members

All Employees, Volunteers and Authority Members are responsible for the day-to-day operational safety management of themselves and others working with them, for risks that they create or have control over. This means that:

- (a) All those at work, volunteers and Members shall co-operate with managers so that the Authority is not prevented from carrying out its legal obligations.
- (b) All safeguards, safety procedures and other controls identified by risk assessments are complied with.
- (c) Any accident, near miss or violent incident shall be reported promptly to the appropriate line manager using an official incident report form.

5.1.5 External Occupational Safety and Health Advice

The Authority receives external OSH advice, as necessary, including to ensure that the statutory requirement to obtain competent advice is met.

5.1.6 Role of Safety Representatives

Safety Representatives play a key role in promoting and supporting good occupational safety and health management. Safety Representatives are all members of the Health and Safety Committee and represent all areas of the Authority and its staff. The role of Health and Safety Representatives includes:

- a) Participating as a member of the Health and Safety Committee and attending meetings of the committee, as required.
- b) Promoting good occupational safety and health practice.
- c) Acting as a point of contact for all staff, volunteers and members for all matters concerning occupational safety and health.
- d) Encouraging and monitoring incident and near miss reporting and initiating further incident investigation, where necessary.
- e) Monitoring and reporting on working practices to line managers in accordance with a forward work programme agreed by the Health and Safety Committee.
- f) Reporting all activity performed and findings to the Health and Safety Committee (Representatives Service reports).

PART III

6. Governance arrangements

6.1 A Health and Safety Committee is constituted under the Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977. It includes :

- Senior Management Team member (Chair of the Committee)
- People Management Team member
- UNISON Accredited H&S Representative*
- A Staff Committee Representative
- Safety Representatives from all principle Services

**To be confirmed*

The Committee, which has both consultative and performance management roles, shall routinely meet quarterly.

At the spring meeting, the Committee shall:

- (a) Receive and review the Occupational Safety and Health Annual Report for the previous year. This report shall include performance information.
- (b) Agree and set strategic objectives for the following year. This to include occupational safety and health training and system developments such as significant new OSH documentation including generic risk-assessments and associated guidance, specific safety-management plans, safe working procedures and other guidance.
- (c) Consider any occupational safety and health matters raised by UNISON, Staff Committee and Safety Representatives.

At the autumn meeting, the Committee shall:

- (d) Receive, review and agree the Occupational Safety and Health Policy to be implemented the following year.
- (e) Receive an update on progress with meeting strategic objectives (see 6.1b above).
- (f) Consider any occupational safety and health matters raised by UNISON, Staff Committee and Safety Representatives.

The constitution of the Committee allows for the co-option of other members of staff and specialists, as necessary.

The Committee may convene a meeting at any other time, as necessary, to be arranged by mutual consensus.

6.2 The Senior Management Team receives, reviews and approves the Occupational Safety and Health Annual Report and the Occupational Safety and Health Policy, following the respective Health & Safety Committee

meetings, for implementation the following year. The Senior Management Team may also receive reports of safety matters escalated to them for action and incident investigations sponsored by members.

- 6.3 The Programmes and Resources Committee receives, for notification and endorsement, the Occupational Safety and Health Annual Report and the revised Occupational Safety and Health Policy for implementation the following year. The Programmes & Resources Committee receives such reports on behalf of the Authority.

Date of issue: January 2024

Author: People Management

Saved at: Human Resources only/Occupational Safety and Health/OSH Policy

Review due: January 2025