

Public Document Pack

Peak District National Park Authority

Tel: 01629 816200

E-mail: customer.service@peakdistrict.gov.uk

Web: www.peakdistrict.gov.uk

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



Our Values: Care – Enjoy – Pioneer

Our Ref: A.1142/5170

Date: 14 May 2026



NOTICE OF MEETING

Meeting: **National Park Authority**

Date: **Friday 22 May 2026**

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 27 March 2026** *(Pages 7 - 16)*
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 Interest**
Members are asked to declare any disclosable pecuniary or prejudicial interests they may have in relation to items on the agenda for this meeting.

FOR INFORMATION

6. **Chair's Briefing** 5 mins
7. **Chief Executive Report** *(Pages 17 - 22)* 10 mins

FOR DECISION

8. **Performance and Business Plan and Corporate Risk** *(Pages 23 - 56)* 20 mins
Appendix 1
Appendix 2
9. **National Park Management Plan Annual Monitoring Report** *(Pages 57 - 58)* 25 mins
10. **Internal Audit Plan for next year** *(Pages 59 - 66)* 10 mins
Appendix 1
11. **A57 Snake Pass Road Safety Scheme** *(Pages 67 - 122)* 20 mins
Appendix 1
Appendix 2
12. **Members Training for Forthcoming Year** *(Pages 123 - 126)* 10 mins
Appendix 1
13. **New Member Appointment Approval** 5 mins

FOR INFORMATION

14. **Report from Chair of Planning Committee** 5 mins

- 15. **Report from Chair of Resources Committee** 5 mins
- 16. **Reports from Outside Bodies** 5 mins

16.1 Foundation Report

- 17. **Foundation Annual Report** *(Pages 129 - 134)* 20 mins
- 18. **MFFP Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27** *(Pages 135 - 148)* 15 mins
Appendix 1
- 19. **Incorporating Biodiversity Duty into the Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023-28** *(Pages 149 - 166)* 10 mins
Appendix 1

Appendix 2
- 20. **Retirement of Chair** 10 mins
- 21. **Exempt Information S100(A) Local Government Act 1972**
The Committee is asked to consider, in respect of the exempt items whether the public should be excluded from the meeting to avoid the disclosure of Exempt Information.

Draft motion:

That the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of agenda item 21 and 22 to avoid the disclosure of Exempt Information under S100 (A) (4) - Schedule 12A, paragraph 3 – information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

PART B

The following items are exempt, confidential items.

Please go to the Part B agenda items.

- 22. **PART B - Morridge Hill Country Project** *(Pages 169 - 184)* 25 mins
Appendix 4

Appendix 5
- 23. **PART B - EXEMPT Minutes from 27 March 2026** *(Pages 185 - 188)* 5 mins

Duration of Meeting

In the event of not completing its business within 3 hours of the start of the meeting, in accordance with the Authority's Standing Orders, the Authority 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 Authority 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. These are also available 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 that meetings of the Authority and its Committees may 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 Support Team 01629 816362, 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 12noon 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 an audio visual broadcast and recording available after the meeting. 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 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 visually broadcast via YouTube and the broadcast will be available live on the Authority's website.

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

Aldern House is situated on the A619 Bakewell to Baslow Road. Car parking is available. Local Bus Services from Bakewell centre and from Chesterfield and Sheffield pick up and set down near Aldern House. Further 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 that there is no refreshment provision for members of the public before the meeting or during meeting breaks. However, there are cafes, pubs and shops in Bakewell town centre,

approximately 15 minutes walk away.

To: Members of National Park Authority:

Chair: K Smith
Deputy Chair: Prof J Dugdale

N Adams	M Beer
R Bennett	P Brady
M Buckler	M Chaplin
H Corran	C Farrell
C Greaves	B Hanley
L Hartshorne	I Huddleston
C Kelly	S Mabbott
A Martin	A Nash
K Potter	V Priestley
K Rustidge	M Smith
Dr R Swetnam	S Thompson
J Wharmby	Y Witter

Other invited Members: (May speak but not vote)

Constituent Authorities
Secretary of State for the Environment
Natural England

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



MINUTES

Meeting: **National Park Authority**

Date: Friday 27 March 2026 at 10.00 am

Venue: Aldern House, Baslow Road, Bakewell

Chair: K Smith

Present: Prof J Dugdale, N Adams, M Beer, R Bennett, M Buckler, M Chaplin, H Corran, C Farrell, C Greaves, B Hanley, L Hartshorne, A Martin, A Nash, C O'Leary, K Potter, V Priestley, K Richardson, K Rustidge, Dr R Swetnam and S Thompson

Apologies for absence: P Brady, I Huddleston, C Kelly, M Smith, J Wharmby and Y Witter.

17/26 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 27 FEBRUARY 2026

The following amendment was made to Minute 6/26 which was corrected to read Staffordshire Moorlands District Council

The minutes of the meeting of the National Park Authority held on 27 February 2026, with the above amendment, were approved as a correct record.

18/26 URGENT BUSINESS

There was no urgent business.

19/26 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

No members of the public were present to make representations to the Committee.

20/26 MEMBERS DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest from Members.

21/26 CHAIR'S BRIEFING - VERBAL UPDATE

The Chair provided the following verbal update to Members.

- Attended 4 x Local Plan Steering Group meetings
- Attended 4 x weekly meetings with CEO and Deputy Chair
- Attended the March Planning Committee and the associated Site Visits
- Attended the meeting of the Derbyshire Archaeological Advisory Committee

- On 9 March attended, along with the CEO, the introductory meeting with Debbie Stockwell (who is the new CEO of National Parks England).
- On 11 March, along with the CEO, attended the National Parks England Board Meeting in Kendal.

22/26 CHIEF EXECUTIVE REPORT - VERBAL UPDATE

The Chief Executive delivered a presentation to Members which included the following:

- Campaign for National Parks are producing a governance health report, looking at structure issues and at board size and composition which are slimmer, better and more representative
- DEFRA have completed their own review where the focus has been on soft governance
- National Parks are seen to be key to critical to governments objectives
- NPUK Communication unit has a new leader
- Each NP shall receive a budget for a photo library
- There is some money available from a sponsorship and the focus of this funding shall be a YouTube channel for national parks
- The government are looking at a national campaign fundraising campaign the focus will be "Love Landscapes" and will include a week of fundraising
- The communications unit has done work on the brand proposition over the last year "Where nature inspires action"
- Meeting Planning targets have been reviewed by the Planning Magazine and are now in Silver category (which is the top 65 English Local Authorities) and the PDNPA is the only protected landscape in this category
- National Land Use Framework have produced a set of principles to inform how decisions are made and a set of actions to support land use change.
- The CEO attended the Derbyshire Tourism Awards
- Also attended the Environmental Quality Mark Awards
- Attended the Chatsworth House Summer exhibition
- National Highways strategic funding partnership with Moors for the Future
- National Lottery Heritage Fund lasting legacy event
- CEO Roadshow – Peak Forest
- Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust CEO meeting
- Meeting at Haddon Hall Lord and Lady Edward
- Stoney Middleton Parish Council housing meeting
- Welcome to Rob Roddy the new Head of Assets and Enterprise
- Outlined the launch of the 75th Report scheduled for around the 15th July 2026 at Aldern House
- Partnership with the Buxton International Festival, there was coverage of the PDNPA in the Festival Brochure, there will be talks and the Archive Unlocked Exhibition will be on display in the Pump Room for the festival
- Visitor Tube Map in the centre of the welcome guide was shown to Members, there will be an on-line version which provides links and more data and information, produced for free
- East Midlands Railway installed and funded the promotion of the signs at Chesterfield railway station.

Comments and questions from Members:

- Members complimented the Planning Service on their achievement
- Derbyshire Life forward and the activity around the 75th Anniversary is also getting the message out
- Countryfile are filming in the Peak Park and this shall be broadcast on Sunday 19 April 2026 and the Peak District National Park shall also be featured in the May Countryfile magazine
- Land use framework is interesting, there is an expectation in there on land use change within the peak district
- Congratulations to the Landscape Observatory for being mentioned by the government for their work in being part of the digitising project.

CEO updates



- National Parks England (NPE) highlights:
 - Increasing profile
 - From 'special' to 'critical' – providing solutions and national security
 - More focused approach to nature
 - Seen as key to delivery
 - Better than expected grant settlement
- Campaign for National Parks (CNP):
 - Governance health report
 - Structural issues
 - Slimmer, better, more representative
- Defra governance review:
 - Soft governance
 - Values, culture, behaviour

CEO updates



- National Land Use Framework:
 - a set of principles to inform how decisions are made
 - a set of actions to support land use change
 - Digitising data and building on the Landscape Observatory
- Principles
 1. Multifunctionality
 2. Right use, right place
 3. Future-ready decisions
 4. Adaptive by design

A framework for smarter and more informed decisions, which is separate to the planning process.

CEO updates



- UK National Parks Communications Unit
 - Now hosted by National Parks Partnership
 - Creating an updated photo library
 - Considering a new YouTube channel
 - Considering a national fundraising campaign – ‘Love Landscapes’
 - Launching our brand proposition: ‘Where nature inspires action’
 - Commemorating Sycamore Gap anniversary
- Planning performance
 - Planning Magazine ‘Silver’ category (top 65 English Local Authorities)
 - Peak District NPA only protected landscape in this category

CEO updates



- Derbyshire Tourism Awards
- Environmental Quality Mark Awards
- Chatsworth House summer exhibition
 - House of Stories – tales from the Chatsworth Library
- National Highways strategic funding partnership with Moors for the Future
- National Lottery Heritage Fund lasting legacy event
- CEO Roadshow – Peak Forest
- Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust CEO meeting
- Lord and Lady Edward meeting at Haddon Hall
- Stoney Middleton Parish Council housing meeting
- Rob Roddy new Head of Assets and Enterprise



The 75th Report & Launch -15th July

75 Years of National Parks

Report Launch 2026



Marks 75 years since the creation of the UK's first National Park – Peak District NP

- Joint Report with Lake District / Dartmoor and Eryri (Snowdonia)
- Reflects on achievements, gaps in progress and future challenges
- Sets out policy and funding needs for the next phase

OBJECTIVES OF THE LAUNCH

- 🌱 Raise national awareness of the 75th anniversaries
- 🌍 Position national parks as leaders in nature, climate, access and wellbeing
- 🗣️ Stimulate national policy debate
- 💰 Support the case for increased funding

STRATEGIC AUDIENCE

- Ministers / Senior Civil Servants / MPs & Mayors
- Governments bodies / NGOs / Farming & Land Management Leaders
- Corporate Partners / National Funding Bodies / Media

Buxton International Festival



SOMETHING SPECIAL

THIS YEAR THE PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK IS CELEBRATING ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY!

The Peak District became the UK's first national park, designated on 17 April, 1951. With the foundations set by a group of pioneering rangers some 20 years earlier and the work of campaigners, the Peak District eventually paved the way for what would become a UK network of 15 national parks inspired today.

Located at the heart of the UK, featuring rolling green hills and dark moorlands, the amazing national park is a living landscape of ecological, historic and cultural significance. Medicinal burial grounds and reminders of Roman invasion coexist amongst woodlands, wetlands, and visitor-free meadows which provide vital habitats for nature, medicinal herbs and sheep with the 1,000 farms that help feed the nation!

If you love the Peak District as a place to live, work or visit, support our Foundation today and help protect our National Park for the future. Find out more: peakdistrictfoundation.org.uk

LANDSCAPES UNLOCKED: AN HISTORIC IMAGE ARCHIVE OF THE PEAK DISTRICT

10-15 July
Pump Room
FREE exhibition

This expansive and previously unseen collection of unique images reveals the people, places, and landscapes of the Peak District throughout the 200+ years to the present day.

Once the exhibition closes in Buxton it will move to our National Park Centre in Balmuccia where it will remain for 12 months.

See p14 for more information on their Pump Room talks

BIT Buxton International Festival



TALKS

PHIL MULLIGAN, CHIEF EXECUTIVE, PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

CELEBRATING THE UK'S FIRST NATIONAL PARK – ACHIEVEMENTS, REALITIES AND FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

15 JUL 2026



TALKS

MATT SCOTT-CAMPBELL, PARTNERSHIP MANAGER, MOORS FOR THE FUTURE PARTNERSHIP

A DEEP DIVE INTO PEATLAND RESTORATION – WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP TO CREATE RESILIENT MOORLANDS AT LANDSCAPE SCALE

22 JUL 2026



23/26 INTERNAL AUDIT

The Finance Manager presented their report which explains to Members the Internal Auditors recommendations for block two of the 2025/26 audit and the agreed actions for consideration.

There were no updates since the report was circulated.

The following areas were discussed by Members:

- The Finance team were thanked for their report and the work involved.
- On Page 17 of the report it states that there was a problem in documentation regarding the VAT not being properly recorded. The Finance Manager confirmed that all the recommendations were implemented within a week of the report being published and there is a new form in use to prevent this happening in the future.
- Members asked if the level of control referred to on page 17 of the report is an amount of money or process? The Finance Manager and Monitoring Officer explained that the financial thresholds which ran through the entire Standing Orders were quite low and had not been increased for many years; this is a current focus of the Governance Review Working Group, to benchmark and consider the correct thresholds in order to ensure sufficient control for the Authority but also to allow operational freedom for officers.
- The Findings paragraph of the report on Page 18 were discussed. It was confirmed that every exemption was scrutinised by the Monitoring Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, and approval was only given when the justification for the exemption was legitimate. It was the sequence of officers placing orders before the official approval had been given in a few of the exemptions that had been highlighted by the auditors and resulted in the recommended actions.

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

RESOLVED:

- 1. That the internal Audit reports for the two areas covered under Block 2 for 2025/26 Contract Procedural Rules and New Starters and Casual Workers (in appendices 1 and 2 respectively) be received and the proposed actions agreed.**

10:31 Nick Adams arrived at the meeting.

24/26 EXTERNAL AUDIT NEXT YEAR STRATEGY

The Finance Manager presented their report which asks Members to consider the 2025/26 External Audit Strategy memorandum from the External Auditors, Mazars. Jennie Norman, Audit Manager at Mazars was present at the Authority meeting to present the memorandum and to answer any questions. There were no updates since the report was circulated.

The following areas were discussed:

- Jennie Norman mentioned that this is a standard report that is brought every year to Authority
- This year the timeline is different from previous years and the deadline for publishing the audited statement of accounts has been brought forward to the end of January from the end of February. This will continue to be brought forward and the audit plan is now in March. Value For Money reporting has stayed the same and conclusions have to be brought by end of November to Authority
- Risks – Last year these were at “enhanced risk” on IFRS16 leases, as there was no significant issues identified, this year these are now “standard risks”
- Pensions will be in a tri-annual year for the Local Government Derbyshire Pensions Fund which means there will be more work and procedures involved this year
- Materiality has increased – gross operating expenditure is the benchmark – no significant issues found in the prior year

Member questions:

- Members asked about Audit fees. The tri-annual review of pensions may possibly be an increase in cost – fees are based on PSA hourly fee so potentially there may be additional fees but there is a contingency fee in the budget to cover this.

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

RESOLVED:

- 1. That the 2025/26 External Audit Strategy memorandum for the 2025/26 Statement of Financial Accounts be noted.**

25/26 RISK POLICY

The Data Strategy and Performance Officer presented the report which was asking for Member approval for the updated Risk Management Policy at Appendix 1.

Member questions and comments:

- Paragraph 3A was clarified and it was explained that the committee terms of reference would determine whether an item is brought to full Authority or Resources Committee.

No other comments or questions

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

RESOLVED:

1. That the updated Risk Management Policy at Appendix 1 is approved.

Meeting adjourned at 10:45 and recommenced at 10:55am

26/26 NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN AIM UPDATE - LANDSCAPE AND NATURE RECOVERY

The Head of Landscape and Engagement presented the report, which was to inform Members about the Authority's progress in Landscape and Nature Recovery since March 2025 and what this means for the future.

There were no updates to the report.

The Members discussed the following points:

- There are significant issues in going from development to implementation of the Landscape Recovery Schemes. Have been looking at different models for funding and if the Authority could run it in house, or alternatively it could be run as an independent company, other national parks use a whole mix of methods to run this programme. Do need to evidence that exploring private finance.
- 3.2.8 of report mentions European Diploma for Protected Areas Award, and members asked what do we get out of this as a National Park Authority? - How much does it cost to achieve, is it worth it and what is the value of it? It involves submitting one report a year and there is a visit once every 10 years to endorse the award. The PDNPA has held this award for 60 years and is the only UK national park that has this award. Given the amount of input required then fairly small for something important, the reward goes beyond the UK boundaries and establishes our position in Europe and across the world.
- This National Park has 6 different local authorities and the creation of the "One Nature Recovery Plan" for the Peak District is very resource intensive, it has been developed with a co-ordinated approach and still trying to streamline the processes. The Nature Recovery Plan is not a statutory document but the Local Nature Recovery Strategy is a statutory document.

- There were comments about vulnerability and volatility of farming and the risks that are taken and the impact of the war on fuel prices and the weather. Farming a landscape should be land-sharing, e.g. environmental goals along with producing food.
- Green Finance is a big opportunity and there is a need to explore as an Authority how Green Finance can be tapped into. Much has been done with MFFP, and Morridge Hill is the next opportunity. The Authority needs to use its' own assets to implement and show what can be done on its' own land.
- The National Park Authority should congratulate itself at being at the forefront of Green Finance. The MoorLife 2020 project was funding with no public investment (through the water companies and the EU). The National Highways project is all funded through green finance. National Park Partnership have done some excellent work with accessing funding which is not from public finance.

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

RESOLVED

- 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.**

27/26 NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN AIM UPDATE - WELCOMING PLACE

The Head of Landscape and Engagement presented the report which was to inform Members about the Authority's progress in the Welcoming Place aim since March 2025 and what this means for the future.

In para 3.10 of the report the Environmental Quality Mark was detailed. Since then the Bakewell Award Panel on 19 March 2026 awarded 7 successful awards to local businesses.

The Members discussed the following points:

- Members asked if there is an App for reporting anti-social issues within the National Park – This is just being developed and is being used by the Rangers on mobile phones and is a quick way of recording the problem. The App allows Rangers to take a photo and record the issues and this information goes straight onto the mapping system. So far it can record littering, parked cars and fires, camping etc. Members wondered if it is possible to roll this App out to the general public. The next step is to extend the App to the Volunteer Rangers.
- What further can be done with regard to wild-fires? There is a public space protection order but no resources to implement the order. Re-wetting on the moorland is an option along with better co-ordination amongst the Fire Operations Group, more importantly it is about influencing peoples' behaviour.
- The Youth Impact Collective (YIC) meets monthly and met with People of The Peaks Projects – provided feedback on thoughts so far and how they are looking to progress the project, The YIC is getting involved in different projects in the National Park, and the group feel there is a need to expand the group and include more people. There is no formal report back from the Youth Impact Collective and as terms of reference are further developed, it might be worth considering an annual report from the YIC to the Authority to learn about levels of work, engagement and involvement.

- Thanks were extended to Yvonne Witter for the amount of work she has input into the Championing National Park for Everyone initiative and Peak District Mosaic.

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

RESOLVED

1. **To note progress in delivering to the Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023-28 and Authority Plan Welcoming Place aim and targets.**

28/26 REPORT FROM THE CHAIR OF PLANNING COMMITTEE - VERBAL UPDATE

The Vice-Chair of the Planning Committee gave a verbal update on the business of the last Planning Committees held on 13 March 2026.

RESOLVED:

To note the report.

29/26 REPORTS FROM OUTSIDE BODIES

No reports had been submitted.

30/26 EXEMPT INFORMATION S100(A) LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

RESOLVED:

That the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of agenda items 16, 17 and 18 to avoid the disclosure of Exempt Information under S100 (A) (4) Local Government Act 1972, Schedule 12A, paragraph 3 – information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

31/16 PART B - Landscape Discovery Centre Project

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

32/16 PART B - Landscape Observatory Accelerator Funding

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

33/16 PART B - Exempt minutes from previous meeting - 27 February 2026

The Exempt Part B minutes of the meeting on 27 February 2026 were approved as a correct record.

The meeting ended at 12.08 pm

7. CHIEF EXECUTIVE REPORT (PM)

1. Purpose

To up-date Members of key items since the previous Authority meeting.

2. Context

2.1 National issues

2.1.1 Government news

The recent period has been relatively quiet in terms of government activity and announcements due to restrictions around the pre-election period.

That said, the English Devolution and Community Empowerment Act 2026, which has extended the general power of competence for local authorities to National Park Authorities, received Royal Assent on 29 April. I have asked Angela to prepare a briefing for what this means for us in terms of what we can and can't now do and what options this may open up for us. I will send this on to Members when it is ready.

National planning issues

There is currently a proposal to revise the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). We have fed into the consultation. The proposals represent the biggest changes to the framework since its creation in 2012. We are expecting the outcomes to be finalised 'in due course'.

There has been a consultation on proposed new Spatial Development Strategies (at a regional level). The government response is due 'in the summer'. It is recognised that the Peak District National Park is a special case as there will be six SDSs covering our area.

It is recognised that there are both economic headwinds stalling development and limitations in national infrastructure provision. There is a national ten-year infrastructure strategy that is updated every two years but there remains the need for cross-government coordination. Whilst the national park does not face the same development pressures as areas outside of the boundary, there are national infrastructure projects that do impact us – for example see the Peak Cluster below.

Defra and Natural England trials on improving alignment for nature recovery

There are a number of 'Pathfinder' and 'earned autonomy' pilots taking place involving several national park authorities, Natural England and Defra. There is also an uplands transformation project following the Hilary Cottam review on upland agriculture. There are also trials on trying to provide a single farm advice service within national parks. These trials are trying to gain better alignment across the family of Defra organisations involved in nature recovery and looking at large scale system engineering to bring in efficiencies. Although the PDNPA is not directly involved in many of these trials we are remaining engaged with and informed by what is going on elsewhere.

2.1.2 Protected Landscape Partnership (PLP) news

No update.

2.1.3 National Parks England (NPE) news

No update from NPE although it is worth noting the Yorkshire Dales NPA have now appointed James Blake as their new CEO. James is currently CEO of the YHA.

2.1.4 National Parks Partnership (NPP) news

No update

2.2 Local Government Reform

No update.

2.3 MP engagement

Nothing significant to note in this report.

2.4 EMCCA engagement

There has been no further news following the consultation on the Overnight Visitor Levy proposal which would give regional Mayors the power to collect a levy. My judgement is that the EMCCA Mayor's position has changed slightly from saying she would be looking to introduce such a levy, to one of waiting to see what is being proposed as no details are yet known as to how it would operate, how it would be set or collected or what would be the process for determining how funds are spent.

I joined the Mayor on the final leg of her 150 mile walk in a loop around the EMCCA region. This was an opportunity for me to press the case for the Ultra Light Rail project from Buxton to the end of the Monsal Trail and to talk about the possibility of the Authority helping deliver some of EMCCA's active travel ambitions.

2.5 Engagement

A successful CEO Roadshow took place at Wildboarclough with a strong turnout from local residents.

In the most recent Regional Leader's newsletter, you may have noticed a new layout. Our decision to switch to Mailchimp was to improve the experience of reading and engaging with the content which includes important updates and stories from our incredible teams. Thanks goes to Victoria Peel and the Comms team who helped streamline this workflow and provide much of the content. We hope you found the new format to be an improvement.

I was able to attend some of a Campaign for National Parks (CNP) trustees awayday as it was being held in the Peak District. This was a good chance to meet all their staff and trustees. Hannah Corran (Secretary of State Member of PDNPA) has been invited to attend CNP's Ministerial round table to discuss their new governance report.

Our Landscape Connections project is up and running. We are in a 'pre-development' phase and as part of this we have formed both a project Steering Group, made up of external partners, and an internal project Delivery Group, bringing together all the necessary staff that will be involved in delivery.

2.6 Peak Cluster position

The Authority is engaging in pre-application consultations with the Peak Cluster project in order to uphold and further our national park purposes where possible in the event that the project may ultimately be granted consent by the Secretary of State (SoS). As an Authority, we are not in a position to adopt an in-principle view on the project as a whole at this point in time. Once full details of the project are available, including an associated Environmental Statement, the Authority will be able to formulate a balanced view which will be expressed in a Local Impact Report (LIR) to be approved by Members. The LIR will then be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate and the SoS for their consideration when determining the application. If Members are asked to comment on this project in their capacity as a Member of the Authority, then the above position should be cited. Any requests for comment or speaking can also be passed to me and I can get appropriate responses drafted.

2.7 Moorland fires

Since the last Authority meeting there have been a number of significant wildfires in the national park. Whenever these occur there is always an excellent response from staff and partners in working together to fight the fires. Our role in coordinating the Peak District National Park Fire Operations Group (FOG) is fundamental to this coordinated approach. However, due to the increase in frequency of wildfires it is worth reviewing our operational approach and abilities. This is something Rob Roddy, our new Head of Assets and Enterprise will be doing. It is sadly ironic that two days before the last major fire I was speaking at the premier of a new

film produced by Moors for the Future Partnership 'After the smoke clears'. The film follows the devastating wildfire in the Goyt valley two years ago. It is very well made and seeks to get important messages across in a sensitive way. The fifteen minute film can be viewed here: <https://youtu.be/My9vQXDp2L8>

Our new seasonal Wildfire Ranger is operational and doing a fantastic job. This role is designed to give a visible presence in the evenings and at weekends and the role is also supported by a team of volunteer rangers. Our Ranger is an experienced ex-police officer and is doing great work in trying to progress enforcement of Public Space Protection Orders with the relevant authorities.

2.8 Internal issues

2.8.1 Funding news

We now have our Defra core grant in place along with an additional capital allocation similar in size to last year and needing to be spent within the year. As a one-off we have also been given an additional block of funding for this year that we can use for capital or revenue. This funding now means that because of the difficult cost reduction exercise we went through at the beginning of the year, we are now not expecting to have to make any further cuts over the next few years.

We also have significant project funding from government for access work, active travel, Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) and a new stream of funding (£830k), for the creation of wildlife rich habitats, which is being distributed and reported against via the FiPL process.

The Authority is also continuing to host the Landscape Observatory, which is being funded via the Protected Landscapes Partnership and Defra directly. Following funding of £500k last year we have now secured funding of a further £2m for this year to rapidly scale up the outputs of the project.

We are close to submission of our Morridge Hill Country Landscape Recovery bid (see other agenda items this Authority meeting) which, if successful, would secure significant long-term funding from a mix of public and private sources.

Moors for the Future Partnership is continuing to secure significant investment and is set to deliver its biggest ever programme of work in the year ahead. Congratulations to the team on continued delivery of restoration work and in diversifying sources of income, particularly from the private sector.

Other private sector funding recently secured includes a new five-year commitment from Tarmac to support Peak Park Conservation Volunteers (PPCV) with a doubling of the size of their donation. We are also in discussions with a major corporation about the potential launch of a new product which would involve the promotion of our cycle hire business. Increasing the performance of our cycle hire activities is an important part of our visitor centre transformation programme so it is pleasing to see that preparations are ongoing for the opening of our new cycle hire centre at Millers Dale. We are also in discussions with EMCCA about other possible developments for cycle hire to help deliver the Mayor's sustainable travel aspirations.

The income we earn from car parks remains strong and will be bolstered this year following enhancement works at a number of our sites. The introduction of charging for toilets at three of our sites has attracted an expected amount of media coverage and complaint by some. The toilets in question have all been refurbished to a higher standard than before and the income from charging will now go towards their cleaning and maintenance as well as helping generate funds to maintain the trails they serve.

We are on track to develop our National Lottery Heritage Fund bid for our North Lees Estate.

The Foundation's Earth Rise funding campaign to create our own tree nursery at our Ashford-in-the-Water depot was successful in getting sufficient funding for capital works and equipment so the project can now commence.

2.8.2 Governance

2.8.2.1 Member news

Following recent resignations and local election results, we now have the following vacancies in our Members:

- 1 x Staffordshire Moorlands DC
- 1 x Barnsley MBC
- 1 x Cheshire East Council
- 1 x Parish Member
- 1 x Secretary of State Member

Defra has confirmed that it will include our Secretary of State vacancy in their upcoming summer recruitment campaign.

Whilst the Authority has expressed interest in having another Boardroom Apprentice, we have been informed that there is no central government funding for the scheme at this point in time.

The annual Member tour will take place on 19th June. Members will visit recent carpark developments and investments in our camping sites, cycle hire and National Park Centres. This is a chance for Members to get a better understanding on how we have spent some of our recent additional capital funding and to see the implementation of recent planning decisions.

2.8.2.2 Staffing

There are no significant staffing changes at the moment although there is a significant amount of staff secondment and recruitment, particularly with the rapid scaling up of the Landscape Observatory.

The results of this year's staff and volunteer engagement surveys are being considered by the management team and a new Investors in People action plan is being developed. Overall the survey results were positive although there was an expected amount of concern around the recent restructure. To help with engagement I will be pushing for managers and leaders in the organisation to be more visible and for us to work harder on getting across to everyone all that we are doing and the impact we are having.

2.8.3 75th anniversary update

Excellent coverage was achieved surrounding our anniversary in April. This included BBC Breakfast TV, local BBC TV and radio, ITV Calendar and national news coverage. On the anniversary day we planted our Sycamore Gap sapling in the grounds of Aldern House, launched our new 'tube map' of the national park and we had church bells peeling out across 22 parishes, including a live 'down the line' of the bells being rung from Hathersage on Radio 4's World at One. On the Sunday we also had an excellent Country File episode from the national park featuring lots of our volunteers, staff and partners. Recognition and celebrations are continuing throughout the year with Ranger Walks, talks, Buxton International Festival, the Landscapes Unlocked photo exhibition, the launch of a locally brewed celebratory 75th ale, new picnic benches being installed at seven sites and the potential of a new millstone plinth on one of the road entrances into the national park. Our joint 75th anniversary report with the Lake District, Dartmoor and Eryri is almost complete, with plans for a national launch in Bakewell on 15th July. Plans are also well underway for the staff, volunteers and Member garden party on 22nd July at Aldern House. We will then be having a stall at the Chatsworth Country Fair to promote our 75th and sign-up new volunteers...and radio fans will not want to miss Radio 4's Any Questions coming from Bakewell on 21st August.

3. Proposals

3.1 None

4. Recommendations

1. For Members to note the report

5. Corporate Implications

- a. Legal - none
- b. Financial – the report gives updates on recent funding developments and ongoing work to generate additional income.
- c. National Park Management Plan and Authority Plan – the report covers some of the work that is helping deliver the NPMP.
- d. Risk Management – none.
- e. Net Zero – no major net zero implications from the report.

6. Background papers (not previously published)

None

7. Appendices

None

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Phil Mulligan, CEO, Publication Date

Responsible Officer, Job Title

Phil Mulligan, CEO

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8. Authority Plan Progress Report – Turn of Year (Decile 6) 2025-26 with Performance and Business Plan 25/26 including Corporate Risk Registers

1. Purpose

- 1.1 For Members to review the digital Progress Report of the Authority Plan. This report, published online at <https://reports.peakdistrict.gov.uk/appprogress/docs/enabling-delivery/enabling-delivery.html>, tracks progress over the last six months of Year Three of the five-year Authority Plan (Decile 6: October 2025 – March 2026). As part of the turn-of-year process, this report will also provide Members with 25/26 Performance and Business Plan for review and approval.
- 1.2 As part of the turn-of-year process, this report will also provide Members with the year-end update of the FY25/26 Corporate Risk Register, and the start-of-year FY26/27 Corporate Risk Register, for review and approval.

2. Context

- 2.1 The digital format Authority Progress Report is updated every 6 months, resulting in 10 decile reports over the 5-year Authority Plan (2023 - 2028). The presentation of corporate information in this format to Members facilitates more effective scrutiny of key issues and actions, enabling Members to see the strategic overview easily via the dashboard on the [Executive Summary page](#).
- 2.2 The Authority Progress Report at turn-of-year also contains content which will satisfy the statutory requirement to produce an annual Performance and Business Plan, which has a required publication date of 30th June 2026.
- 2.3 Corporate risk information is provided so that Members can review the year-end position, and the start-of-year assessment of new and ongoing risks.
- 2.4 At the March 2026 Authority meeting, Members approved a new Risk Management Policy (Ref: 25/26). The start-of-year risk process has therefore begun the transition into the new risk management process, which is reflected in 3.5.

3. Proposals

3.1 Authority Plan Targets at turn-of-year:

1. 7 of the 8 Enabling Delivery Aim Objectives (A-D & F-H) are rated green, indicating that performance has been on schedule towards the delivery of these targets during Year Three of the plan.
2. The target set for Objective E (Assets) is marked amber (some progress/caution needed). This is due to delays resulting from staff vacancies and action being taken to secure external funding. It is expected that in the new year, now staff posts are filled, these actions will continue to progress.

3.2 Key Actions Progress at turn of year:

3. At the turn-of-year, 24 actions are on schedule/quality is meeting expectations/no resources issues (green).
4. 5 actions are experienced a delay in schedule and/or have a lack or incorrect mix of resource allocated (amber):
 - i. *Review National Park Authority headquarters needs and aspirations* – This action was put on hold during Decile 6 due to prioritising capacity towards the use of capital uplift for income generation by year end.
 - ii. *Manage disposals and acquisitions to respond to estate plans and new opportunities* – Limited progress towards this action was seen during Decile 6 due to prioritising use of capital uplift for income generation by year end.

- iii. *Warslow Moors whole estate plan development* – Delayed recruitment of a Senior Rural Surveyor resulted in no progress towards this action during Decile 6; this post has now been filled so progress is expected in the new year.
- iv. *North Lees estate Plan development* - The HLF bid for North Lees is due to be submitted around July 2026 which will progress the Estate Plan through development funding.
- v. *Support the governance working group to review the governance and decision making arrangements and implement changes* – Reduced capacity in the legal team has resulted in the governance working group being put on hold. Standing orders remain legally compliant, and the governance working group will recommence when there is sufficient capacity.

3.3 Performance and Business Plan 25/26:

Performance and Business Plan draft content can be viewed in the digital Authority Plan Progress Report [here](#). Members have previously approved the 'Look Forward' (Year 4) in February 2026 (Ref: 7/26). Content to be delegated to Head of Resources for completion by 30th June 2026 includes:

- Equality Duty Key Performance Indicators (awaiting information)
- Financial overview and statements (awaiting information)
- Staff posts (awaiting information)

3.4 Corporate Risk Register 25/26 – year end status (Appendix 1):

An overview of the 25/26 Corporate Risk Register at year-end can be viewed in the digital Authority Plan Progress Report [here](#).

Summary: At year-end, 16 risks remain at the same rating, one risk has increased from medium to high, one risk has decreased from high to medium, and one risk has decreased from medium to low and has been deescalated from the Corporate Risk Register to the Planning service risk register.

1. One risk escalated to high risk (red):
 - i. **Aim 2: Inconsistent and unclear direction for 'upland farming' (ref: 24/25S)**
The impact rating of this risk has been increased from medium to high as a result of the updated SFI (Sustainable Farming Incentive) offer for 2026, which removed some options that are highly impactful in upland areas, resulting in less support for environmental farming in the uplands.
2. One risk reduced to medium risk (amber):
 - i. **Obj D: DEFRA grant agreement and funding (ref: 24/25C) (see also 24/25D)**
The impact and likelihood ratings for this risk have both been reduced from high to medium as a result of the letter of assurance for the Defra grant to be received in FY26-27, which aligns to the best-case financial scenario which was modelled. Due to proactive measures taken to manage this risk in 25-26, the Authority is now in a more secure financial position with regard to our core funding for the upcoming year.
3. One risk deescalated to the Planning service risk register:
 - i. **Aim 4: Control of affordable housing policy via legal agreement (S106) (Ref: 24/25 T)**
The likelihood of this risk has been reduced from medium to low, resulting in the overall risk rating becoming low and therefore the risk being removed from the Corporate Risk Register. This is as a result of successful negotiations around the S106 agreement meaning risk impacts are now unlikely and this risk can now be handled at the service-level.

3.5 Proposed Corporate Risk Register 26/27 (Appendix 2):

An overview of the proposed Corporate risk register for 26/27 can be viewed in the digital Authority Plan Progress Report [here](#). All risks in the 2025/26 Corporate Risk Register have been considered for addition to the 2026/27 register, alongside consideration of the wider risk environment and risks associated with the delivery of the Authority Plan and National Park Management Plan. Additionally, all risk ratings have been updated from the 3x3 matrix to the new 5x5 risk matrix (see Appendix 2). Under the new risk process, risk references have been updated to a numerical system (displayed as a number in brackets before the risk title). Therefore, previous references have been removed and some risk titles have been updated; this is noted as necessary below.

Summary: Twelve risks have been carried over with consistent ratings (as transferred into the new 5x5 rating system), one risk has been carried over with reduced likelihood, three risks have been added which are derived from part of a previous risk, one risk has been removed and five completely new risks have been added.

1. Twelve risks from 2025/26 have been carried over:

2026/27 entry		Equivalent 2025/26 entry
Ref.	Title	
6	Injury/Loss of life & property damage due to unsafe trees	Obj E: Injury/Loss of life & property damage due to unsafe trees (ref: 22/23E)
8	Rights of Way deterioration and reduction in funding	Aim 3: Rights of Way deterioration and reduction in funding (ref: 24/25L)
21	LURA ‘duty to seek to further’ risk to partnership working and NPMP delivery	Obj G: LURA “Duty to seek to further” risk to partnership working and NPMP delivery (ref: 24/25F)
1	East Midlands Combined Councils Authority priorities	Aim 4: East Midlands Combined Councils Authority priorities (ref: 24/25K potential impact on all NPMP Aims)
3	Sustainable moorland management	Aim 2: Sustainable Moorland Management (ref: 23/24I)
7	Programme and project (externally funded) bid management	Obj D: Programme and project (externally funded) bid management (ref: 24/25 G)
13	Failure to deliver the PD Nature Recovery Plan	Aim 1: Failure to deliver the PD Nature Recovery Plan (ref. 20/21D)
14	Influence of ‘user management’ in the National Park	Aim 3: Influence of ‘user management’ in the National Park (ref: 24/25M)
15	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) - Peak Cluster CO2 Pipeline	Aim 2: National scale new infrastructure Impact - CO2 Pipeline (ref: 24/25P)
16	Private finance for landscape and nature recovery	Aim 2: Private finance for landscape and nature recovery (ref: 24/25N)
20	Defra performance monitoring	Obj D: DEFRA Targets and Outcomes Framework based performance monitoring (ref: 24/25D)

19	DEFRA grant agreement and methods of funding	Obj D: DEFRA grant agreement and funding (ref: 24/25C)
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2. One risk has been carried over from 2025/26 with a reduced likelihood rating:
 - i. **(4) UK government departments and agencies' reduced capacity to support Protected Landscape purposes**
Updated risk rating is likelihood 3/impact 3; equivalent 2025/26 risk *Obj D/E: UK Government department & agencies' capacity to support Protected Landscape purposes (ref: 24/25E)* was rated likelihood high/impact medium. This reduction is due to appointments having been made to the roles of Chair of the Protected Landscapes Partnership and CEO of National Parks England who can support and advocate for PDNP at a national governmental level.
3. Three risks have been added which relate to/are a reframing of previous risks:
 - i. **(10) Changes in planning legislation, policy and regulation** has been created due to the disaggregation of *Enabling Delivery Aim: Legislation & Regulatory Risks (Ref: 25/26A)* to better manage this as a discrete risk.
 - ii. **(2) Review of National Park Authority governance** has been created due to the disaggregation of *Enabling Delivery Aim: Legislation & Regulatory Risks (Ref: 25/26A)* to better manage this as a discrete risk.
 - iii. **(17) Unfavourable outcome from new ELMS development** has been created due to the aggregation of three risks relating to ELMs which were considered to be more effectively managed as one risk:
 - *Aim 1: Influencing ELMs/Area of NP land safeguarded (ref. 20/21B updated start of year 24/25)*
 - *Aim 2: Inconsistent and unclear direction for 'upland farming' (ref: 24/25S)*
 - *Aim 2: ELMs Test and Trial outcomes (ref: 24/25I)*
4. One risk from 2025/26 has been removed:
 - i. *Enabling Delivery Aim: Operational Risks (Ref: 25/26B)* has been removed as it was considered that this aggregated entry did not support the management of its discrete component risks, and that these risks are already adequately accounted for in entries **2, 4, 6-9, 12, 18-20** (2026/27 CRR refs.)
5. Five new risks have been added:
 - i. **(9) Risk to Authority from Morridge Hill Country project** has been added due to current progress towards establishing a special purpose vehicle to deliver this project which carries financial, legal and reputational risk to the Authority.
 - ii. **(11) Constituent Authorities are not coordinated and working to deliver the NPMP** has been added in recognition of changes to and developments within constituent authorities which may impact delivery work and the PDNP over the next 12 months.
 - iii. **(12) Failure to deliver Local Plan update to deadline** recognises the risk within the new year if the Local Plan work does not meet its end-2026 deadline.
 - iv. **(18) Cyber incident** is a risk which has been escalated from the Resources service register in recognition of the ongoing high risk that this presents to the Authority, however it is agreed that this risk is already been managed adequately.
 - v. **(5) Use of the new visitor levy powers by combined authorities in ways which do not support NPMP delivery** recognises the emerging risk from new legislation which may not be applied in ways which are favourable to the PDNP.

4 Recommendations

1. The digital Authority Progress Plan Report (Decile 6) 2025/26 is approved.
2. The Performance and Business Plan, which includes the year end (25/26) and proposed (26/27) Corporate Risk Registers, is approved.
3. That authority be delegated to the Head of Resources to complete the details of the Performance and Business Plan (detailed in 3.3) to allow for full publication by the statutory deadline of 30th June 2025.

5 Corporate Implications

a. Legal

Pursuant to sections 5 and 11A of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, the Authority must deliver to the statutory purposes and statutory duty, respectively, when carrying out its work. Monitoring the Authority's progress against the aims and objectives set out in the Authority Plan will enable appropriate scrutiny and safeguard legal compliance.

The Authority Plan is compliant with the Authority's duties in relation to equality, diversity and inclusion. Specific projects undertaken in pursuance of delivery of the aims and objectives will individually identify and address any adverse equality impacts on a case-by-case basis for consideration prior to approval.

b. Financial

There are no financial implications arising from this report. All expenditure associated with the Authority Plan is allocated through setting the 2025-26 budget and specific approvals outside of this report.

c. National Park Management Plan and Authority Plan

This is a turn of year progress report to monitor delivery against the Authority Plan. The digital report presented to the National Park Authority provides Members with further information on delivery to each of the Objectives (A-H) under the Enabling Delivery Aim.

d. Risk Management

Horizon scanning and monitoring of corporate risks enables the Authority to take appropriate action to negate or minimise that risk.

e. Net Zero

This report doesn't directly contribute to meeting net zero. However, actions under Objective H (Climate Change) aim to reduce the Authority's greenhouse gas emissions, so it provides Members with further information on what is being delivered to help achieve net zero for the National Park.

6 Background papers (not previously published)

None.

Responsible Officer, Job Title and Publication Date

Emily Fox, Head of Resources, 22 May 2026

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Emmott Baddeley, Data, Strategy & Performance Officer, 22 May 2026

emmott.baddeley@peakdistrict.gov.uk

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2025/26 Corporate Risk Register – Q4 year end

Any changes to risk entries at year-end are highlighted

2025/26 Corporate Risk Reference Table

Overall risk level	Risk factor	Likelihood	Impact	Q4 (year end) update
Red	Obj E: Injury/Loss of life & property damage due to unsafe trees (ref: 22/23E updated start of year 24/25).	High	High	
Red	Enabling Delivery Aim: Operational Risks (Ref: 25/26B)	High	High	
Red	Aim 1: Influencing ELMs/Area of NP land safeguarded (ref. 20/21B updated start of year 24/25)	High	High	
↑ Red	Aim 2: Inconsistent and unclear direction for 'upland farming' (ref: 24/25S)	High	↑ High	Impact rating increased
Amber	Aim 1: Failure to deliver the PD Nature Recovery Plan (ref. 20/21D updated start of year 24/25)	Medium	High	
Amber	Aim 2: Sustainable Moorland Management (ref: 23/24I)	Medium	High	
Amber	Obj D/E: UK Government department & agencies' capacity to support Protected Landscape purposes (ref: 24/25E)	High	Medium	
Amber	Obj G: LURA "Duty to seek to further" risk to partnership working and NPMP delivery (ref: 24/25F)	High	Medium	
Amber	Enabling Delivery Aim: Legislation & Regulatory Risks (Ref: 25/26A)	High	Medium	
Amber	Aim 2: ELMs Test and Trial outcomes (ref: 24/25I)	High	Medium	
Amber	Aim 3: Rights of Way deterioration and reduction in funding (ref: 24/25L)	High	Medium	
Amber	Aim 3: Influence of 'user management' in the National Park (ref: 24/25M)	High	Medium	
Amber	Aim 2: National scale new infrastructure Impact - CO2 Pipeline (ref: 24/25P)	High	Medium	
Amber	Obj D: DEFRA Targets and Outcomes Framework based performance monitoring (ref: 24/25D)	Medium	Medium	
Amber	Obj D: Programme and project (externally funded) bid management (ref: 24/25 G updated start of year 25/26)	Medium	Medium	
Amber	Aim 2: Private finance for landscape and nature recovery (ref: 24/25N)	Medium	Medium	
Amber	Aim 4: East Midlands Combined Councils Authority priorities (ref: 24/25K potential impact on all NPMP Aims)	Medium	Medium	
↓ Amber	Obj D: DEFRA grant agreement and funding (ref: 24/25C) (see also 24/25D)	↓ Medium	↓ Medium	Likelihood and impact ratings both reduced
↓ Green	Aim 4: Control of affordable housing policy via legal agreement (S106) (Ref: 24/25 T)	↓ Low	Medium	Likelihood rating reduced and risk deescalated to service register

2025/26 Corporate Risk Matrix

IMPACT	High	<p>Aim 1: Failure to deliver the PD Nature Recovery Plan (Ref: 20/21D updated start of year Q2 24/25)</p> <p>Aim 2: Sustainable Moorland Management (Ref: 23/24I)</p>	<p>Obj E: Injury/Loss of life & property damage due to unsafe trees (Ref: 22/23E updated start of year 24/25).</p> <p>Enabling Delivery Aim: Operational Risks (Ref: 25/26B)</p> <p>Aim 1: Influencing ELMs/Area of NP land safeguarded (Ref: 20/21B updated start of year 24/25)</p> <p>↑ Aim 2: Inconsistent and unclear direction for 'upland farming' (Ref: 24/25S)</p>	
	Medium	<p>Obj D: DEFRA Targets and Outcomes Framework based performance monitoring (Ref: 24/25D)</p> <p>Obj D Programme and project (externally funded) bid management (Ref: 24/25G updated start of year 25/26)</p> <p>Aim 2: Private finance for landscape and nature recovery (Ref: 24/25N)</p> <p>Aim 4: East Midlands Combined Councils Authority priorities (Ref: 24/25K potential impact on all NPMP Aims)</p> <p>↓ Obj D: DEFRA grant agreement and funding (Ref: 24/25C) (see also 24/25D)</p>	<p>Obj D/E UK Government departments and agencies' capacity to support Protected Landscape purposes (Ref: 24/25E)</p> <p>Obj G: LURA "Duty to seek to further" risk to partnership working and NPMP delivery (Ref: 24/25F)</p> <p>Enabling Delivery Aim: Legislation & Regulatory Risk (Ref: 25/26A)</p> <p>Aim 2: ELMs Test and Trial outcomes (Ref: 24/25I)</p> <p>Aim 3: Rights of Way deterioration and reduction in funding (Ref: 24/25L)</p> <p>Aim 3: Influence of 'user management' in the National Park (Ref: 24/25M)</p> <p>Aim 2: National scale new infrastructure impact CO2 Pipeline (Ref: 24/25P)</p>	
	Low	<p>↓ Aim 4: Control of affordable housing policy via legal agreement (S106) (Ref: 24/25T)</p>		
		Low	Medium	High
LIKELIHOOD				

Authority Plan Delivery Risks

Objective	Detail
A Planning	To achieve national performance standards for planning applications by type dealt with in a timely manner.
B Access	To achieve timescales and follow processes for the statutory functions under Countryside and Rights of Way Act and Town and Country Planning Act.
C People	To have highly engaged, healthy and inclusive staff and volunteers.
D Financial Resilience	To be financially resilient and provide value for money.
E Assets	To have best practice arrangements in place for the Authority's assets.
F Governance	To have best practice governance arrangements in place.
G Information and Performance	To have best practice IT access controls, security arrangements, performance and risk arrangements in place.
H Climate Change	To reduce the Authority's greenhouse gas emissions.
Enabling delivery (ED)	The Authority is inspiring, pioneering and enabling in delivering the National Park vision

Obj (A-H or ED)	Risk Text colour indicative of overall risk rating	Risk description A risk should be expressed as: If (x were to happen) then (the consequence would be) or "failure to ..."	Existing controls Actions currently taken or controls in place that mitigate the risk e.g. standing orders	Risk rating before mitigation L x I	Additional mitigating action (add to service plan)	Risk rating with mitigating action L x I (expressed as Red, Amber, Green)			Time frame of action	Lead officer	How monitored/ Indicator	Quarterly update (Q4)
						Start	Q2	Q4				
E	Injury/Loss of life & property damage due to unsafe trees (Ref: 22/23E updated start of year 23/24). Service plan action: Ash die back scheme of works to address it.	If we do not allocate sufficient staff time and financial resources to surveying and managing PDNPAs in-hand woodlands and trees , which include high numbers of dangerous trees infected with Ash Dieback disease fungus (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), we are at risk of being liable/uninsured for Injury/Loss of life & property damage due to unsafe trees	5-year survey cycle assesses condition of in-hand woodland, which actions remediation work for unsafe trees. Reactive closure of public access to sites at risk in bad weather / storms.	HxH	Programme of works under way to address ash dieback infected trees to meet our legal obligations and insurance requirements.	HxH	HxH	HxH	Refer to Woodland Management Plan and Woodland Ash Die Back Works plan.	Head of Assets & Enterprise	Ongoing survey and inspection work	One remaining remedial work bloc to be completed, following which regular inspection schedule will be reestablished.
Page 31	DEFRA grant agreement and methods of funding (Ref: 24/25C)	The 25/26 DEFRA grant funding was cut by 8.2%. If, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the 3-year DEFRA grant settlement is cut by 15-20%, or a proportion is allocated as capital funds; or there is a reallocation of funding across Protected landscapes, or performance monitoring is used to reduce grant, or move towards more competitive bids for grant elements. e.g. Access for All (see also DEFRA Targets and Outcome based performance monitoring 24/25D); then there is a risk that the Authority will need to reduce headcount of staff, may not be able to meet targets, deal with the refreshed legislation (LURA) currently in the pipeline and may not be able to spend capital funding in the required timeframe. Capacity and capability to successfully complete competitive bids is also an area of risk to be considered (investment of time/effort with chance of no return).	Continuous review of service budgets & org structure to ensure budgets balance (including MFFP). Regularly monitor inflation rates & interest costs. Utilisation of reserves for Authority critical spend as required. Pay award was given at 3.2% which proactively reduced staff costs.	HxH	Internal preparation for low grant agreement including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish income targets to maximise income streams; Review and update MFFP to monitor potential deficits in future; Commence full team stop/go decision making on bids to reduce costs invested into non strategically important bids; Closer monitoring of material projects to redistribute resources across projects as required for success; Full vacancy control. 	HxH	HxH	↓↓ MxM	Set FY26/27 budget by March 26 Authority meeting. Updates in line with monitoring meeting timeframes. Review risk status in Q4 25/26.	Finance Manager (Section 151 Officer)	Monitoring via resources committee.	Letter of assurance received aligned to best-case scenario modelled. Due to proactive measures the likelihood and impact of this risk has reduced for year end.
D	DEFRA Targets and Outcomes Framework based performance monitoring (Ref: 24/25D)	If the Authority cannot meet the requirements of the new targets and outcome framework then there is a risk to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reputation the National Park grant access to additional DEFRA funding 	Peak District Strategy and Performance Team is part of a data checking group with reps from other NP which is proactively reviewing data for Defra and providing feedback.	MxH	Reactive actions based on flow of information from DEFRA on the framework. S&P will use PLTOF to inform development of	MxH	MxM	MxM	Action ongoing due to awaited further updates. Report to Members at May 2026	Head of Resources	Flow of comms via CEO and NP Data Group from DEFRA. Quarterly NPMP Delivery Group	No change as still awaiting further updates from DEFRA.

Obj (A-H or ED)	Risk Text colour indicative of overall risk rating	Risk description A risk should be expressed as: <i>If (x were to happen) then (the consequence would be) or "failure to ..."</i>	Existing controls Actions currently taken or controls in place that mitigate the risk e.g. standing orders	Risk rating before mitigation L x I	Additional mitigating action (add to service plan)	Risk rating with mitigating action L x I (expressed as Red, Amber, Green)			Time frame of action	Lead officer	How monitored/ Indicator	Quarterly update (Q4)
						Start	Q2	Q4				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> overall NP Authorities and Teams over the long term 			next NPMP in consultation with NE or guidance.				Authority along with NPMP AMR. May take 12-18 months for a full reporting cycle to fully understand the implications of new framework on Authority.		with partner delivery teams to maintain collaboration and momentum.	
D	Programme and project (externally funded) bid management (Ref: 24/25G updated start of year 25/26)	<p>If programme and project externally funded bids are not prioritised via appropriate bid management processes, there is a risk to the authority of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost opportunities Impact on wider Authority project development Impact on 'business as usual' if bid successful Internal project / funding conflicts Impact on bottom line aspirations Reputational risk 	<p>Ongoing communication with SMT, wider management team, members to support bid management process.</p> <p>In line with standing orders, committee scrutiny dependent on financial level.</p> <p>Continue to work with consultant bid writer to project managing large opportunities.</p> <p>Foundation Director regularly sharing project pipeline with SMT.</p>	MxM	Review of standing orders and financial regulations will commence now team is fully resourced.	MxM	MxM	MxM	Actions are ongoing with no current timelines.	Head of Assets & Enterprise	Match funding for external bids monitored using tracker at monthly RMM.	Further changes in resources and still under capacity to carry out additional mitigation action.
E	UK Government departments and agencies' capacity to support Protected Landscape purposes (Ref: 24/25E)	If the capacity pressure on UK Government departments and agencies continues or gets worse, leading to indecision or bad decision making, then there will be a risk that the Authority will not be able to carry out its statutory purposes as a National Park.	Engage with National Parks England, PLP, NPP and other fora to influence Government and policy.	HxM	Actively engage with departments and agencies as opportunities arise.	HxM	HxM	HxM	Ongoing	CEO	CEO and Chair to actively take part on NP comms group	<p>Appointment of PLP chair may support capacity for Government advocacy through PLP.</p> <p>Further reduction in Natural England capacity due to change in strategy.</p> <p>Ongoing trial of earned autonomy for National Park Authorities could reduce impact of low central capacity.</p>
G	LURA 'duty to seek to further' risk to partnership working and NPMP delivery (Ref: 24/25F)	<p>If the LURA is not;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognised as legislation intended (i.e. to further the purpose of designation) fully embraced by relevant authorities (RAs) supported by clear non-compliance consequences, <p>then, there is a risk that RAs will seek to weaken the aspirations of the NPMP to make their delivery less onerous which could impact the successful delivery of the Plan.</p>	<p>Before update on regulations is shared, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work to forge closer working relationships with all relevant authorities through NPMP Partnership Group. 	HxM	<p>Once update on ministerial regulations is received, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek internal legal advice on how best to implement changes to duty across Authority. Ensure we comply with DEFRA 	HxM	HxM	HxM	Awaiting update	Head of Resources	<p>CEO part of the NP comms group.</p> <p>Annual NPMP Partnership Group with senior leaders of RAs to maintain</p>	<p>Campaign for National Parks are gathering evidence of uses of LURA to support advocacy for it to remain in place and be used appropriately.</p>

Obj (A-H or ED)	Risk Text colour indicative of overall risk rating	Risk description A risk should be expressed as: <i>If (x were to happen) then (the consequence would be) or "failure to ..."</i>	Existing controls Actions currently taken or controls in place that mitigate the risk e.g. standing orders	Risk rating before mitigation L x I	Additional mitigating action (add to service plan)	Risk rating with mitigating action L x I (expressed as Red, Amber, Green)			Time frame of action	Lead officer	How monitored/ Indicator	Quarterly update (Q4)
						Start	Q2	Q4				
		Internally, the additional work to deal with legislation raises resource/capacity concerns as the emerging workload is not supported by additional grant funding and any opportunities resulting from LURA will require additional / reallocation of capacity to realise and maintain over short timescales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reactively manage arising tensions where policy overlap occurs (e.g. MCA plans). Develop awareness on best practise and legal precedent from arising examples in other PLs. 		guidance on the 'seek to further' duty once published. CEO to make submission to Campaign for National Parks evidence gathering process for positive cases.						collaboration and momentum. Campaign for National Parks evidence gathering process.	S&P team will work with RAs in the NPMP development process which provides an opportunity to positively navigate LURA duty collaboratively with RA partners.
ED	Legislation & Regulatory Risk (Ref: 25/26A) (Aggregated corporate risk)	<p>This is an aggregated risk to monitor any significant changes to the legislative and regulatory environment which may negatively impact the PDNP or PDNPA.</p> <p>Upcoming legislative and regulatory changes may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform to the National Planning Policy Framework which may carry a range of risks, including central government management of infrastructure development projects Planning and Infrastructure Bill (which may include removal of protected species requirements in planning process) Other changes to planning regulation (e.g. National Development Management Policy refresh) to meet housebuilding targets resulting in pressure for housing development in the National Park Introduction of a Land Use Framework which inadequately recognises Protected Landscapes Governance changes to NPAs (which may impact Defra agreements, roll of NPs, position of NPs in Defra family) Introduction of new Rights of Way or Open Access legislation resulting in increased recreational pressure in the landscape Changes to the Environmental Improvement Plan resulting from the Office for Environmental Protection review of environmental targets. <p>It is acknowledged that the Authority has little or no control over this risk, however if any significant changes are made to a piece of legislation/regulation, then there is a risk that the Authority may not have the capacity to deal with changes, and/or there is a direct risk to our purposes, duty and the special qualities.</p>	<p>SMT to monitor changes / announcements coming from Government.</p> <p>As and when changes are announced to a piece of legislation / regulation, this will be scrutinised to fully understand particular risks from specific change.</p> <p>Senior staff feedback on Government consultations.</p> <p>Working closely with NPE and PLP.</p> <p>Collective voice across NPs to scrutinise and respond to new legislation and regulation</p>	MxM	Aggregated risk currently accepted	MxM	HxM	HxM	Monitored monthly and discussed at SMT/WMT	CEO		<p>NPPF consultation response submitted.</p> <p>This risk will be disaggregated going into 2026/7 to better understand and manage different legislative and regulatory risks.</p>
ED	Operational Risks (Ref: 25/26B) (Aggregated corporate risk)	<p>This is an aggregated risk to monitor the risks associated with the significant operational changes which the Authority will need to make / is making based on political, economic, social, technological, legal, and environmental (PESTLE) factors. The operational areas which carry risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change from core funded to an externally funded project model Culture change (smarter objectives, monitoring employee time spent on externally funded capital projects, create project development process, improve project management process) 	Use existing project management reporting	MxM	<p>Updates to risk management process to ensure suitable allocation of resources to projects based on risk likelihood/impact</p> <p>Time management on externally funded projects.</p> <p>Financial management (visible financial draw</p>	MxM	HxH	HxH	<p>Monitored monthly and discussed at SMT/WMT/RMM</p> <p>Weekly discussions at SMT on capital element of financial risk</p>	Head of Assets & Enterprise	Assets & Enterprise undertaking audit of trial timesheets – report back by end Q4.	Pilot timesheet process was completed in D6 25/26 with some application where roles part-funded capital expenditure, but due to organisational change any further roll out is on hold.

Obj (A-H or ED)	Risk <i>Text colour indicative of overall risk rating</i>	Risk description <i>A risk should be expressed as: If (x were to happen) then (the consequence would be) or "failure to ..."</i>	Existing controls <i>Actions currently taken or controls in place that mitigate the risk e.g. standing orders</i>	Risk rating before mitigation L x I	Additional mitigating action (add to service plan)	Risk rating with mitigating action L x I (expressed as Red, Amber, Green)			Time frame of action	Lead officer	How monitored/ Indicator	Quarterly update (Q4)
						Start	Q2	Q4				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of Arm's Length Company (VAT threshold on income generation activity) Revenue from rural rents (related to the BPS/SFI changes) Equality impact assessment (knock on from changes to funding) Operational role of Authority with future of Green Finance (starting with BNG) <p>If the Authority does not make appropriate changes to streamline operations in response to PESTLE factors, then there may be a risk to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reputation as a National Park, Relationship with Defra/Government Financial implications Staff efficiency (capacity to deliver) Staff morale Relationships with Partners Lost opportunities due to operational issues 			down / allocation of funds)							<p>New risk management process to be adopted from start FY26/27.</p> <p>This risk will be disaggregated going into 2026/7 to better understand and manage different operational risks.</p>

Aim One: Climate Change

Objective	Detail
1	To lower greenhouse gas emissions significantly, focussing on the largest emitters within our influence.
2	To sequester and store substantially more carbon while contributing to nature recovery.
3	To reverse damage to nature, biodiversity, cultural heritage in particular built environments caused by a changing climate.

Obj (1-3)	Risk <i>Text colour indicative of overall risk rating</i>	Risk description <i>A risk should be expressed as: If (x were to happen) then (the consequence would be) or "failure to ..."</i>	Existing controls <i>Actions currently taken or controls in place that mitigate the risk e.g. standing orders</i>	Risk rating before mitigation L x I	Additional mitigating action (add to service plan)	Risk rating with mitigating action L x I (expressed as Red, Amber, Green)			Time frame of action	Lead officer	How monitored/ Indicator	Quarterly update (Q4)
						Start	Q2	Q4				
3	Influencing ELMs/Area of NP land safeguarded <i>(Ref. 20/21B updated start of year 23/24)</i> CC.1 Influence design, payment rates and delivery of the Environmental Land Management schemes annually between 2023-25 CC.11 Target area to be determined as the ELM scheme detail becomes clearer – 2023-24. (NPMP & Special qualities Risk)	If we fail to influence the coverage, targets, design and payment levels of the new ELM schemes (Sustainable Farming Incentive, Countryside Stewardship mid/higher-tier, capital works and Landscape Recovery) We may: 1. See no increase or a reduction of the areas entered into the ELM schemes resulting in damage to biodiversity and heritage features (dry stone walls) 2. Fail to achieve the climate change outcomes in the NPMP 3. See specific losses to grassland habitats	National influencing by representing English Protected Landscapes at stakeholder meetings. Support and encourage other stakeholders to have a shared collective voice which delivers for the PDNP. Foster interest in and support for farmers and land managers. Engage in transitional arrangements, stakeholder events and workshops etc. Delivery of the FiPL programme which supports farmers towards entering ELMs.	HxH	Additional promotion of the service, working with agencies e.g. NFU, CLA, NE, EA, FC, Defra. Enhance comms with farmers & land managers (e.g. ELM tests & FiPL) Continued lobbying to take forward lessons learnt from FiPL into national schemes	HxH	HxH	HxH	Actions ongoing – see FiPL delivery plan for more detailed timelines Aiming for pilots of national rollout of ELMs from April 26 (subject to change)	Head of Landscape & Engagement (Will transfer to Head of Planning & Conservation)	Annual NPMP Monitoring Report in May 2026 Aim 2 update report to Authority in March 2026	FiPL project has received funding extension for 1-3 years will support continued engagement on ELMs. Awaiting NPE Future Farming and Land Management policy paper.
3	Failure to deliver the PD Nature Recovery Plan <i>(Ref. 20/21D updated start of year 23/24)</i> CC.14 Complete and share the One Nature Recovery Plan - 2023-24 Service Plan Action: Implement the One PD NRP Corporate, NPMP, Special qualities risk	If we fail to lead the further development and delivery of the Peak District Nature Recovery plan we will: 1. Not meet one of the key aspirations in the DEFRA Grant Agreement 2. Be at risk of DEFRA grant recovery 3. Fail to deliver both NPMP partnership and Authority Action Plan actions 4. Suffer reputational risk 5. Risk the loss of natural capital assets, wildlife enhancement, loss of priority/key habitats such as grassland (Failure to sustain the area of non-protected species-rich grassland through retention, enhancement and creation)	National influencing of agri-environmental policies and support systems Local communications across the farming & land management industry Promote EIA guidance NPMP partnership work FiPL delivery	MxH	Promote and support understanding and interest in public payment for public goods. Enhance comms with examples of practical delivery with farmers & land managers e.g. ELM test, WP practical field trials, supporting more native woodland creation and mitigation of Ash Dieback, FiPI. Establish Nature Recovery Plan Delivery Group and integrating into NPMP development process. Create spatial mapping of targets to support delivery partners to appropriately engage.	MxH	MxH	MxH	Delivery group and spatial mapping established by June 2026.	Head of Landscape & Engagement (Will transfer to Head of Planning & Conservation)	At planned liaison & LNRS meetings Annual update for Aim 2 to full Authority in March 2026 NPMP programme delivery group	The Nature Recovery Plan has been used in consultation on multiple LNRSs to support delivery through this mechanism.

Aim Two: Landscape and Nature Recovery

Objective	Detail
4	To be a place where nature recovers and biodiversity flourishes
5	To understand, appreciate and enhance the cultural heritage and in particular built environments of the National Park as part of an ever changing landscape.
6	To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever evolving landscapes.

Obj (4-6)	Risk <i>Text colour indicative of overall risk rating</i>	Risk description <i>A risk should be expressed as: If (x were to happen) then (the consequence would be) or "failure to ..."</i>	Existing controls <i>Actions currently taken or controls in place that mitigate the risk e.g. standing orders</i>	Risk rating before mitigation L x I	Additional mitigating action (add to service plan)	Risk rating with mitigating action L x I (expressed as Red, Amber, Green)			Time frame of action	Lead officer	How monitored/ Indicator	Quarterly update (Q4)
						Sta rt	Q2	Q4				
6	Inconsistent and unclear direction for 'upland farming' (Ref: 24/25S)	The 'pause' to SFI and Capital Grants due to the overcommitment of budget, the delay of the launch of the new Higher Tier, and the lack of consistent/clear messaging about the 'direction of travel' for upland farming/land management by the UK Government generates a risk to the Authority in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of trust in Government being extended to PDNPA Reduced engagement with nature recovery from farmers / land managers Possible increase in farming practices that are detrimental to the place (i.e. increased grazing intensity) Knock on effect to success of Authority programme / projects to restore nature. 	Engaging at national, regional and local stakeholder events. Team Nature, NPE discussions ongoing.	HxM	Include an ask for revised and clear messaging from Government. Engage at a PL and Environmental NGO level – work to influence a reversal of the removal of SFI options in the 2026 offer. Explore opportunities for NPA advisors to be involved in farm advise pilots.	HxM	HxM	HxH	Waiting for further Government guidance – no timeframe	Head of Landscape & Engagement (Will transfer to Head of Planning & Conservation / Head of Assets & Enterprise)	SFI offer for 2026 has removed some options which are highly impactful in upland areas, resulting in less support for environmental farming in the uplands. As a result, impact rating has been increased. Bilateral meeting between English NP authorities and NT took place in February. Revised EIP released in December 2025	
4	Sustainable Moorland management (previously Moorland Management Group) (Ref: 23/24) Convene the development and implementation of Moorland Management Group Corporate, NPMP, Special qualities risk	If we fail in our convening role in both the delivery of the Moorland Management Group (MMG) and its integration with the other moorland interest groups, we will suffer reputational and operational harm in delivering landscape management as a result of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to influence the development of consensus between stakeholders, landowners and key interest groups Failure to demonstrate commitment to reduce the incidence and severity of Moorland Fires Failure to demonstrate commitment to restoring breeding populations pairs of birds of prey to the numbers in the 1990s 	Continue the refreshed approach to the Moorland Management Group including hosting MMG meetings. Partnership working to fund casual seasonal fire rangers. Continue to lead the Fire Operations Group (FOG).	MxH	Maintain high level CEO support for all existing actions CEO to support Rob Kenning in engagement with FOG and MMG.	MxH	MxH	MxH	Provisional meeting date for MMG meeting in Autumn 2026.	Head of Landscape & Engagement (Will transfer to CEO)	Aim 2 report to Authority (March 2026) NPMP delivery process	There is ongoing good engagement in the MMG, which met in Oct 25 and Feb 26, and FOG. Investing in this process to foster relationships should continue.
6	ELMs Test and Trial outcomes (Ref: 24/25)	If we fail to influence and our recommendations are not taken into consideration there is a risk that the Authority role in ELMs does not include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Acting as local convenor Providing 'bespoke' options and flexibility Working effectively in partnerships with ALBs and eNGOs Advocating for long term land management good practice 	Continued sharing of outcomes from Test & Trials in updates to ELMs	HxM	Proposal for revised policy paper for NPE for future of farming and land management in English NPs which will use Test & Trial outcomes – yet to be agreed	HxM	HxM	HxM	Proposed policy paper in 2026	Head of Landscape & Engagement (Will transfer to Head of Planning & Conservation)	Aim 2 report to Authority (March 2026)	Through Test & Trial involvement, PDNPA have been invited to participate in DEFRA working groups for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing new approaches to networking, collaboration and farm advice.

Obj (4-6)	Risk Text colour indicative of overall risk rating	Risk description A risk should be expressed as: <i>If (x were to happen) then (the consequence would be) or "failure to ..."</i>	Existing controls Actions currently taken or controls in place that mitigate the risk e.g. standing orders	Risk rating before mitigation L x I	Additional mitigating action (add to service plan)	Risk rating with mitigating action L x I (expressed as Red, Amber, Green)			Time frame of action	Lead officer	How monitored/ Indicator	Quarterly update (Q4)
						Sta rt	Q2	Q4				
		5. Providing support for continued maintenance and enhancement of habitats already previously supported by public money.										• The role of protected landscape Authorities in ELMs delivery.
6	Private finance for landscape and nature recovery (Ref: 24/25N)	If we fail to provide clear information for land managers as 'proof of concept' emerges for private finance opportunities and support exploration of early options then this could lead to: 1. Not meeting the EIP targets 2. Not accessing private funding required to deliver EIP/TOF nature targets 3. Not enabling private family farms to access funds Which could present a risk of projects going ahead that are not integrated with the full range of special qualities.	MorrIDGE Hill County Landscape Recovery Round 2 Pilot Project. Developing landscape recovery for the farmer-led Peatland Farmers Group in the White Peak.	MxM	Working with National Park Partnership Private Finance Leads to increase knowledge and understanding of appropriate staff. Share learning as models emerge via the Land Managers Forum. Develop Authority paper outlining approach to BNG. Share learning across NPA Landscape Recovery Leads.	MxM	MxM	MxM	MHC implementation application to be submitted in May 2026.	Head of Assets & Enterprise	Aim 2 report to Authority (March 2026) NPMP delivery process	
4	National scale new infrastructure Impact - CO2 Pipeline (Ref: 24/25P)	If the proposal for two new CO ₂ pipelines goes ahead, we are at risk of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harm to Special Quality features (in particular, landscape character, archeology, wildlife/nature and farming economy). Impact on delivery of landscape and nature recovery targets, e.g. if pipeline impacts delivery areas funded by FiPL, PLTOF target areas. Increase in future mineral extraction plans due to grounds for more sustainable extraction and production. <p>However, the potential benefit of the pipelines is a key consideration.</p>	Continue positively engaging at the pre-application advice stage with a view to influence the development.	HxM	Make capacity available in the planning team (strategic planning manager role) to oversee such developments. Once development consent order is received, we will write local impact report and consider location and method to avoid sensitive features and influence restoration work. If proposal is extremely harmful, we may need to consider further action to effect outcomes e.g. LURA	HxH	HxH	↓ HxM	Waiting for development consent order which is TBC – no timeline	Head of Planning	Following development planning process steps	Reduction of impact rating due to down-scaling of plan from two to one pipeline across Peak District. A response has been submitted to the Environmental Impact Assessment scoping report – awaiting scoping opinion.

Aim Three: Welcoming Place

Objective	Detail
7	To encourage a sustainable visitor economy that supports local businesses, cares for the National Park's special qualities and respects the well-being of local communities
8	To create opportunities for young people and those from underserved communities to connect with and enjoy the National Park.
9	To promote the National Park as a place where there are opportunities for the improvement of physical and mental health and well-being

Obj (7-9)	Risk Text colour indicative of overall risk rating	Risk description A risk should be expressed as: If (x were to happen) then (the consequence would be) or "failure to ..."	Existing controls Actions currently taken or controls in place that mitigate the risk e.g. standing orders	Risk rating before mitigation L x I	Additional mitigating action (add to service plan)	Risk rating with mitigating action L x I (expressed as Red, Amber, Green)			Time frame of action	Lead officer	How monitored/ Indicator	Quarterly update (Q4)
						Start	Q2	Q4				
9	Rights of Way deterioration and reduction in funding (Ref: 24/25L) Protected Area purposes, Special qualities risk	If the RoW funding remains static or declines further, in conjunction with more extreme weather, then we are at risk of not being able to maintain an acceptable/statutory standard of the priority RoW which the Authority has agreed to maintain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reputational risk Litigation from path users (damage / injury) Runaway damage to infrastructure with longer term/higher cost implications Negative impact special quality features / erosion of pathways Economic benefits 	Seek additional funding opportunities via LA, water companies funding, NPA core funding, specific Defra core funding pots e.g. Access for All, FiPL Appropriate use of Volunteers to maintain and restore RoW	HxM	Continue to maximise the limited people/monetary resources available to do this work. Ensuring restoration and priority rights of way are included in the wider landscape funding bids. Use success with Sheffield City Council to seek funding from LAs around Peak District fringes for RoW mitigation plans through Local Plans.	HxM	HxM	HxM	Resources allocated in 2025/26 service plan SCC Local Plan and CIL due end 2026 – learning can be carried forward from this	Head of Landscape & Engagement (Will move to Head of Assets & Enterprise)	Six monthly review of Authority Plan and risk register	Additional funding for FY26/27 secured through the Peak District Foundation from a private donor. Access for All and Active Travel funding will also support RoW works. Successful development of mitigation plan with Sheffield City Council around greenfield development plans. Ranger team review complete.
7	Influence of 'user management' in the National Park (previously People Management in the National Park) (Ref: 24/25M) Protected Area purposes, Special qualities risk	If 'user management' is not given appropriate focus and/or funding to address: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Local community impact Stakeholder impact Recreation Hubs, area management and hot spots Landscape/feature condition Rights of Way condition Behaviour change Carrying capacity Transport; then there is a direct risk to our purposes, duty and special qualities.	Ongoing assessment, evidence gathering, data and evidence synthesis regarding use of landscape. Communicate findings to Members annually Continue SMT focus CEO attending VPDD regular meetings and wider Partnership Dialogue with NPMP delivery groups to gain support / look for partnership solutions Approach partners to sign Tourist Charter.	HxM	Establish a trial at key hot spot area of Castleton/ Winnats/ Mam Tor and work in partnership to facilitate solutions within trial area. Local Plan review developing recreational policy to support development which increases capacity of visitor infrastructure Engage with Mayoral Combined Authorities to influence funding available in this area. Promote and signpost partners to National Park Centres, pop ups and Welcome Volunteers to support visitor engagement Develop Park & Stride plans through Active Travel funding.	HxM	HxM	HxM	Local Plan development to be completed by end 2026.	Head of Planning	NPMP Plan delivery monitoring Local Plan development and consultation process	Positive steps have been taken to develop a relationship with EMCCA and dialogue has been established around their regional growth plans regarding tourism. Ongoing work is identifying strategic sites for car park enhancement to reduce problem parking impacts of road safety and landscape. Further Active Travel funding has been assured for FY26/27. NPMP partners are feeding back on action from 25/26 including relating to visitor management; report to be published Q1 26/27.

Obj (7-9)	Risk <i>Text colour indicative of overall risk rating</i>	Risk description <i>A risk should be expressed as: If (x were to happen) then (the consequence would be) or "failure to ..."</i>	Existing controls <i>Actions currently taken or controls in place that mitigate the risk e.g. standing orders</i>	Risk rating before mitigation L x I	Additional mitigating action (add to service plan)	Risk rating with mitigating action L x I (expressed as Red, Amber, Green)			Time frame of action	Lead officer	How monitored/ Indicator	Quarterly update (Q4)
						Start	Q2	Q4				
					Continue car park enhancements to increase capacity in key strategic areas.							Visitor survey 2025 analysis underway.

Aim Four: Thriving Communities

Objective	Detail
10	To support sustainable communities by improving opportunities for affordable housing and connection to services.
11	To promote a flourishing economy that is in accord with nature recovery and climate change mitigation.

Obj (10-11)	Risk <i>Text colour indicative of overall risk rating</i>	Risk description <i>A risk should be expressed as: If (x were to happen) then (the consequence would be) or "failure to ..."</i>	Existing controls <i>Actions currently taken or controls in place that mitigate the risk e.g. standing orders</i>	Risk rating before mitigation L x I	Additional mitigating action (add to service plan)	Risk rating with mitigating action L x I (expressed as Red, Amber, Green)			Time frame of action	Lead officer	How monitored/ Indicator	Quarterly update (Q4)
						Start	Q2	Q4				
11	East Midlands Combined Councils Authority priorities (Ref: 24/25K) Protected Area purposes, Special qualities risk	If the Authority doesn't get included in critical decision making led by the new East Midlands Combined Council Authority, then there is a risk that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple spatial development strategies will emerge creating complexity across wider Peak district Urban/urban fringe issues will be prioritised Transport budget could be directed primarily into urban areas Reduced engagement with NPMP objectives Authority may have to use legal 'duty to further' power to enforce action 	CEO to continue building working relationship with EMMCA mayor Clare Ward. Actively engage in the Peak Partnership Summit	MxM	Continue to scan decision making environment within the new combined Authority to ensure PDNPA gets a 'seat at the table' on relevant issues/ decisions.	MxM	MxM	MxM	Plan for follow up meeting in Q1 FY26/27.	CEO	Included in appropriate decision making which may affect NP purposes	CEO and Chair along with Strategy and Performance team members have attending meetings to initiating relationship development with key EMCCA officers, awaiting quarterly follow up meeting. NPA has responded on the data sharing consultation from EMCCA looking to bring together/provide regional visitation + user economy data.
10	Control of affordable housing policy via legal agreement (S106) (Ref: 24/25T) Protected Area purposes, Special qualities risk	An affordable housing scheme in Bakewell (circa 40 homes) has been submitted including a significantly weakened S106 agreement which would undermine policy aims and affordable housing in perpetuity, which could create a risk to the National Park in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reputation risk to the Authority if the scheme is refused Need to develop more of the adjoining landscape Relationship risk with Derbyshire Dales and other partners Affordable homes lost over time Knock on risk to further affordable housing sites / schemes in NP 	Negotiation/liaison with housing associations with applicant and DDDC. Not exclusively an issue affecting Peak District, learning from other NPs via comms of Heads of Planning.	MxM	Negotiations ongoing to ensure suitable S106 agreement.	MxM	MxM	↓ LxM		Head of Planning		Negotiations have successfully reduced the likelihood of this risk occurring with risk management now deescalated to Planning service risk register. Expected S106 agreement could be used for similar scenarios in future.

Corporate Risk Register: Start of year FY26/27

Risk Register Summary

Ref.	Risk title	Date Added	Likelihood	Impact	Risk rating	Start of year update
6	Injury/Loss of life & property damage due to unsafe trees	22/23	4	5	20	No change
8	Rights of Way deterioration and reduction in funding	24/25	4	4	16	No change
21	LURA 'duty to seek to further' risk to partnership working and NPMP delivery	24/25	5	3	15	No change
1	East Midlands Combined Councils Authority priorities	24/25	4	3	12	No change
3	Sustainable moorland management	23/24	3	4	12	No change
7	Programme and project (externally funded) bid management	24/25	4	3	12	No change
9	Risk to Authority from Morridge Hill Country project	26/27	3	4	12	New risk
10	Changes to planning legislation, policy and regulation	26/27	3	4	12	New risk - disaggregated from legislative risk
11	Constituent Authorities are not coordinated and working to deliver the NPMP	26/27	4	3	12	New risk
12	Failure to deliver Local Plan update to deadline	26/27	3	4	12	New risk
13	Failure to deliver the PD Nature Recovery Plan	20/21	3	4	12	No change
14	Influence of 'user management' in the National Park	24/25	4	3	12	No change
15	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) - Peak Cluster CO2 Pipeline	24/25	4	3	12	No change
16	Private finance for landscape and nature recovery	24/25	3	4	12	No change
17	Unfavourable outcome from new ELMS development	26/27	3	4	12	New risk - aggregated from previous ELMS risks
18	Cyber incident	26/27	3	4	12	New risk - risk previously on register re-added
20	Defra performance monitoring	24/25	3	4	12	No change
4	UK Government departments and agencies' capacity to support Protected Landscape purposes	24/25	3	3	9	Likelihood reduced
19	DEFRA grant agreement and methods of funding	24/25	3	3	9	No change
2	Review of National Park Authority governance	26/27	2	4	8	New risk - disaggregated from legislative risk
5	Use of the new visitor levy powers by combined authorities in ways which do not support NPMP delivery	26/27	4	2	8	New risk

Risk matrix

		Impact				
		Insignificant	Minor	Medium	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
Likelihood	Almost certain	5	10	15	20	25
	Likely	4	8	12	16	20
	Possible	3	6	9	12	15
	Unlikely	2	4	6	8	10
	Almost impossible	1	2	3	4	5

Very low to low: Acceptable risk, no action; No review required	Medium: Monitor risk, action where necessary; Quarterly review	High: Take action or escalate externally; Quarterly review	Very high: Immediate action & escalation; Regular SMT review
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Risk Register

Ref.	Risk title	Risk description <i>If x happens, y will result</i>	Type of risk			Link to NPMP Aim				Link to Authority Plan Objective								Year added to RR	Lead responsible officer	PDNPA's capacity to carry out mitigation actions
			Place	Delivery	Operations	Aim 1: Climate	Aim 2: Nature	Aim 3: Welcome	Aim 4: Community	Enabling delivery	Obj A: Planning	Obj B: Access	Obj C: People	Obj D: Finance	Obj E: Assets	Obj F: Governance	Obj G: IT & Perfor.			
1	East Midlands Combined Councils Authority priorities	<p>If the Authority isn't included in critical decision making led by the new East Midlands Combined Council Authority, then there is a risk that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiple spatial development strategies will emerge creating complexity across wider Peak District - Urban/rural fringe issues will be prioritised - Transport budget could be directed primarily into urban areas - Reduced engagement with NPMP objectives - Authority may have to use legal 'duty to further' power to enforce action 	X			X		X	X									24/25	CEO	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months
Page 42	Review of National Park Authority governance	<p>Defra are reviewing NPA governance, alongside ongoing Local Government Reform which may change the number of Authorities who appoint to our board. These reviews/changes present risks that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defra/government make changes to National Park governance that is counterproductive or not effective. - Changes get made to our board size and appointment method that mean we reduce local accountability and find it harder to be quorate for meetings. <p>However, if favourable, these reviews present the opportunity that such changes will produce more effective and efficient governance.</p>			X										X			26/27	CEO	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months
3	Sustainable Moorland management	<p>If we fail in our convening role in both the delivery of the Moorland Management Group (MMG) and its integration with the other moorland interest groups, we will suffer reputational and operational harm in delivering landscape management as a result of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Failure to influence the development of consensus between stakeholders, landowners and key interest groups 2. Failure to demonstrate commitment to reduce the incidence and severity of Moorland Fires 3. Failure to demonstrate commitment to restoring breeding populations pairs of birds of prey to the numbers in the 1990s 	X			X												23/24	CEO	Significant capacity to carry out mitigation actions in next 12 months

Risk Register

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1	East Midlands Combined Councils Authority priorities	1. CEO to continue building working relationship with EMCCA mayor Clare Ward, CEO and Directors. 2. Actively engage in opportunities arising from any Peak Partnership Summit follow up	4	3	12	1. Continue to scan decision making environment within the new combined Authority to ensure PDNPA gets a 'seat at the table' on relevant issues/ decisions. 2. Develop a key account plan to ensure we are all making the most of opportunities to engage EMCCA	1. Plan for follow up meeting in Q1 FY26/27. 2. Account plan to be developed by end of Q2	1. PDNPA is included in appropriate decision making which may affect NP purposes 2. An account plan is in place and being actively tracked	3	2	6	
Page 43 2	Review of National Park Authority governance	1. Inputting into Defra governance review 2. Inputting into Local Government Reform consultations 3. Inputting into CNP governance assessment	2	4	8	Work to influence constituent authorities to positively respond to Defra governance review.	As opportunities arise		2	4	8	Actions already in progress - limited further influence possible therefore target rating does not reduce.
3	Sustainable Moorland management	1. Continue the refreshed approach to the Moorland Management Group including hosting MMG meetings and continuation of moorland group following retreat with ongoing site visits. 2. Partnership working to fund casual seasonal fire rangers. 3. Continue to lead the Fire Operations Group (FOG).	3	4	12	1. Maintain high level CEO support for all existing actions 2. CEO to support Ranger Team Leader in engagement with FOG and MMG. 3. Continue site visits with visits planned in autumn and spring	1. Provisional meeting date for MMG meeting in Autumn 2026. 2. Ongoing 3. Autumn and spring	1. Positive MMG meeting held in Autumn 26 2. FOG group engaged and ongoing, with PDNPA leading it 3. Site visits carried out with good attendance and engagement	2	3	6	

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4	UK Government departments and agencies' capacity to support Protected Landscape purposes	If the pressure on the capacity of UK Government departments and agencies continues or gets worse, leading to indecision or bad decision making, then there will be a risk that the Authority will not be able to carry out its statutory purposes as a National Park.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24/25	CEO	Little or no capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months
5	Use of the new visitor levy powers by combined authorities in ways which do not support NPMP delivery	If new overnight visitor levy schemes are introduced that do not focus spending of the levy on ways which mitigate for visitor impact, and that different criteria are used for the mayoral authorities that cover the national park, there is a risk that PDNP misses funding opportunities from future visitor levy which could support NPMP delivery.	X	X				X	X				X					26/27	CEO	Significant capacity to carry out mitigation actions in next 12 months
6	Injury/Loss of life & property damage due to unsafe trees	If we do not allocate sufficient staff time and financial resources to surveying and managing PDNPAs in-hand woodlands and trees, which include high numbers of dangerous trees infected with Ash Dieback disease fungus (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>), we are at risk of being liable/uninsured for injury or loss of life & property damage due to unsafe trees			X							X	X	X				22/23	Head of Assets & Enterprise	Significant capacity to carry out mitigation actions in next 12 months
7	Programme and project (externally funded) bid management	If programme and project externally funded bids are not prioritised via appropriate bid management processes, there is a risk to the authority of: - Lost opportunities - Impact on wider Authority project development - Impact on 'business as usual' if bid successful - Internal project / funding conflicts - Impact on bottom line aspirations - Reputational risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X				24/25	Head of Assets & Enterprise	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months
8	Rights of Way deterioration and reduction in funding	If the RoW funding remains static or declines further, in contribution with more extreme weather, we are at risk of being unable to maintain agreed priority Rights of Way to an acceptable or statutory standard. This means possible: - Reputational risk - Litigation from path users (damage / injury) - Runaway damage to infrastructure with longer term/higher cost implications - Negative impact special quality features / erosion of pathways - Economic benefits	X	X	X			X				X	X	X				24/25	Head of Assets & Enterprise	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months

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4	UK Government departments and agencies' capacity to support Protected Landscape purposes	Engage with National Parks England, PLP, NPP and other fora to influence Government and policy.	3	3	9	1. Actively engage with departments and agencies as opportunities arise. 2. CEO and Chair to actively take part on NP comms group	Ongoing		2	3	6	There is low internal capacity to manage this risk and therefore it should be escalated to external partners - work ongoing to identify most suitable organisations.
5	Use of the new visitor levy powers by combined authorities in ways which do not support NPMP delivery	1. PDNPA influencing EMCCA through consultation response and relationship development 2. Inputting to national consultation directly and via collective NPE response	4	2	8	Target EMCCA ahead of a decision to implement with an offer to help design the implementation process and process for allocating levy funding	Q2	Meeting has been held with EMCCA to discuss ahead of deadlines.	2	2	4	
Page 45	Injury/Loss of life & property damage due to unsafe trees	1. 5-year survey cycle assesses condition of in-hand woodland, which actions remediation work for unsafe trees. 2. Reactive closure of public access to sites at risk in bad weather / storms.	4	5	20	Programme of works under way to address ash dieback infected trees to meet our legal obligations and insurance requirements.	Refer to Woodland Management Plan and Woodland Ash Die Back Works plan.	Ongoing survey and inspection work	4	5	20	Risk remains high but is considered to be adequately managed.
7	Programme and project (externally funded) bid management	1. Ongoing communication with SMT, wider management team, members to support bid management process. 2. In line with standing orders, RMM or Committee approval dependent on financial level. 3. Continue to work with consultant bid writer to project managing large opportunities. 4. Foundation Director regularly sharing Foundation funded project pipeline with SMT.	4	3	12	Review of standing orders and financial regulations will commence after the Legal Officer is in post	To be set once post recruited to	To be set once post recruited to	3	3	9	Actions on hold until Legal Officer is recruited (during D7)
8	Rights of Way deterioration and reduction in funding	1. Seek additional funding opportunities via local authorities, water companies funding, Authority core funding, specific Defra core funding pots e.g. Access uplift, Farming in Protected Landscape 2. Appropriate use of volunteers to maintain and restore Rights of Way	4	4	16	1. Continue to maximise the limited people/monetary resources available to do this work. 2. Ensuring restoration and priority rights of way are included in the wider landscape funding bids. 3. Use success with Sheffield City Council to seek funding from local authorities around Peak District fringes for Rights of Way mitigation plans through Local Plans. 4. Use one off Defra Access funding on priority routes	1. Resources allocated in 2026/27 service plan 2. Across 2026/27 service plan 3. SCC Local Plan and CIL due end 2026 – learning can be carried forward from this 4. Resources allocated in 2026/27 service plan	Six monthly review of Authority Plan and risk register	3	3	9	

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9	Risk to Authority from Morridge Hill Country project	<p>The Morridge Hill Country Project is the first project being delivered by the Authority through a special purpose vehicle. Therefore, there are the following risks that if the special purpose vehicle is not set up with the correct governance and structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reputational risk to the Authority of not being fit for purpose or a good delivery partner - Financial risk of not having adequate controls in place - Resource / people risk of not employing people in the correct way - Delivery risk of being unable to deliver agreed outcomes 	X	X	X	X	X												26/27	Head of Assets & Enterprise	Significant capacity to carry out mitigation actions in next 12 months
Page 46	Changes to planning legislation, policy and regulation	<p>Upcoming changes to national planning policy, spatial development strategies and planning regulations, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reform to the National Planning Policy - Planning and Infrastructure Bill - Introduction of a Land Use Framework - Other changes to planning regulation <p>Present risks that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new NP Local Plan will be outweighed by new NPPF, resulting in unfavourable local decisions - New Spatial Development Strategies in MCAs lack coordination and alignment with NP local plan + NP purposes - Changes to national planning policy take a more flexible approach to development in the countryside resulting in increased unfavourable development, e.g. ribbon development - There will be changes in landscape character due to suburban style development and loss of rural character, contrary to special qualities - There will be impact on local services and communities due to increased population/changed demographics 	X						X	X									26/27	Head of Planning & Conservation	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months
11	Constituent Authorities are not coordinated and working to deliver the NPMP	<p>If our constituent authorities (CAs), crucially the new combined authorities and possible new unitary authorities, do not understand their operations in the PL and coordinate in delivery of NPMP, there are risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To the Special Qualities and delivery of the NPMP - To relationships between PNDPA and CAs if we use the LURA 'duty to seek to further'. 	X	X		X	X	X	X	X						X			26/27	Head of Planning & Conservation	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months

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9	Risk to Authority from Morridge Hill Country project	Morridge Hill Project Manager seeking legal advice on most appropriate structure	3	4	12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. April RMM to advise on May Authority report seeking approval to submit the expression of interest 2. May Authority report seeking approval to submit the expression of interest 3. Early engagement with farmers and land managers so the project has the right stakeholders involved 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 21 April RMM 2. 22 May Authority meeting 3. After May Authority approval 	See timeline	2	4	8	
11	Changes to planning legislation, policy and regulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Local Plan development in place by year end which responds to local development issues 2. NP family responses to NPPF consultation 	3	4	12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow up local plan with new design guide to promote good design 2. Exploring Article 4 directions to reduce impacts from permitted developments and all more control 3. Continue prioritisation of historic enforcement cases – currently working on cases with historic enforcement notices 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From 2027 2. From end 2026 3. Continuing to clear enforcement backlog 	3. Authority Plan & annual enforcement report	2	3	6	
11	Constituent Authorities are not coordinated and working to deliver the NPMP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuing relationship development with MCAs through key officer meetings 2. Responding to consultations including on transport, visitory levy etc 3. Taking up invitations to join working groups in MCAs e.g. spatial development groups 	4	3	12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take up opportunities for relevant engagement and relationship building – unknown geographies, workstreams, projects 2. Consider proactive engagement opportunities e.g. data sharing, strategic policy development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing 2. Within next 12 months 	2. Via risk process	3	3	9	

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12	Failure to deliver Local Plan update to deadline	<p>If the Local Plan update is not delivered by the current deadline of December 2026, and therefore new National Planning Policy Framework being in place, there are risks of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having to repeat consultation steps under new regulatory processes which brings additional capacity requirement - Evidence becoming out of date over time and having to spend money on updating this - Plan becoming out of date plan, meaning more weight will be given to national policy in planning decisions over local considerations 	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X								26/27	Head of Planning & Conservation	Significant capacity to carry out mitigation actions in next 12 months
Page 48	Failure to deliver the PD Nature Recovery Plan	<p>If we fail to lead the further development and delivery of the Peak District Nature Recovery plan we will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not meet one of the key aspirations in the DEFRA Grant Agreement 2. Be at risk of DEFRA grant recovery 3. Fail to deliver both NPMP partnership and Authority Action Plan actions 4. Suffer reputational risk 5. Risk the loss of natural capital assets, wildlife enhancement, loss of priority/key habitats such as grassland (Failure to sustain the area of non-protected species-rich grassland through retention, enhancement and creation) 		X		X	X						X						20/21	Head of Planning & Conservation	Significant capacity to carry out mitigation actions in next 12 months
14	Influence of 'user management' in the National Park	<p>If 'user management' is not given appropriate focus and/or funding to address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local community impact 2. Stakeholder impact 3. Recreation Hubs, area management and hot spots 4. Landscape/feature condition 5. Rights of Way condition 6. Behaviour change 7. Carrying capacity 8. Transport; <p>then there is a direct risk to our purposes, duty and special qualities.</p>	X	X				X	X	X	X								24/25	Head of Planning & Conservation	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months

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12	Failure to deliver Local Plan update to deadline	Majority of LP development is currently complete and on track for December 2026 deadline	3	4	12	Financial resource available for roles required to complete on time, to be deployed when needed	During 2026	Plan submitted by Dec 26	2	3	6	
Page 49	Failure to deliver the PD Nature Recovery Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take up opportunities arising through national collaborations (PLP, NPE, NPUK officers' groups, etc) to influence agri-environmental policies and support systems so that they support NRP delivery. 2. Develop opportunities through FIPL and Morridge Hill Country project to support farmer collaboration on NRP delivery. 3. Promote EIA guidance through farm advisors. 4. Spatial tagging of NRP to LCAs to support land managers and farmers to more easily identify actions within their area to target for delivery 5. Establish Nature Recovery Plan Delivery Group and integrating into NPMP development process. – by June 2026 through SNO role 	3	4	12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote and support understanding and interest in public payment for public goods through farm advisor roles. 2. Enhance comms with examples of practical delivery with farmers & land managers e.g. ELM test, WP practical field trials, supporting more native woodland creation and mitigation of Ash Dieback, FIPL. 3. Seeking further funding for farmer support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing 2. Ongoing 3. To be actioned 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring FIPL, landscape trees farm advice role and other project based reporting 2. Individual projects e.g. through FIPL 	3	3	9	
14	Influence of 'user management' in the National Park	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing assessment, evidence gathering, data and evidence synthesis regarding use of landscape. 2. Communicate findings to Members annually 3. Continue SMT focus 4. CEO & HoS attending VPDD regular meetings and wider Partnership 5. Dialogue with NPMP delivery groups to gain support / look for partnership solutions 6. Approach partners to sign Tourist Charter. – Sarah 7. Promote and signpost partners to National Park Centres, pop ups and Welcome Volunteers to support visitor engagement 	4	3	12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a trial at key hot spot area of Castleton/ Winnats/ Mam Tor and work in partnership to facilitate solutions within trial area. 2. Local Plan review developing recreational policy to support development which increases capacity of visitor infrastructure 3. Engage with and coordinate across Mayoral Combined Authorities to influence funding available in this area, particularly on transport. 4. Continue to engage in opportunities to develop access and travel including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop Park & Stride plans - Active Travel funding - Mini Switzerland 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scheduling follow up with officer group in D7 to update on actions. 2. Local Plan development to be completed by end 2026. 3. Meeting with EMCCA on transport to be rescheduled 4. Active Travel next 18 months 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biannual gatherings of working group to monitor delivery of key actions 2. Meeting with PINs in April 26 	3	2	6	

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15	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) - Peak Cluster CO ₂ Pipeline	<p>If the proposal for two new CO₂ pipelines goes ahead, we are at risk of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harm to Special Quality features (in particular, landscape character, archeology, wildlife/nature and farming economy). - Impact on delivery of landscape and nature recovery targets, e.g. if pipeline impacts delivery areas funded by FIPL, PLTOF target areas. - Increase in future mineral extraction plans due to grounds for more sustainable extraction and production. <p>However, the potential benefit of the pipeline in climate change mitigation is a key consideration.</p>	X	X		X					X							24/25	Head of Planning & Conservation	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months
Page 50	Private finance for landscape and nature recovery	<p>If we fail to engage with developing opportunities to access private finance for landscape and nature recovery by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploring opportunities for PDNPA to sell credits and develop ourselves as a credible body - Developing a 'proof of concept' pilot project working collaboratively with land managers to access private finance at scale - Providing clear information to support land managers to engage in private finance opportunities <p>There are risks that we will not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access private funding required to deliver NPMP and EIP/TOF nature targets - Enable other land managers in PDNP to access funds to delivery nature recovery 	X	X		X												24/25	Head of Planning & Conservation	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months

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15	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) - Peak Cluster CO ₂ Pipeline	Continue positively engaging at the pre-application advice stage with a view to influence the development.	4	3	12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make capacity available in the planning team (strategic planning manager role) to oversee such developments. 2. Once development consent order is received, we will write local impact report and consider location and method to avoid sensitive features and influence restoration work. 3. If proposal is extremely harmful, we may need to consider further action to effect outcomes e.g. LURA 4. Write a local impact report in response to development consent order 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing 2. Currently waiting for EIA screening opinion 3. Unknown/after the DCO is received 4. Unknown 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objective setting in Strategic Manager role 2. Full proposal expected later this year 	4	2	8	
Page 51 10	Private finance for landscape and nature recovery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishing a legal entity to deliver landscape recovery via private finance through the Morridge Hill County Landscape Recovery Round 2 Pilot Project as a proof of concept. 2. Developing landscape recovery for the farmer-led Peatland Farmers Group in the White Peak. 3. Agree terms of reference to become a BNG responsible body and practical implications for monitoring, fee setting etc 	3	4	12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working with National Park Partnership Private Finance Leads to increase knowledge and understanding of appropriate staff. 2. Share learning as models emerge via the Land Managers Forum. 3. Share learning across NPA Landscape Recovery Leads. 4. Retain insight from contacts at NPE 	Ongoing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask Morridge Hill Project Manager 2. Currently inactive – review needed 3. Speak to Senior Nature Lead/Conservation Manager as responsible officers 4. Conversations with NPE staff 	2	4	8	

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17	Unfavourable outcome from new ELMS development	<p>If Environmental Land Management Subsidies (ELMS), including Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI), Countryside Stewardship mid/higher-tier, capital works and Landscape Recovery, do not support the delivery of the NPMP and NRP because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 'pause' to SFI and Capital Grants due to the overcommitment of budget - The delay of the launch of the new Higher Tier - The lack of consistent/clear messaging about the 'direction of travel' for upland farming/land management - National Park Authorities not being given a role in delivering and attributing ELMS <p>There are risks that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land management incentives which are counter to NPMP delivery resulting in possible increase in farming practices that are detrimental to the place (i.e. increased grazing intensity) - Land managers and farmers will not be able to access funding to deliver the NPMP and NPR resulting in reduced engagement with nature recovery from farmers / land managers - Lack of trust in Government being extended to PDNPA resulting in a deterioration of relationships with the farming community 	X	X		X	X	X	X										26/27	Head of Planning & Conservation	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months
18	Cyber incident	<p>If we don't adequately protect and prepare for Cyber Security threats there are risks of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of data - Loss of work time as the IT network is unavailable - Being held to ransom for data - Confidential information being made available in the public domain 		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		26/27	Head of Resources	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months

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17	Unfavourable outcome from new ELMS development	<p>1. Seeking opportunities to advocate for favourable ELMS development for the NP, in collaboration with other NP officers.</p> <p>2. Support farmers to enter ELMS which support delivery of NPMP/NRP through delivery of projects including the FiPL programme and Morridge Hill Country project</p>	3	4	12	<p>1. Explore opportunities for NPA to continue to delivery farm advice and how we prioritise resource for this.</p> <p>2. Engage in development of NPE policy paper on future of farming and land management in English NPs</p> <p>3. Use FiPL funding allocation for farmer collaboration to support farmers to advocate for positive outcomes of ELMS development</p> <p>4. Revive land manager forum to support collaboration between and support for farmers and land managers</p> <p>5. Look for funding opportunities to strategically deliver nature recovery at regional level in collaboration across LNRS bodies, e.g. through MCAs etc</p> <p>Further mitigation by management of risk 17 (private finance).</p>	<p>1. Review as new organisational structure settles in</p> <p>2. Proposed policy paper in 2026</p> <p>3. Current FiPL timeline</p> <p>4. Nothing planned but structure exists to revive so could be relatively quick</p> <p>5. Nothing planned</p>	3. FiPL reporting	3	3	9	
18	Cyber incident	<p>1. Client and Server access controls; anti-virus; anti-spam; user access controls; locked down devices; storage encryption; active managed firewalls; Mobile device management; email and web filtering and monitoring; user awareness training; comprehensive backup and disaster recovery provisions; penetration testing and vulnerability scanning, 2 factor authentication</p> <p>2. Network Access Control (NAC); further user training and scenario testing; intra-service firewall reviews; Removable device controls; IT 'run books development; investigation of external support for incident management and response; Security assessment reviews; skills training.</p>	3	4	12	Ensure existing mitigation is complied with and up to date	Across service plan period 2026-27	Quarterly risk register updates	3	4	12	Risk remains high but is considered to be adequately managed.

Ref.	Risk title	Risk description <i>If x happens, y will result</i>	Type of risk			Link to NPMP Aim				Link to Authority Plan Objective								Year added to RR	Lead responsible officer	PDNPAs capacity to carry out mitigation actions	
			Place	Delivery	Operations	Aim 1: Climate	Aim 2: Nature	Aim 3: Welcome	Aim 4: Community	Enabling delivery	Obj A: Planning	Obj B: Access	Obj C: People	Obj D: Finance	Obj E: Assets	Obj F: Governance	Obj G: IT & Perfor.				Obj H: Climate
19	DEFRA grant agreement and methods of funding	The 2026/27 Defra core grant remains the same as 2025/26, which is a reduction in grant in real terms. It is likely to be the same for 2027/28 and 2028/29. One off funding has been provided as capital funds, for access and for wildlife rich habitats. If this continues there are risks around: - Reduction in grant - Being unable to deliver National Park purposes, the Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcome Framework and Environmental Improvement Plan - Being unable to spend capital, access and wildlife rich habitats funds in required time - Being unable to undertake usual maintenance of assets, as the team are focussed on capital expenditure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										24/25	Head of Resources	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months
Page 54	Defra performance monitoring	If the Authority cannot evidence or meet the performance requirements of the targets and outcome framework and Environmental Improvement Plan then there is a risk to: - the National Park grant - reputation - access to additional DEFRA funding - access to external funding - overall NP Authorities and Teams over the long term		X	X	X	X	X	X										24/25	Head of Resources	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months
21	LURA 'duty to seek to further' risk to partnership working and NPMP delivery	If the LURA is not; - recognised as legislation intended (i.e. to further the purpose of designation) - fully embraced by relevant authorities (RAs) - supported by clear non-compliance consequences, then, there is a risk that RAs will seek to weaken the aspirations of the NPMP to make their delivery less onerous which could impact the successful delivery of the Plan. Internally, the additional work to deal with legislation raises resource/capacity concerns as the emerging workload is not supported by additional grant funding and any opportunities resulting from LURA will require additional / reallocation of capacity to realise and maintain over short timescales.	X			X	X	X	X								X		24/25	Head of Resources	Some capacity to carry out mitigation in next 12 months

Ref.	Risk title	Existing mitigation actions <i>If some or significant capacity to mitigate, otherwise record escalation actions</i>	Residual Likelihood	Residual Impact	Residual Risk rating	Further mitigation actions to be implemented <i>n/a if little or no mitigation capacity</i>	Timeline of actions	Monitoring & evaluation indicators	Target likelihood	Target impact	Target risk rating	Notes or comments
19	DEFRA grant agreement and methods of funding	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous review of Medium term Financial Forecast, service budgets & organisation structure to ensure budgets balance Vacancy control remains in place to assess roles when they become vacant Regularly monitor inflation rates and interest costs. Prioritisation of spending one off capital funds Utilisation of reserves for Authority critical spend as required. Regularly monitor income targets to maximise income streams 	3	3	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop 2026/27 capital projects to be funded by one off capital and monitor implementation on a monthly basis Continue to influence Defra and Government that National Park Authority funding needs to be adequate allocated in a way that enables work to be planned <p>Further mitigation by management of risk 16 (private finance) and risk 17 (ELMS development).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Developed by 30 April; Monitored across 2026/27 Across 2026/27 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring monthly by Finance Manager and Head of Assets and Enterprise All opportunities taken 	3	2	6	
Page 55	Defra performance monitoring	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Peak District Strategy and Performance Team is part of a data checking group with reps from other NP which is proactively reviewing data for Defra and providing feedback. Reactive actions based on flow of information from DEFRA on the framework. 	3	4	12	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing performance management of Authority Plan so it aligns to information Defra seek at the annual review S&P will use PLTOF to inform development of next NPMP in consultation with NE or guidance. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In place for annual review meeting in December 2026 Report to Members at May 2026 Authority along with NPMP AMR. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly NPMP Delivery Group with partner delivery teams to maintain collaboration and momentum. 	3	3	9	
21	LURA 'duty to seek to further' risk to partnership working and NPMP delivery	<p>Before update on regulations is shared, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work to forge closer working relationships with all relevant authorities through NPMP Partnership Group. - Reactively manage arising tensions where policy overlap occurs (e.g. MCA plans). - Develop awareness on best practise and legal precedent from arising examples in other PLs. 	5	3	15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Once update on ministerial regulations is received, we will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seek internal legal advice on how best to implement changes to duty across Authority. - Ensure we comply with DEFRA guidance on the 'seek to further' duty once published. CEO to make submission to Campaign for National Parks evidence gathering process for positive cases. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Awaiting update 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> CEO part of the NP comms group. Annual NPMP Partnership Group with senior leaders of RAs to maintain collaboration and momentum. Campaign for National Parks evidence gathering process. 	5	3	15	Currently risk is not being downwardly managed because regulations have not been received so further actions are not yet possible.

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9. National Park Management Plan - Progress Report 2025-26**1. Purpose**

1.1 For Members to approve the digital Progress Report for year three of the Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023-28. This report is published online at <https://reports.peakdistrict.gov.uk/nmppprogress/>

2. Context

2.1 The Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023-28 was adopted by the Authority at the meeting on the 2nd December 2022 (minute reference 98/22). The Management Plan is structured around four aims:

1. Climate Change
2. Landscape & Nature Recovery
3. Welcoming Place
4. Thriving Communities

Eleven objectives underpin these aims, and 49 cascading actions create a five year partnership work programme, each with specific critical success factors, which as completed, will move the delivery partners closer to achieving the action. This is a digital format report which captures the third year of partnership progress against the National Park Management Plan 23-28 delivery actions. This report will be produced annually and will build to create a central repository for all National Park Management Plan partnership work over the five year plan period.

3. Proposals**3.1 Delivery Progress**

Each action has a RAG status which provides an indication of progress against the five year partnership work programme, as follows:

- **Red** - Little or no progress
- **Amber** – Some progress
- **Light Green** – On course
- **Dark Green** – Achieved
- **Grey** - No longer active / Info not available

The introduction page of the Progress Report provides a dashboard overview of the actions which sit under each aim.

The overview of progress for each aim is as follows:

Aim	Number of Actions	Little / no progress	Some progress	On course	Achieved	No longer active
1. Climate Change	15	0	2 (13%)	10 (67%)	3 (20%)	0
2. Landscape & Nature Recovery	13	0	2 (15%)	8 (62%)	2 (15%)	1 (8%)
3. Welcoming Place	12	0	2 (17%)	8 (67%)	0	2 (17%)
4. Thriving Communities	9	0	0	8 (89%)	1 (11%)	0
Total	49	0	6	34	6	3

4. Recommendations

1. **The National Park Management Plan Progress Report 2025/26 is approved.**
2. **The implementation of any required amendments to the Progress Report 2025/26 be delegated to the Head of Resources.**

5. Corporate Implications

a. Legal

Pursuant to sections 5 and 11A of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, the Authority must deliver to the statutory purposes and statutory duty, respectively, when carrying out its work. Monitoring the Authority's progress against the aims and objectives set out in the National Park Management Plan will enable appropriate scrutiny and safeguard legal compliance.

The National Park Management Plan is compliant with the Authority's duties in relation to equality, diversity and inclusion. Specific projects undertaken in pursuance of delivery of the aims and objectives will individually identify and address any adverse equality impacts on a case by case basis for consideration prior to approval.

b. Financial

There are no financial implications associated with the proposals outlined in this report. All expenditure associated with the National Park Management Plan is allocated through setting the 2025-26 budget and specific approvals outside of this report.

c. National Park Management Plan and Authority Plan

This is an annual progress report to monitor partnership delivery against the National Park Management Plan.

d. Risk Management

The greatest risk to the delivery of the NPMP is the engagement and ongoing support from partner organisations, especially the elements of the delivery plan where their contributions are essential. The ongoing engagement process attempts to mitigate this risk. The National Park Authority is the Responsible Partner on 30 out of the 49 Actions and Moors for the Future are responsible for a further four actions. Therefore 15 actions are led by external bodies and all the delivery actions require the cooperation of multiple partners to be successful.

e. Net Zero

This report doesn't directly contribute to meeting net zero. However, Climate Change is one of the four aims of the National Park Management Plan, so it provides Members with further information on what is being delivered to achieve net zero for the National Park.

6. Background papers (not previously published)

None.

7. Appendices

None

Responsible Officer, Job Title and Publication Date

Emily Fox, Head of Resources, 1 May 2026

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Sarah Rowley, Senior Strategy Officer, 1 May 2026
sarah.rowley@peakdistrict.gov.uk

10. INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN 2026-27

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Internal Audit Plan is to provide the Head of Internal Audit with sufficient evidence to give an opinion on the effectiveness of risk management, governance and internal control across the full range of activities of the organisation. As we outsource our Internal Audit function, our Head of Internal audit, works directly for Veritau. This enables the Authority to receive independent assurance on the effectiveness of our internal controls.

2. Context

2.1 The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require that the Authority undertakes an adequate and effective system of internal audit of its accounting records and its system of internal control in accordance to proper practices. Our Internal Auditors, Veritau Ltd, manage this on behalf of the Authority. Thomas Absalom, Audit Manager-Audit Assurance will be joining the meeting to present the 2026/27 plan and answer any questions.

3. Proposals

3.1 Members are asked to consider and approve the Internal Audit 2026/27 Audit Plan, a copy of which is attached at Appendix 1.

4. Recommendations

4.1 That the Internal Audit Plan for 2026/27 be approved.

5. Corporate Implications

a. Legal

Pursuant to Regulation 5 of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the Authority, as a relevant authority defined in paragraph 2, Schedule 2 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, must undertake an effective internal audit to evaluate the effectiveness of its risk management, control and governance processes, taking into account public sector internal auditing standards or guidance.

b. Financial

The cost of the Internal Audit is allocated from the finance budget. The annual cost of the Internal Audit service is £14,350 and the Authority is in year 2 of a 3-year contract, with the annual price being fixed over the term.

c. National Park Management Plan and Authority Plan

The Authority Plan includes Objective F (Governance) - to have best practice governance arrangements in place.

d. Risk Management

The Internal Audit process is regarded as an important part of the overall internal controls operated by the Authority. Our Internal Auditors provide independent assurance that internal controls are functioning as intended. They will report significant risks back to management and offer recommendations to combat such risks.

e. Net Zero

With the exception of the Audit Manger attendance at Authority meetings, all meetings with Internal Auditors will be virtual, reducing the associated emissions caused by business travel.

6. Background papers (not previously published)

None.

7. Appendices

Appendix 1: Internal Audit Annual Audit Plan 2026/27

Report Author and Responsible Officer, Job Title and Publication Date

Author: Sinead Butler, Finance Manager & Chief Financial Officer. Responsible Officer: Emily Fox, Head of Resources 29/04/2026



**PEAK
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Internal Audit Work Programme 2026/27

CONTENTS

- 3** Introduction
- 4** 2026/27 internal audit work programme

Introduction



- 1 This report sets out the planned 2026/27 programme of work for internal audit to be delivered for the Peak District National Park Authority (the Authority).
- 2 The work of internal audit is governed by the Global Internal Audit Standards in the UK Public Sector (GIAS UK Public Sector). These standards are made up of:
 - ▲ the Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS), set by our professional body, The Institute of Internal Auditors, and
 - ▲ the Application Note: Global Internal Audit Standards in the UK Public Sector, produced by the Relevant Internal Audit Standard Setters¹.
- 3 The Application Note contains interpretations and requirements which need to be applied to the GIAS so that they form a suitable basis for internal audit practice in the UK public sector.
- 4 Internal Audit maintains organisational independence. Auditors have no operational responsibilities, and safeguards are in place to prevent any impairment to independence or objectivity. Any actual or potential threats will be reported to the National Park Authority Committee. Veritau also operates a programme of ongoing quality assurance designed to confirm that audit work is delivered in accordance with the GIAS. The outcomes of these arrangements are reported annually to this Committee, alongside the annual audit opinion.
- 5 At the local level, the Authority has an internal audit charter. The charter addresses how internal audit is performed and governed, and its commitment to adhering to professional standards.
- 6 To conform to professional standards and the audit charter, the Head of Internal Audit must develop a plan based on a documented assessment of the Authority's strategies, objectives, and risks and on their understanding of the governance, risk management, and internal control arrangements. The plan should also be informed by input from key stakeholders, such as senior management and this Committee.
- 7 Internal audit work should be risk-based and dynamic, being undertaken in a way that supports achievement of organisational objectives. Accordingly, planned work should be reviewed and adjusted in response to changes to risks, priorities, operations, programmes, systems, and internal controls.
- 8 The GIAS UK Public Sector places a specific requirement on the Head of Internal Audit to prepare an overall conclusion (opinion), at the level of the organisation, about the effectiveness of governance, risk

¹ The Relevant Internal Audit Standard Setter for UK local government is CIPFA.

management, and internal control. This must be done at least annually in support of wider governance reporting.

- 9 The basis of the Head of Internal Audit's annual opinion is the outcomes from planned audit work undertaken over the year (referred to as the 'work programme'). Our work programme will include coverage of governance, risk management, and internal control which, in turn, allows an opinion to be given.

2026/27 internal audit work programme



Veritau work programme

- 10 The internal audit work programme includes audits of financial and operational systems and services. The plan also includes an allocation of time to support the delivery of the audit work plan.
- 11 The proposed internal audit work programme for 2026/27 provides for 35 days in line with our contract with the Authority. Further details are included in table 1 below.
- 12 The identification of areas for inclusion in the programme of work has been informed by the discussion of risks and priorities with the Finance Manager and Authority Solicitor.

Sufficiency of resources

- 13 In accordance with Domain III of the Global Internal Audit Standards, the Authority determines the level of internal audit resource and understands the impact this has on the scope of assurance provided. The Head of Internal Audit has considered the planned programme of work for 2026/27 against the organisation's audit universe, risk profile and priorities. On this basis the agreed allocation of audit days provides a proportionate and appropriate basis for the delivery of independent internal audit assurance. Any annual audit opinion reflects the scope of work achievable within this agreed level of resource.

Approval

- 14 The internal audit work programme is submitted for formal approval by the Authority Committee, which is responsible for overseeing the work of internal audit and monitoring progress against the work programme.
- 15 Any changes to the work programme will be agreed with the Finance Manager or Authority Solicitor (as appropriate) and will be notified to the Committee. We will provide updates on the scope and findings of our work to the Committee throughout 2026/27.

Table 1: Proposed internal audit work programme for 2026/27.

Topic	Notes	Timing
Contract Procedure Rules	A review of compliance with the Authority's Contract Procedure Rules and related expenditure, covering potential off-contract spend and procurement governance and controls.	Quarter 4
Health & Safety	A review of the Authority's health and safety arrangements, including governance, staff training, risk assessments and working practices.	Quarter 3
Information Governance	A review of arrangements for reporting data breaches, handling FOIs and EIRs, and staff training and awareness.	Quarter 2
Planning Compliance	A review of planning procedures and decision-making arrangements to confirm whether they are being followed in practice.	Quarter 2
Planning Performance	A review of the efficiency of planning processes including the handling of planning applications against statutory timescales and performance targets.	Quarter 3
Retail Operations	A review of retail operations at the Visitor Centres, focusing on stock management procedures.	Quarter 4
Client support, advice & liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Audit planning and liaison ▲ Committee report preparation and attendance ▲ Follow up of previously agreed audit findings ▲ Other ad-hoc support and guidance (e.g. ensuring compliance with the Code of Practice for the Governance of Internal Audit in UK Local Government). 	Throughout 2026/27

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11. DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SAFER ROADS SCHEME (A57 SNAKE PASS)**1. Purpose**

To inform Members about the proposed Derbyshire County Council Safer Roads Scheme on the A57 Snake Pass; and to seek a decision from Members on whether to support the proposal or to raise a formal objection. The scheme includes the use of average speed cameras and associated infrastructure.

2. Context

- 2.1 The A57 Snake Pass has been identified by the Department for Transport (DfT) as being amongst the most dangerous in the country, requiring remedial measures to improve safety. Ring-fenced funding for the scheme is being provided to Derbyshire County Council (DCC) by the DfT.*
- 2.2 The proposed scheme (**the Scheme**) extends from the outskirts of Glossop in the west to the outskirts of Sheffield in the east. The majority of the route falls within the National Park boundary. Large sections of the route pass through or adjacent to sites designated for wildlife – Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) / Special Area of Conservation (SAC) / Special Protection Area (SPA) and the Natural Zone. The route includes Snake Summit which is within an open landscape, crossed by the Pennine Way, with views from the Kinder and Bleaklow plateau areas. Details of the Scheme and the requirement for it are attached at Appendix 1.*
- 2.3 DCC have approached the Authority as a consultee for approval of the Scheme to the extent that it relates to the National Park.*
- 2.4 There are three existing average speed camera schemes in the National Park on the following routes; A54 / A537 Cat & Fiddle; A5004 Long Hill and A5012 Via Gellia.*
- 2.5 The Peak District National Park Transport Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (2019) recognises the visual impact of average speed camera schemes and requires the provision of sufficient evidence to support their introduction.*
- 2.6 In 2023, the Peak District National Park Authority submitted holding objections to the A5004 Long Hill and A5012 Via Gellia schemes on this basis. These objections were withdrawn based on the provision of evidence in support of the schemes.*

3. Proposals

- 3.1** The proposed Scheme, include the introduction of 10 average speed cameras along the A57 Snake Pass between Woodcock Road (Glossop) and Manchester Road in Sheffield. Nine of the camera sites are located within the National Park boundary. Each camera site will include infra-red lighting for enforcement, both camera and lighting are mounted on single 7.5-metre-high pole. The camera sites include small cabinets, and where possible are connected into mains electricity. Where this is not possible, solar panels and wind turbines will add additional infrastructure.
- 3.2** In addition to the average speed cameras, the Scheme will require additional signage and road markings. Some of these are required to support the speed camera scheme and some are replacements of existing signage. The Scheme also includes PRIME motorcycle guidance, which has proved successful in Scotland. PRIME schemes are in operation in both the Cairngorms and the Loch Lomond & Trossachs National Parks. Additional measures include carriageway resurfacing.
- 3.3** In combination, the proposed elements of the Scheme will have a significant impact on the landscape and setting of the National Park and its Special Qualities over several kilometres from its western boundary on the edge of Glossop, to its eastern boundary on the outskirts of Sheffield.

- 3.4 However, as a result of the partnership approach between Officers of DCC and the Authority, measures to reduce that impact from the normal for such schemes have been undertaken, including reducing the optimum number of average speed cameras and careful siting of those that are required. Officers are therefore of the view that the Scheme should be supported by the Authority.
- 3.5 As the Scheme is delivered, there may be a requirement by DCC to amend elements of the Scheme as a result of operational need.

4. Recommendations

1. ***That Members agree to support the delivery of the Scheme by Derbyshire County Council .***
2. **That authority be delegated to the Head of Planning and Conservation to agree minor amendments to the Scheme resulting from operational requirements in the best interests of the Authority.**

5. Corporate Implications

a. Legal

Pursuant to section 65(5) of the Environment Act 1995, the Authority has power to do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to the accomplishment of its statutory purposes.

b. Financial

None

c. National Park Management Plan and Authority Plan

Delivery of the scheme would impact on the landscape of the National Park and as such is in conflict with the National Park Management Plan *Objective 6: To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever-evolving landscape.*

However, the improvement of road safety on the A57 Snake Pass does contribute to Aim 3 by ensuring that the Peak District *is a welcoming place where all are inspired to enjoy, care for and connect to its special qualities.* Specifically, *Objective 9: To promote the National Park as a place where there are opportunities for the improvement of physical and mental health and wellbeing* is relevant.

Officers of DCC have carried out early engagement with the National Park Authority as part of the scheme. This has included seeking to minimise the number of camera sites and identifying sites where they can best be accommodated within the landscape. In addition, they have sought opportunities to identify improvements to adjacent routes for walking. This approach has demonstrated a positive commitment to abiding by the statutory duty of furthering National Park purposes, as set out within Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (2023).

d. Risk Management

The scheme is aimed at reducing killed and serious injury (KSI) casualties on the A57 Snake Pass. The scheme will negatively impact on the landscape of the route, but has been carefully designed to minimise that impact. There is a balance to be made

between the benefits of reducing KSI casualties along the route and the impact of the scheme on a valued National Landscape.

Formally objecting to the scheme could be seen as the Authority valuing the Landscape, Wildlife and Cultural Heritage of the National Park above road safety.

e. Net Zero

The delivery of the schemes could lead to slower speeds on the road, with a subsequent reduction in emissions; provided that the currently speeding motorists don't divert onto alternative routes.

6. Background papers (not previously published)

None.

7. Appendices

Appendix 1: A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority – The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57.

Appendix 2: A57 camera locations.

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Tim Nicholson, Transport Policy Planner, May 2026

Responsible Officer, Job Title

Tim Nicholson, Transport Policy Planner

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**A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
Report to the Peak District National Park Authority
The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57**



**A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
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**A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
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The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57**

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The views and findings expressed herein relate to the A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project prepared for the Peak District National Park Authority to make the case for using average speed cameras to address collision casualties along the route.

Recommendations or comments contained within this report should only be read and relied upon within the context of the entire document.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
Report to the Peak District National Park Authority
The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Contents

Introduction	1
The International Road Assessment Programme Assessment Process for the A57 Route	1
Nature of the A57 Snake Pass Route	3
Location and Nature of the Collisions Casualties along the A57 Snake Pass.....	4
Collision Locations.....	4
How Speed Relates to Collisions	8
Collision Summary.....	13
Past Safety Improvement and Maintenance Schemes	14
Safety Benefits from using Average Speed Cameras to Address Collision Casualties	14
Scope of the Safety Interventions.....	16
Speed Management Proposals	16
Locating Average Speed Cameras to cause the least Visual Impact.....	18
Lighting for Enforcement Purposes	19
Other Proposed Collision Countermeasures	19
Road Markings	19
Reflective Road Studs.....	20
Traffic Signs.....	21
Road Restraint Systems	23
Carriageway Surfacing Improvements.....	23
Major Landslip Stabilisation.....	24
Furthering the Aims and Ambitions of the Peak Park.....	24
Other measures to help promote the Peak Park Ambitions.....	24
Conclusion.....	28
Appendix A – A57 Detailed Collision Plans	30
Appendix B – Past Safety Improvement and Maintenance Schemes.....	36
Appendix C – Proposed Average Speed Camera Locations	41
Appendix D – PRIME Marking Locations.....	47

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Introduction

This report has been prepared to explain the need for the safety interventions proposed along the A57 and how their impacts are being mitigated to safeguard those aspects of the Peak Park that make it special.

The Department for Transport (DfT) has created the Safer Roads Fund to enable highway authorities to make certain rural and urban routes safer for highway users. The Safer Roads Fund was established to treat the 50 highest risk local A road routes in England with remedial road safety engineering interventions. In response, £100 million has been committed by the Department for Transport across 48 schemes. Together these schemes are set to prevent around 1,450 fatal and serious injuries over the next 20 years. The value of prevention for the schemes is £550 million compared with the whole life cost of treatments of £125 million. The Benefit to Cost ratio for this portfolio of roads is 4.4, meaning that for every £1 invested, £4.40 is returned in terms of societal benefit. This demonstrates how road safety interventions can compete favourably with other major transport projects. [Safer Roads Fund | RoadSafetyFoundation.org](#)

The A57 Snake Pass route is one of the highest risk routes for collision casualties in Britain. Other high-risk routes within Derbyshire have comprised the A619 (13 Bends) between Baslow and Bakewell, A5004 (Long Hill) between Buxton and Whaley Bridge and A5012 (Via Gellia) Cromford to Newhaven where work is nearing completion. Derbyshire County Council has bid for funding through the Safer Roads Fund to address collision casualties along the A57 route in response to the Road Safety Foundations Findings. The funding bid will cover the extents of the A57 between the junction of Coldwell Lane and Hagg Lane within the Sheffield City region in the east as far as Woolley Lane/Market Street junction, Hollingsworth, in the west. The project did extent into the Tameside region but was trimmed back to the Derbyshire boundary as the A628 Mottram-Tintwistle Bypass when implemented should make their section of the A57 route safer.

The International Road Assessment Programme Assessment Process for the A57 Route

The International Road Assessment Programme (iRAP) is a registered charity dedicated to saving lives by eliminating high risk roads throughout the world. Like many life-saving charities working in the public health arena, they use a robust, evidence-based approach to prevent unnecessary deaths and suffering.

iRAP works in partnership with governments, road authorities, mobility clubs, development banks, nongovernmental organisations, and research organisations to:

- Inspect high-risk roads and develop Star Ratings, Risk Maps and Safer Roads Investment Plans.
- Provide training, technology and support that will build and sustain national, regional, and local capability.
- Track road safety performance so that funding agencies can assess the benefits of their investments.

In broad terms, the iRAP process is used by the Road Safety Foundation to determine a base line condition for a particular route. It can be used to give an overview of the different road user groups, crash types, and crash initiation modes to produce a Star rating score for the route. The model also draws on experiences elsewhere that have introduced collision countermeasures to make the route safer and enables each countermeasure to demonstrate an auditable rate of return on its investment.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Different collision countermeasures can be used to determine the most cost-effective approach to the investment.

The iRAP process starts with the collection of high-quality video imagery of a route. The videos are then put into a coding tool, coded by an iRAP accredited coding team and quality checked by another independent team. There is an incredibly detailed and precise process for coding documented in the iRAP coding manual and the coding team has its own software allowing them to document the attributes that are recorded every 10 metres across the network. These 10 metre codes are then processed to turn them into the 100 metre inputs that the iRAP model needs.

The coded attributes are combined to estimate risk to road users represented through the Star Rating score. The Star Rating score is then categorized into one of five bands for Star Rating. 1-Star is for the least safe roads, 5-Stars for the safest roads with a Star Rating provided for four user groups: Vehicle Occupants, Motorcyclists, Bicyclists and Pedestrians.

The more granular Star Rating scores that underpin the banded Star Ratings are combined with traffic flows to generate an estimate of potential fatal and serious injuries (FSI). FSI estimations indicate where collective risk is likely to be higher, whereas the Star Ratings reflect where individual risk is higher (because traffic flow is not considered).

The total fatal and serious injuries that are present on the route, before any treatments are considered, are derived from a calibration process, which makes use of the existing casualty data. These calibration factors are used to ensure that the total estimated number of FSI on the network is equal to the actual number of FSI on that network. In this way, the iRAP model takes account of factors that influence the number of fatalities on a road other than infrastructure, speed, and flows. Six years of casualty data were used to calibrate the A57 route.

The final calibrated route is then reviewed by the Local highway Authorities (Derbyshire County Council in this case) to ensure that model estimated values, such as pedestrian and cyclist flow and intersecting traffic volumes at junctions is correct. This provides a final baseline to which collision countermeasures can be applied and modelled to provide a reduction in FSIs and an improvement in Star Ratings.

In the Route Review Tool there are Speed Management countermeasures that can be considered for use as part of a treatment package. All the Speed Management treatments have an impact on reducing the operating 85th percentile speeds (used in Star Rating calculation) and operating mean speed (used in FSI calculations). All the reductions for the Speed Management treatments in the model are based upon a research review of and identification of typical impacts.

Therefore, using this wealth of knowledge and experience of countermeasures used at other locations demonstrated an auditable process of collision casualty reduction. There is certainty that a safer road will be the outcome of the process if all the proposed countermeasures are installed because it is an auditable process based on real information about the success of different safety countermeasures along many routes across the world.

Derbyshire County Council as Highway Authority for the county's roads has used the iRAP process to determine the degree of reduction in FSIs that are expected to occur. The assessment has identified an expected 36% reduction in FSI casualties. Using 2024 figures, this is calculated to give £54.3m of benefits compared with a £6m investment giving a Benefit to Cost Ratio (BCR) of 6.30. The high BCR is primarily attributed to the speed management proposals for the route. If the speed management

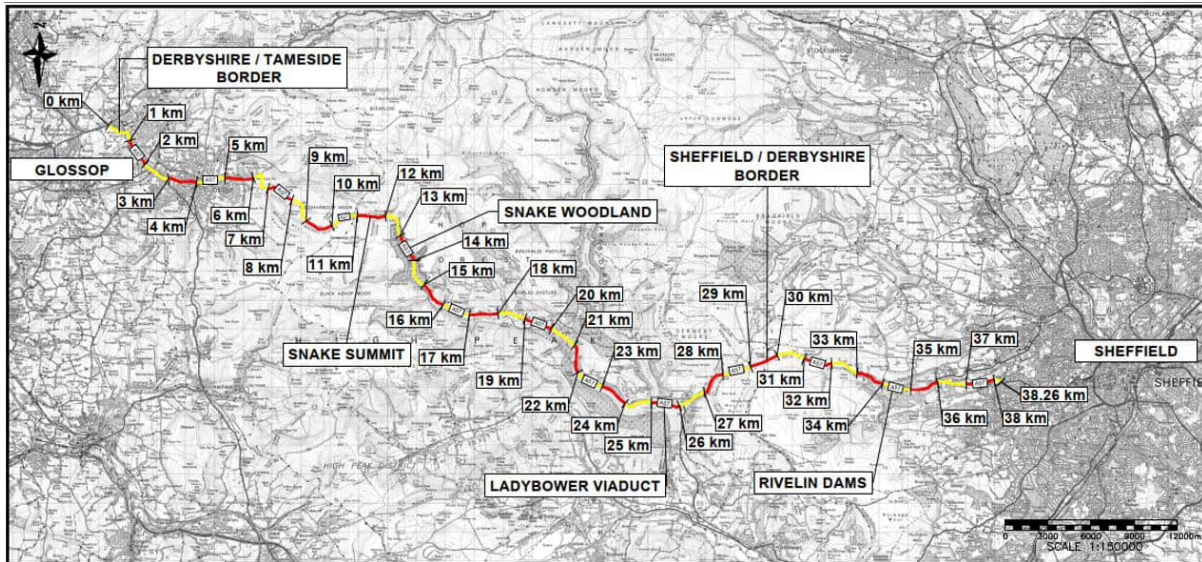
A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

proposal were not accepted, then the FSI reduction would not be as high and the BCR would be similarly reduced – see later in the report.

For ease of reference, a running chainage has been provided along the route to identify characteristics and features along it as follows. Chainage 0 is at the western end of the route. The route being addressed has an overall length of 38.26km.



Nature of the A57 Snake Pass Route

The A57 is predominantly a single carriageway with a 7.3m nominal width. Sections of the route has right turn lanes installed where traffic movements and space permits at the busier junctions. Footways exist along both sides of the road in urban sections while in rural settings, the footway provision is generally on one side of the road – north or south side depending on which side residential properties are located. Several informal paths exist which walkers use to connect to public rights of way or to access properties.

The Snake Pass runs through the northern section of the Peak District National Park and has formed a historic route between Sheffield and Manchester. It is one of 4 east to west route across the Pennines: the others comprise the A628, A62 and M62 further north. The character of the route comprises a series of bends through open countryside or forestry land. The route generally follows the valley floors, but other sections climb over the peaks following the contours of the hillside. Consequently, some the bends have large radii and can be taken at speed while others comprise tighter radius where vehicles must slow down if they are to negotiate the bend safely. Signing has been used to warn approaching drivers of the hazards ahead.

With sections of the route being on hillsides, there are sharp changes in level immediately adjacent to the road. Vehicle restraint systems have been installed to prevent vehicles from leaving the carriageway and falling down the hillside. Other vehicle restraint systems have also been installed on the inside of the tighter bends.

The speed limit along the rural sections of the route is 50mph or a design speed of 85kph. Entry and repeater speed limit signs are installed along the route to advise the signed speed limit. The lower speed zones are within the Sheffield and Glossop conurbations which are signed at 30mph or a design speed of 50kph.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

There are few major junctions along the route because of the lack of urban conurbations adjacent. Mortimer Road junction leaves the A57 to the west of Sheffield City heading north towards the A616. The A6013 is located at Ladybower Reservoir at the centre of the route and heads south towards the Hope Valley and Hathersage. The A616 junction comprises a standard T type arrangement but the junction with the A6013 is signalised. There are then no major highway junctions off the A57 to the west of Ladybower Reservoir until you reach the outskirts of Glossop.

Location and Nature of the Collisions Casualties along the A57 Snake Pass

Collision casualties are not limited to just the urban areas. Many collisions occur in rural locations as the opportunity to speed and the lack of being observed present little opportunity for enforcement. Consequently, too many people have collisions and become a collision casualty. Even though many traditional measures have been used over the years to warn motorists of approaching hazards they are not proving to be effective at encouraging drivers to use the route safely. This is why the Department for Transport has allocated funding through the Safer Roads Fund to enable a holistic view to be taken to reduce collision casualties.

Collision Locations

Baseline Information

Looking at collision and collision casualty records identifies trends in the collisions, their severity and whether they involve lone or multiple vehicles. Several factors may contribute to the collisions like driving when it is dark, poor road markings, wet conditions, obstructions in the road, road surface condition and whether the driver was speeding. This is why the Police record these factors when someone is injured on the highway network so that they can be investigated. Any safety interventions can then be targeted and tailored to suit the nature of the collision contributors.

The Road Safety Foundation has investigated the collisions casualty information along the A57 Snake Pass route between 2018-2022. The collision locations for this period are shown below along with a representation of the severity of the injuries to the people involved. The collision data for this period will be the baseline conditions against which any future collision savings will be judged.



Figure 1 – Layout of collisions by severity – Snake Pass (2018-2023)

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Many of the collision locations overlap at the scale of the image above. More detail about the collision locations can be found in Appendix A.

A summary of these collisions along the A57 Snake Pass between 2018 to 2023 is as follows:

- A total of 169 collisions, including 5 fatal, 62 serious, and 102 slight injury collision casualties.
- The percentage of fatal and serious injury collisions is 40%.

The baseline figures developed through the A57 Route Review Tool indicate the following:

Fatal to serious injury ratio used in ViDA	13.97
Fatal and serious injury to slight injury ratio to be used	5.80
Baseline annual fatal and serious injury estimate	13.0448
Baseline annual fatality estimate	0.871396126
Baseline annual serious injury estimate	12.17340387
Baseline annual slight injury estimate	75.7

This represents the number of casualties we would normally expect to see along the route if we did nothing to improve highway safety:

- 1 fatality a year (represented by 0.871 in the table above)
- 13 fatal and serious injury collisions (represented by 13.0448 in the table above by adding the fatal and serious injuries together), and
- 76 slight collision casualties (represented by 75.7 in the table above).

Benefits of Different Safety Interventions

It is important to understand the benefits of the different safety interventions that can be introduced and the impact they have on reducing collision casualties. The data of past safety improvement schemes across the UK and internationally have been applied by the iRAP process to determine the anticipated casualty reductions that could occur on the A57 if they were implemented. The iRAP process has an evidenced based approach to determining an approximate BCR for different types of safety interventions and the overall impact they on FSI casualty reduction.

To emphasise the casualty reductions that can be achieved, we have used the evidenced approach of the iRAP tools to look at the casualty savings that could occur by introducing specific safety interventions as follows:

- By introducing speed management measures alone.
- By introducing more traditional safety (UDIP) measures comprising road markings, signage, high friction surfacing treatments, road restraint systems etc.
- By introducing a blended solution of speed management and traditional safety measures. This is the preferred solution for the route.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Collision Casualty Reductions associated with Speed Management Measures Only

This scenario shows the collision casualty savings that are anticipated to occur along the A57 using speed management measures alone i.e. average speed cameras. No collision casualty savings are attributed to using traditional safety interventions. Hence, the UDIP 20 year fatal and serious injury savings is zero – see 3rd line down.

Speed management scenario annual fatal and serious injury savings estimate	3.4221
Speed management 20 year fatal and serious injury savings	68.442
UDIP 20 year fatal and serious injury savings	0
Combined 20-year fatality savings	4.6
Combined 20-year serious injury savings	63.9
Combined 20-year slight injury savings	397.0
Expected % fatal and serious injury casualty reduction from scheme	26.2%
Net present value of costs	£ 1,940,575
Net present value of benefits	£39,842,167
BCR	20.53

Using speed management alone will save 3.4 fatal/serious collision casualties a year. This gives a 20-year factored saving of 68.4 fatal/serious collision casualties. These represent a 26.2% saving of fatal/serious collision casualties. 397 slight injury savings will be saved over the same 20-year period. These collision savings are based on the evidence of collision savings following the introduction of speed management measures on other routes.

Collision Casualty Reductions associated with UDIP Traditional Safety Measures

This scenario removes the speed management collision savings from the assessment – no figure is showing the right-hand box on the first row, and no casualty savings are attributed. The table assesses collision savings using traditional measures alone.

Speed management scenario annual fatal and serious injury savings estimate	
Speed management 20 year fatal and serious injury savings	0
UDIP 20 year fatal and serious injury savings	24.9
Combined 20-year fatality savings	1.7
Combined 20-year serious injury savings	23.2
Combined 20-year slight injury savings	144.4
Expected % fatal and serious injury casualty reduction from scheme	9.5%
Net present value of costs	£ 6,679,530
Net present value of benefits	£14,495,046
BCR	2.17

This demonstrates that the number of collision savings reduce to 24.9 fatal/serious casualties over a 20-year period. This figure is significantly lower than the 68.4 collision casualty savings using speed

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
Report to the Peak District National Park Authority
The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

management alone. The expected fatal/serious casualties through using traditional safety interventions alone also reduces to 9.5% compared with 26.2% for speed management alone. Slight injury savings also reduce to 144.4 over 20 years using traditional safety measures alone compared to 397 using speed management measures alone. The BCR score also reduces from 20.53 for speed management measures alone to 2.17 by using traditional measures alone.

These figures based on an evidenced approach demonstrate that a reliance on traditional safety interventions alone will not be as effective at reducing the fatal, serious, and slight injury casualties. Substantially more collision casualties can be saved by using speed management measures.

A Blended Solution of Speed Management and Traditional Safety Measures (the proposed option)

In this scenario, which is that desired by the highway authority for the A57 route, the intention is to have a mix of speed management measures and the more traditional safety interventions. The table below shows the casualty savings that could occur from this blended solution.

Speed management scenario annual fatal and serious injury savings estimate	3.4221
Speed management 20 year fatal and serious injury savings	68.442
UDIP 20 year fatal and serious injury savings	24.9
Combined 20-year fatality savings	6.2
Combined 20-year serious injury savings	87.1
Combined 20-year slight injury savings	541.4
Expected % fatal and serious injury casualty reduction from scheme	35.8%
Net present value of costs	£ 8,620,106
Net present value of benefits	£54,337,214
BCR	6.30

A total of 93.342 fatal/serious collision casualty savings are achieved over a 20-year period by adding the speed management and traditional safety intervention savings together – rows 2 and 3 above. This means 6.2 fatal, 87.1 serious and 541.4 slight collision casualties will be saved.

Although in BCR terms, the score is not as good as using speed management measures alone, the overall BCR is much better than using traditional safety interventions alone; 6.30 compared to 2.17. Hence, the preference is to adopt a blended approach to the safety interventions.

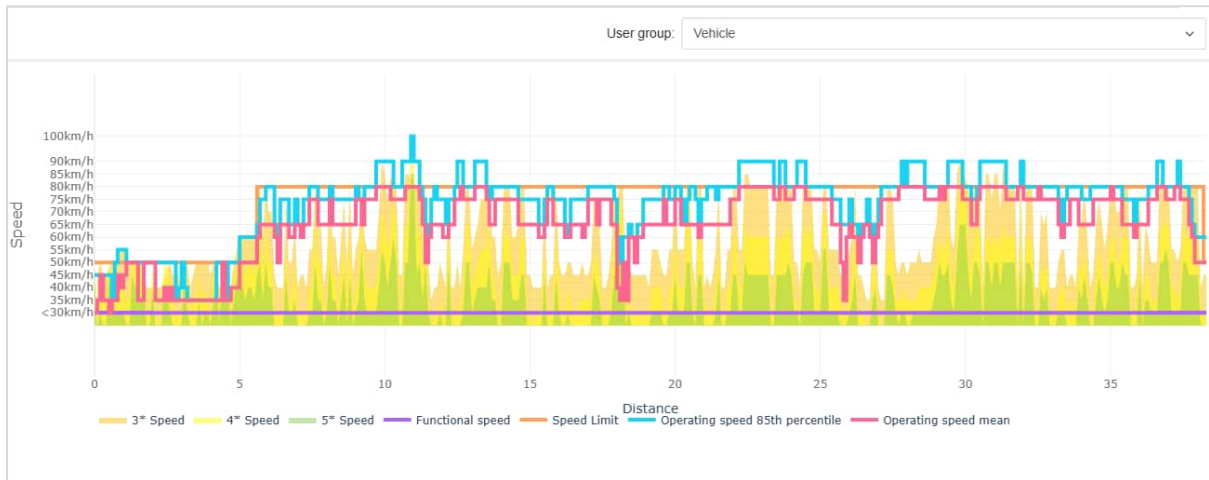
A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Excessive or Inappropriate Speed Issues

Excessive speed is a major factor in the severity of some collisions. The Police attending a collision resulting in a casualty interpret what they see and are told to determine if inappropriate or excessive speed is a contributory factor to some collisions. The diagram below shows the baseline speed information along the A57 route.



A running chainage is given in km lengths along the bottom of the diagram. The signed speed limit is depicted by the orange line. It shows the 30mph section within Glossop at a constant 30mph or 50kph. It then rises to 50mph or 80kph at the speed terminal east of Glossop and remains at this speed until it enters the 30mph speed limit within Sheffield City at the eastern end of the route.

In broad terms, the rural sections of the route have speeding issues. The only urban sections of the route are within Glossop and Sheffield. Speeding in the urban areas is not an issue apart from a section along Dinting Vale at Chainage 1.3 where the wider road layout and lack of parked vehicles give the impression of an open road resulting in higher speeds being recorded.

The blue line represents the 85th percentile speeds at the various sections of the route. The 85th percentile speed is the speed at or below which 85 percent of the drivers travel on a particular road segment. The diagram demonstrates that drivers exceed the speed limit at various locations along the rural section of the route. The remaining 15% exceed the 85th percentile speed which means that they are recording speeds higher than indicated by the blue line. Any speed recorded greater than the signed speed limit is a moving traffic offence and would normally be the Police's responsibility to enforce. However, the Police are not resourced to influence driver behaviours along the A57 through targeted speed enforcement. Therefore, speed management measures in the form of average speed cameras are being proposed that would achieve enforcement and make the road safer 24/7.

How Speed Relates to Collisions

A detailed investigation has been made to determine the correlation between excess speed and collisions at the locations where the blue line is recorded above the signed speed limit. The next series of images show the speed map in greater detail with the base location underneath and an imposed representation of the collisions that have been recorded in the six-year period.

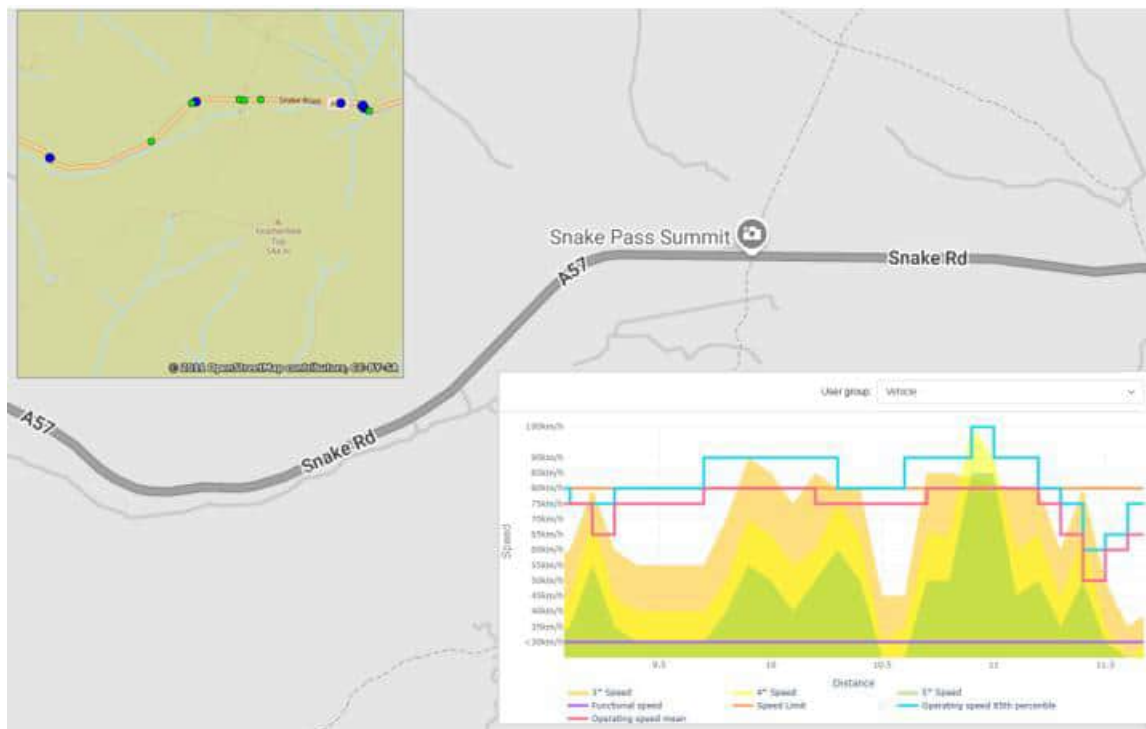
A summary of the collisions where exceeding the 50mph signed speed limit along the A57 Snake Pass was recorded as a contributory factor by the Police comprise:

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

- A total of 41 (24%) of the total 169 collisions involved either exceeding the speed limit, traveling too fast, or being in a hurry, of which 13 (32% of the 41 total) involved motorcycles.
- Of the 41 speed related collisions, 1 was fatal and 22 were serious collisions (56% of the 41).
- 8 of the 22 (36%) of the seriously injured collisions involved motorcyclists.
- 23 of the 41 collisions (56%) were a result in loss of control.

Chainage 9.7 to 11.3 – Snake Pass Summit

The sections with speed related issues correspond with the eastbound approach to Snake Pass Summit and over the Summit which are characterised by predominately straight sections of road. They are the first sections of the route where it may be possible to overtake a slower moving vehicle having climbed the hill out of Glossop. Driver frustration may be a contributory factor to the collisions that occur at this location and the excess speeds being recorded. Collisions are recorded at the bend west of the Summit and along the straighter sections of the route in its vicinity. There appears to be an equal mix of severe and slight injury collisions along this section.



We are not proposing to install an average speed camera on the summit given its significance. The nearest camera will be located to the west aimed at increasing awareness of speeds being monitored as motorists approach the summit.

Chainage 12.2 to 19.0 Snake Woodland

The road alignment straightens after the bend at Doctor's Gate and then follows a series of sweeping bends heading east towards Ladybower Reservoir. Speeds more than the signed speed limit are recorded between Doctor's Gate and Snake Woodland. The 85th percentile speeds are also matching the signed speed limit which means that 15% of vehicles are exceeding the signed speed limit.

The supporting collision locations indicate casualties occurring on the bends immediately to the south of Snake Woodland Forestry England point below and continuing at every bend approaching

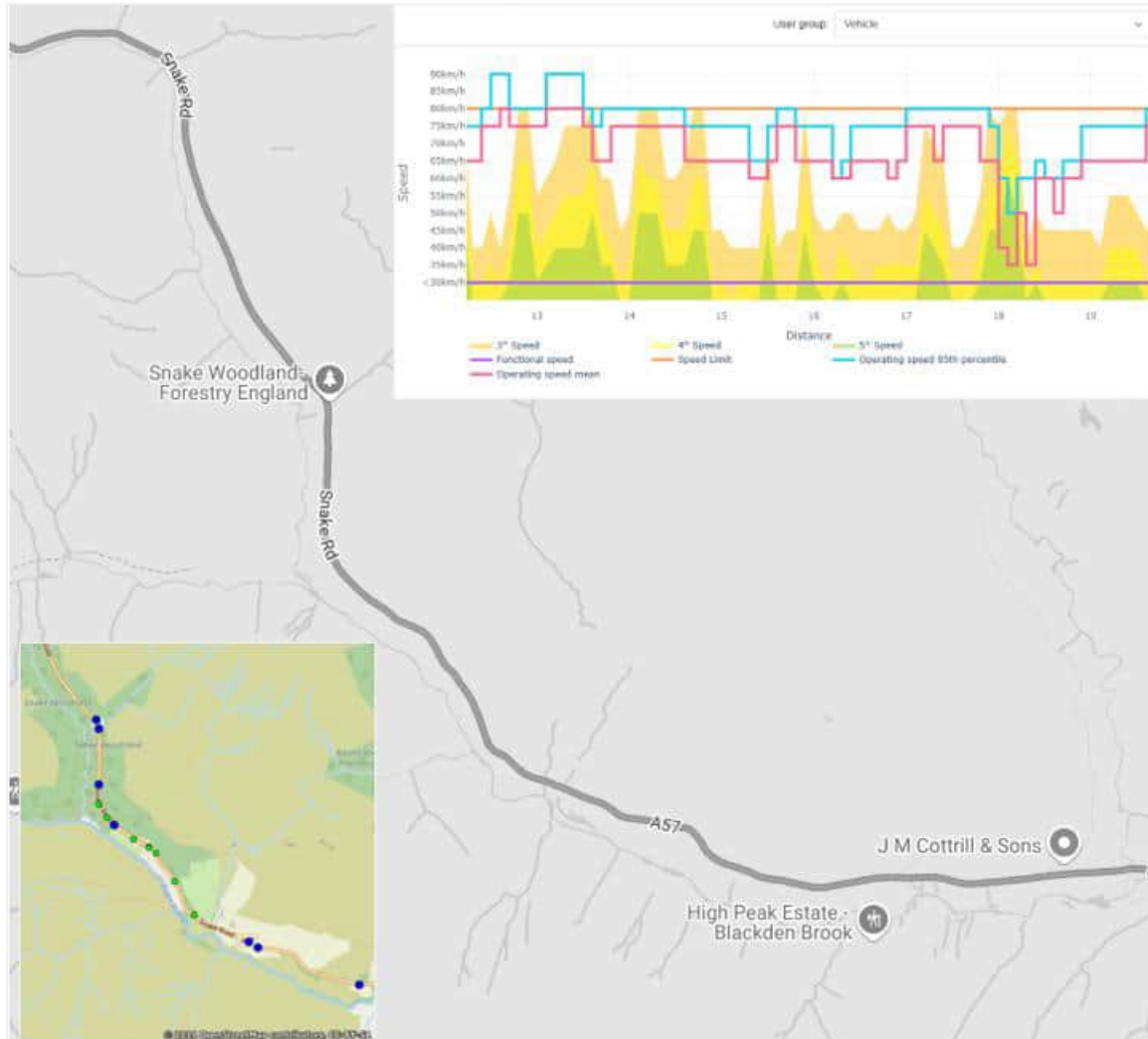
A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Ladybower Reservoir. The cause suggests that drivers are travelling too fast and are unable to adjust to the changing road conditions at these locations.

There appears to be an equal mix of severe and slight injury collisions along this section.



The proposal is to install an average speed camera close to where the Snake Woodland Forestry England text is above in order to influence speeds and reduce collisions that occur along this section of road.

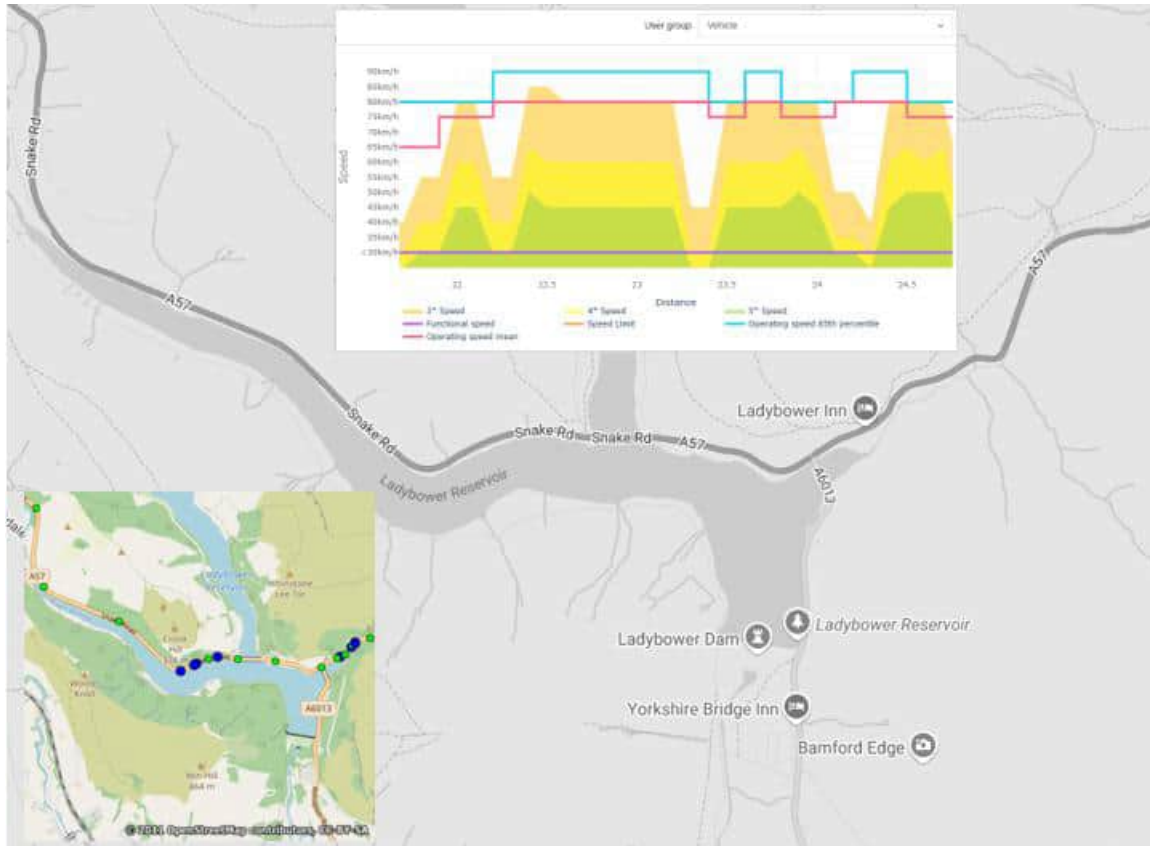
Chainage 22.5 to 24.5 – Ladybower Reservoir

This section of the route is characterised by a straighter section of carriageway with a signal junction with the A6013 at the approximate centre. A signal junction is somewhat out of character in a rural setting, but past safety issues have led to the need to safely control turning movements between the two roads.

Drivers are recorded as having 85th percentile speeds at or above the signed speed limit along the eastbound approach to the signal junction with the A6013. This is typical of a rural road where straighter sections permit overtaking manoeuvres.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

However, it can also be seen that excess speed correlates to the straighter carriageway sections meaning that drivers come into difficulty when they are overtaking or travelling along this section of the route. Although the number of serious and slight collisions are equal, the serious collisions are congregated between two bends south of Crook Hill. It is inferred that drivers are overtaking too early so cannot see a vehicle ahead of them or are unable to reduce their speed as they approach the bend following an overtaking manoeuvre.

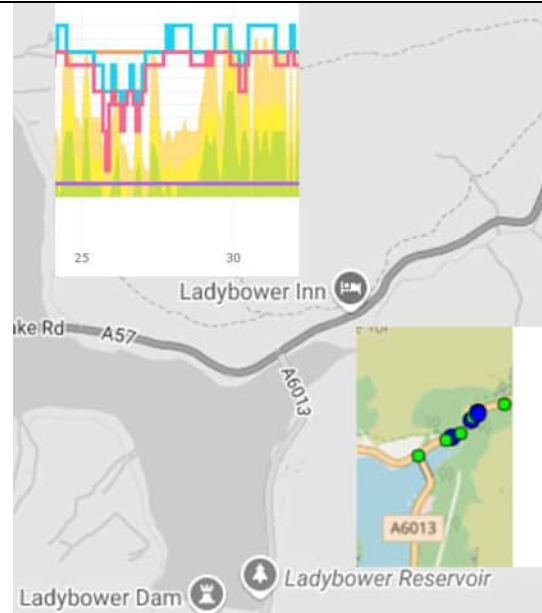


3 average speed cameras are proposed along this section of road. A camera is required at the start of the straight leading towards the A6013 junction located at a layby. Its aim is to influence speeds as drivers leave the twisty section of the A57 and enter the straight. A camera is also needed either side of the A6013 as these will detect vehicles entering and leaving the route so that motorists will know that their speeds are being monitored along the A57.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Chainage 26.5 to 27.5 Ladybower Inn

A concentration of collisions occurs in the vicinity of the Ladybower Inn. The route is characterised by a relatively straight section when leaving the Ladybower signal junction and heading east towards Sheffield. The route then changes to a series of sweeping bends with a terminal right angled bend heading north. Speeds exceeding the signed speed limit are recorded at this location presumably as vehicles leave the lower speed area of the signal junction and may be faced with slower moving traffic.

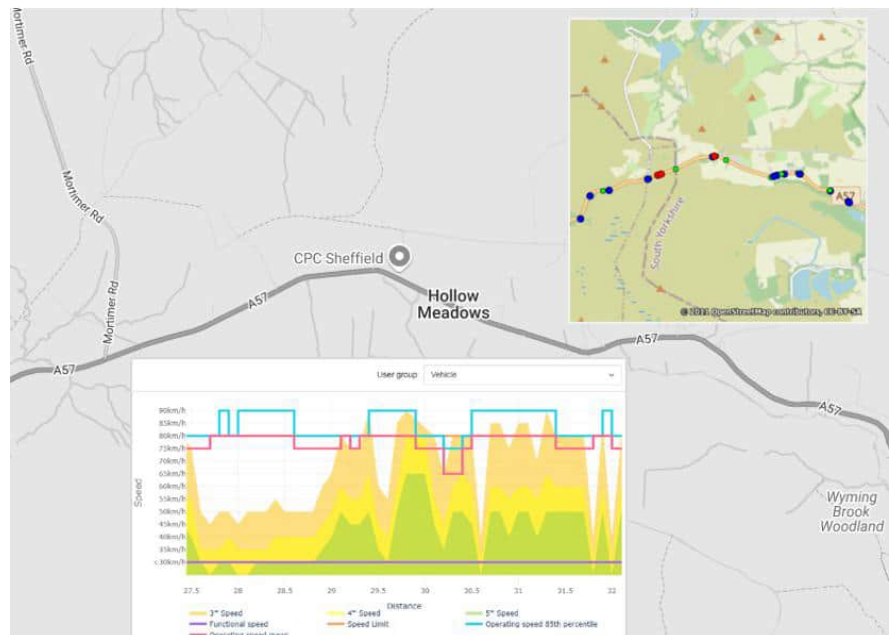


Similarly, exuberant driving indicated by the 85th percentile speeds exceeding the signed speed limit when driving through the series of bends from the east also results in collision casualties. Fast approaching vehicles may also find it difficult to stop as they approach stationary or turning traffic entering the Ladybower Inn car park or to allow pedestrians to cross between the car park and the public house.

A speed camera will be located at the Ladybower Inn to influence speeds as motorists enter this section of the A57 from the A6013. A further camera will be located at the Cutthroat Bridge layby to influence speeds as motorists enter this section of the route from the Sheffield City direction.

Chainage 27.5 to 32.0 the County Boundary with Sheffield City Region

The county boundary with Sheffield City region coincides with chainage 26.6km and Mortimer Road. The A57 east of this location is characterised by straighter sections of road punctuated by bends. These are the first straight sections of road encountered by motorists leaving Sheffield City which allows impatient drivers the opportunity to overtake slower moving vehicles. The recorded speeds indicate that drivers travel more than the signed speed limit which correlates with the collisions recorded at the bends at the end of the straight sections.



A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

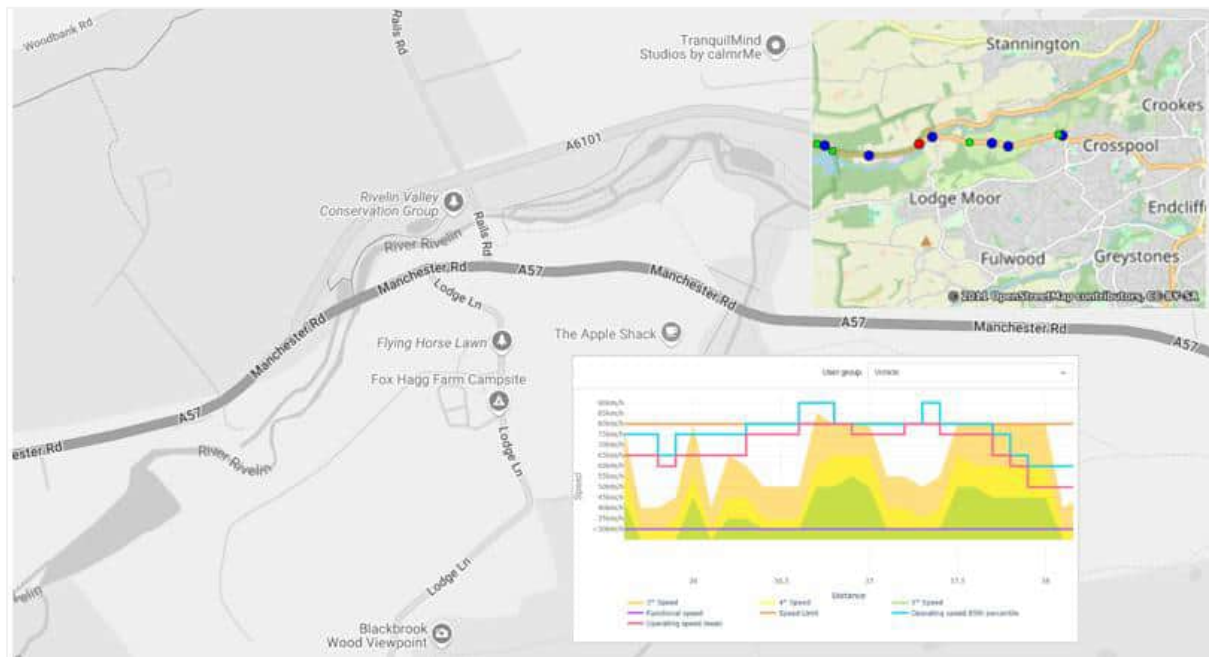
Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

The proposal is to install a camera at Hollow Meadows to influence driver speeds over this section of the route.

Chainage 36.0 to 38.0 Rivelin Valley

The section of the A57 through the Rivelin Valley is an especially scenic part of the route. A gentle series of bends occur just after entering the 50mph section with straighter sections either side. There are two sections where drivers are recorded as exceeding the signed speed limit at chainage 36.6 to 36.8 and at chainage 37.3. Drivers are recorded as travelling at the 85th percentile speed between and either side of these chainages. The collision statistics show 1 fatal collision close to the A6101 junction and a greater number of serious collisions in the vicinity.



This part of the route is where the speed limit changes from 30mph within Sheffield City to 50mph on the outskirts. The intention is to enforce the full extents of the 50mph section, so an average speed camera is required close to the Valleyside Nursery near the start of the 50mp section. A further camera is proposed at Hollow Meadows to the west to influence speeds along the straights and bend where the serious collisions occur.

Collision Summary

Although not all collisions are caused by excess speed, it is clear from the above that the severity of the collisions increases where people travel at speeds in excess of the signed speed limit. This analysis has contributed to determine the installation locations for the average speed cameras in order to influence motorists' attitudes, so they do not become a collision casualty.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Past Safety Improvement and Maintenance Schemes

Derbyshire County Council only has limited capital funds to address collision causes and implement safety improvements to the highway network in the past. Hence, many improvement schemes were localised to specific collision hot spots. Some routes have been addressed in the past, but the limited funding meant that the safety interventions comprised signage, road markings, and surface treatments which are demonstrated to have a low BCR in terms of reducing collision casualties.

A series of plans have been produced showing where safety improvements and carriageway maintenance schemes have been undertaken in the past along the A57 route – see Appendix B. These are intended to emphasise the limited collision casualty safety savings these measures can accrue but also demonstrate that the County Council has not ignored its statutory responsibilities to create safer highways for its users.

The Safer Roads Funding will allow more of the traditional safety interventions to be installed but the main emphasis to achieving a safer highway is the speed management measures. The Safer Roads Funding will allow a comprehensive approach to be taken to the A57 which has not been possible to the same degree as in previous years.

Safety Benefits from using Average Speed Cameras to Address Collision Casualties

Peak Park asked to see evidence that fewer collisions and a reduction in the FSI rates occurred on those routes where average speed cameras had been installed. No data is yet available from the recently completed A5004 Long Hill & A5012 Via Gellia routes following the recent installation of average speed cameras as these sites are awaiting calibration before they come into service and some still require land transfers to be completed before implementation. They are due to be installed on these routes during 2026.

However, data obtained from Cheshire East Council for the A537 ‘Cat & Fiddle’ route show the benefit in collision casualty savings that can occur by changing driver behaviour through the introduction of speed management measures. The baseline study year for collision and collision casualties was 2007-2009. Average Speed Cameras were installed in 2011/2012. The collision and casualty savings are depicted post installation below.

Collision A537	Safer Roads Baseline		Collisions		Collisions	
	2007-2009	% of all collisions	2013-2015	% of all collisions	2017-2019	% of all collisions
All Collisions	61	-	33	-	11	-
FSI	31	-	11	-	2	-
All Casualties	84	-	38	-	11	-
FSI	36	-	11	-	2	-

**A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
Report to the Peak District National Park Authority
The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57**

Collisions in Darkness	6	10%	6	18%	0	0%
Collisions in Wet	24	39%	16	48%	4	36%
Collisions involving Peds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collisions involving motorcyclists	31	51%	16	48%	2	18%
Collisions involving pedal cyclists	5	8%	3	9%	4	36%
Collisions involving cars/taxis	34	56%	18	55%	8	73%
Collisions involving young drivers	16	16%	4	8%	1	9%
Collisions involving older drivers	9	9%	5	10%	1	9%
Collisions involving HGVs	5	8%	0	0%	1	9%
Speed related collisions	2	3%	2	6%	0	0%

In the baseline year, **the total number of collisions was 61 resulting in 84 casualties of which 31 were classified as FSI by the Police.** The A537 had a significant issue with motorcycle related collision casualties both along the route and at cluster locations. **Motorcyclists featured in 31 out of 61 collisions along the route.**

The introduction of the average speed cameras had the following impacts on collision reduction along the route over the two following periods:

- The number of collisions almost halved from 61 to 33 in the first period and further reduced from 33 to 11 in the second period. This represents an 82% overall reduction in collisions by the end of the 2nd period.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

- The number of **people injured** along the route **reduced from 84 to 38 in the first period and from 38 to 11 in the second period. This represents an 87% reduction in the collision casualties along the route.**
- The number of **FSI collision casualties** along the route **reduced from 31 to 11 in the first period and from 11 to 2 in the second period. This represents a 94% reduction in the FSI collision casualty rate along the route.**
- The number of **motorcycle collisions** along the route **reduced from 36 to 11 in the first period and from 11 to 2 in the second period. This represents a 94% reduction along the route.**
- **All other classes of collisions have seen similar dramatic reductions following the installation of average speed cameras.**

There is a compelling case for the introduction of speed management measures along the A57 given that collision and collision casualty rates on the A537 have reduced by between 80-94% where average speed cameras have been installed on other routes. Based on evidence from other routes there is every expectation that collision and collision casualty savings will occur on the A57 if average speed cameras are installed.

[Scope of the Safety Interventions](#)

[Speed Management Proposals](#)

The frequency of average speed cameras in a normal highway setting without any special characteristics that have statutory protection would be a camera every 500m. On the overall route length of 38.26km, this would require a total 77 camera locations. It is recognised that this is more reflective of an urban environment and would not be desirable within the Peak Park so we have looked at ways by which the cameras can still be effective in reducing collision casualties while minimising their visual impacts. This is the journey we have been on to get to the current proposals starting first at determining the number of cameras to install.

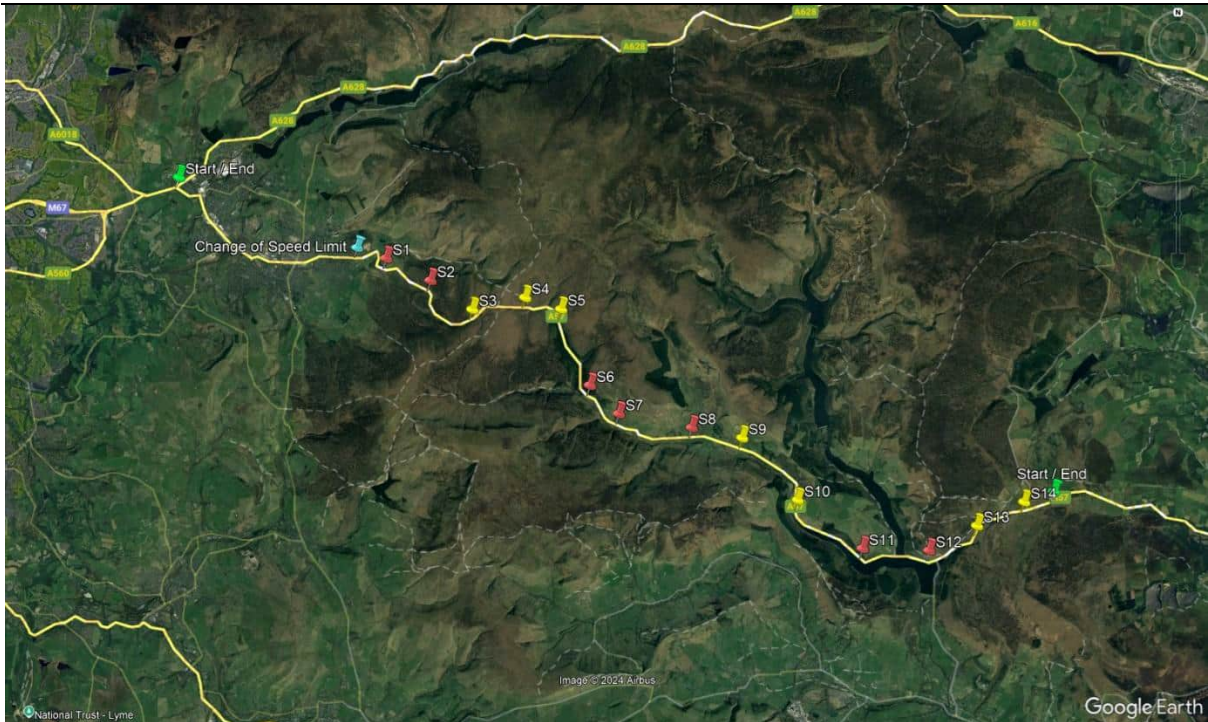
Derbyshire County Council first became aware of the potential Safer Roads Funding for the A57 in early 2023, but that funding would not be immediately available. It approached an average speed camera supplier for advice as to the number and location of average speed cameras to ensure that the 50mph speed limit was enforced along the full length of the rural sections of the route. The proposal returned only comprised the Derbyshire section of the A57 as there was no indication that the funding would also be available for Sheffield and Tameside highway regions at that time.

The design needs to meet several requirements to be supported by the Police:

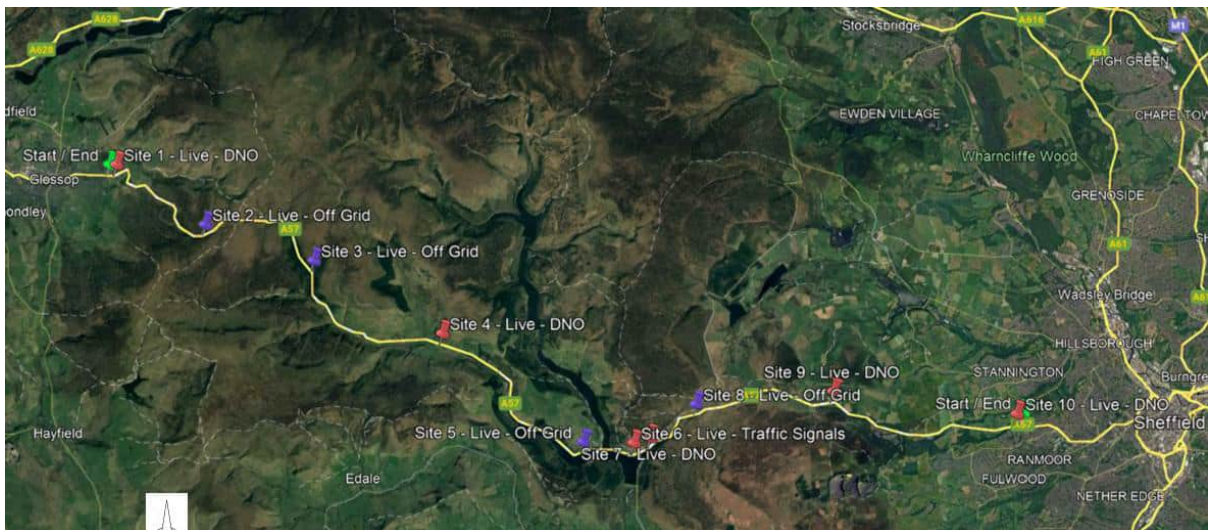
- The full length of the speed zone needs to be enforceable.
- The cameras need to be located at the points where drivers enter and leave the route.
- The spacing of the cameras needs to be close enough together so that a driver is reminded that their speeds are being monitored along the route.

The initial proposal had 14 camera locations, shown by the red and yellow pins, to cover the Derbyshire 50mph speed limit between eastern speed limit gateway at Glossop and the county boundary with Sheffield City. No cameras were proposed within the Sheffield City region at that time as it was not thought that the A57 Safer Roads Fund would extend into their region.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57



Now that Safer Roads Funding is secured for the A57, the county council has challenged the camera provider about the number of cameras particularly as it became apparent that the bid will also include that part of the A57 within the Sheffield City region. This challenge was in response to feedback received from the Peak Park when the county council was developing similar proposals for the A5004 Long Hill and A5012 Via Gellia routes. This challenge has led to a reduction in the number of cameras from 14 to 10 and the 10 cameras are now also enforcing the 50mph speed limit in the Sheffield City region. The revised average speed camera proposals are marked with red and blue pins below.



An obvious way of mitigating the impact of average speed cameras is by not to have too many so that they do not present a visual intrusion. However, too few cameras lead to enforcement issues as motorists cry foul if they consider they think the cameras are positioned too far apart to remind them that they are being observed and their speed being monitored along the route. There needs to be sufficient cameras to manage speed and collisions along the route. Positioning the cameras therefore

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

needs to be carefully considered to ensure that successful enforcement can be achieved, and collision casualties saved. This was explained and emphasised in the preceding sections of this report.

The camera design has also changed since the early infrastructure was installed on UK roads. There is no longer a need for a bracket arm extending over the carriageway to mount a camera over the traffic lane, although this may still be necessary in locations where vegetation obstruct line of sight for enforcement action. Modern speed cameras can now be located at the side of the road much like a streetlight or other item of street furniture.

Another aspect is the ability to enforce the speed limit. A minimum of 2 camera sites is required to enforce each speed zone. As these routes are quite long, motorists may argue that they forgot that they are being observed while they are driving. As can be seen from the speed readings, there are areas where drivers travel faster than the signed speed limit and this correlates to the collisions and the collision injuries that occur. Hence, it is appropriate to have additional cameras on longer routes to remind motorists that they are being observed where the speed limit is frequently being broken and casualties are recorded. This approach has been used to great effect on the 'Cat & Fiddle' route demonstrated by the reduction in the FSI collisions along it. This is the same strategy proposed for the dealing with the collision casualties along the A57.

The proposed cameras monitor average speeds, not speeds as a traditional static camera at a specific location. The camera heads are rear facing so the number plates of all types of vehicles will be recorded.

Finally, the speed cameras need to be visible to the passing motorist to comply with speed enforcement legislation. Hence, the camera itself is painted in a more visible colour than the background surroundings to make them conspicuous. The cameras, are about the size of a shoe box, see below. The column and other street furniture does not need to be as conspicuous so these can be galvanised or painted a different colour to enable them to blend into the background. Some examples below installed on the A5004 Long Hill route where it was agreed through discussion with the Peak Park that the post would be painted grey.



Locating Average Speed Cameras to cause the least Visual Impact

Careful consideration has been given to masking the cameras from views within the Peak Park. A meeting with Peak Park officers on 29th April 2025 looked at the various locations being proposed to refine the camera positions. The agreed locations are shown in Appendix C. A summary of the locations is tabulated below along with sighting comments.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
Report to the Peak District National Park Authority
The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Camera Site Number	Sighting Comment
1	Located in the footway shielded by trees and bushes. A copse of trees opposite also help to mask the camera post from the skyline.
2	Located in a highway verge behind other highway infrastructure – the adjacent road restraint system. Minimal shielding from natural vegetation is possible. An off-grid power supply is also necessary and is located nearby.
3	Located just south of Doctor’s Gate car park. The location is shielded from views within the Peak Park by tall conifers both sides of the road.
4	Located in a farm access and shielded from views from the north by a steep hillside and masked from views to the south by vegetation on the south side of the A57.
5	Located adjacent to a car park. Post position is masked by vegetation both sides of the road. An off-grid power supply is also required due to the lack of mains power and will be located at the back of the highway verge.
6	Located in a shared footpath on the south side of the A57 and masked from views to the south by adjacent tall vegetation. Views from the north are masked by the steep hillside and vegetation on the northern side.
7	Located at the Ladybower Inn adjacent to a bus stop. Masked from views on both sides by mature trees.
8	Located at Cutthroat Bridge layby close to a tree lined verge to mask it from views across the Peak Park. An off-grid power supply is also required due to the lack of mains power which will be located close to the camera post.
9	Located in front of a copse of trees to mask it from views from the Peak Park and PROW opposite.
10	The setting is more urban with residential properties both sides. The post position is set at the back of a footway close to a street light.

Details of the specific locations are shown in Appendix C.

Lighting for Enforcement Purposes

Motorcyclists are one of the main collision casualty groups based on the collision records and Peak Park expressed concerned that average speed camera will not record their details in situations where only a rear number plate is fitted. **Please be assured that each camera site will have rear mounted cameras to record those breaking the speed limit in whichever direction they are travelling, including motorcyclists.**

Passing vehicles will be illuminated, not by using visible light, but infrared light which is not visible to the human eye. Therefore, no light intrusion will occur within the Peak Park associated with the camera installations. This type of lighting is essential for enforcement in the rural sections where there is no street lighting available. **The successful enforcement of speeding motorcyclists in the dark is therefore reliant upon the infrared lighting which is ‘built-in’ to the proposed camera system.**

Other Proposed Collision Countermeasures

Road Markings

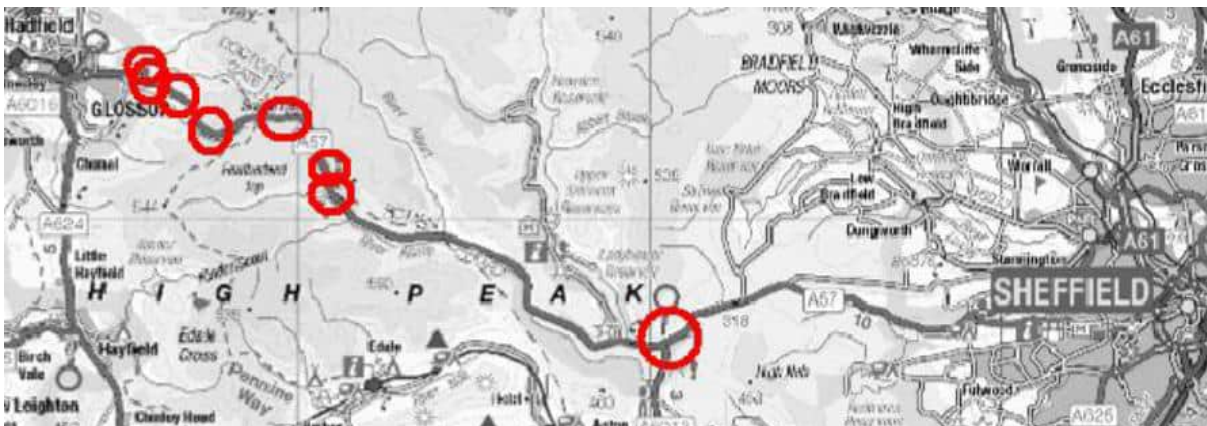
A review of the road markings will be undertaken along the route. Road markings form a vital part of defining the road edge and centre line in the unlit areas. More durable and reflective road marking materials will be used at those locations which we consider benefit highway safety.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

In addition, road markings specifically designed for motorcyclists, like the PRIME system, will be used to improve rider safety and encourage better riding habits on bends. These markings, combined with informational signage, help riders adjust their speed and positioning as they approach a curve. The goal is to "prime" riders to adapt their riding behaviour, leading to reduced speeds, improved positioning, and better braking resulting in fewer collision casualties.



The initiative is led by the Department for Transport who aim to improve motorcyclist safety along several key route. Special dispensation was granted in April 2026 to allow the signs and road markings to be installed. The 'possible' site for PRIME markings and signs to be installed are circled red below. Detailed locations are shown in Appendix D. Further work is necessary with the Department for Transport to confirm these sites and agree the locations of both signs and markings.



Reflective Road Studs

Much of the A57 is unlit so presents obvious issues for road safety when driving in the hours of darkness. Reflective road studs have been used for many years to help inform the motorist of approaching hazards, junctions and also help to guide them along the road on bendy sections. The County Council would like to trial solar powered road studs on the bends with the worst collision recorded to see if they significantly benefit highway safety along the route. This is how the system may appear once installed.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
Report to the Peak District National Park Authority
The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57



Research by the Transport Research Laboratory (TRL) shows that both intelligent and active road studs have a significant positive effect on driver confidence where installed. This increase in confidence appears to be mainly due to an improved preview time of the road ahead, combined with assisting mitigation of the detrimental effects of glare from oncoming vehicles. Some believe that with confidence comes higher speeds, however the TRL research has also shown this not to be the case, the road studs themselves give a feeling of travelling faster when this is not actually the case.

Recent studies, such as Active Road Studs as an Alternative to Lighting on Rural Roads by Edinburgh Napier University, highlight the significant benefits of active road studs in boosting driver confidence, especially at night. While street lighting demand persists, these studs offer a practical solution for rural areas where power challenges and environmental concerns are key.

The lighting is directional with a 15-degree spread measured from the road surface. You can see a slight glow on top, but the main beam would be directed towards approaching motorists. This will be advantageous within the Peak Park as it will comply with their dark skies policy.

The intention is to use these types of road studs at the bends where the PRIME markings have been proposed to assess their relative success in reducing collision casualties.



Traffic Signs

The speed limit entry and repeater signs will need to be modified to meet enforcement standard following the introduction of the average speed cameras. The gateways to the A57 will need to be signed to indicate average speed enforcement is operating along the route. Signs will be installed at every major road entry point onto the A57. There is also a requirement for speed limit repeater signs to display the speed camera logo in addition to the speed limit roundel. These two signs will be combined and mounted on a grey backing board and be one-step below standard to reduce the visual impact on the Park's special characteristics.

A review of the other signage along the A57 route has been undertaken with a view to rationalising the number of signs by removing those signs that are no longer relevant or by installing more appropriate signage. The full signage proposals are shown on drawings A57 SRF PC-E-24-0041-200-01

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
Report to the Peak District National Park Authority
The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

to 025 for Site Clearance and A57 SRF PC-E-24-0041-1200-01 to 025 for Traffic Signs but the metrics around the number of signs removed, installed, making use of existing sign post etc are below.

Traffic Sign Type	No. of existing signs	Updated No. of Signs	Comments	Existing Individual Sign Installations	Proposed Individual Sign Installations	Example Sign
Bend Ahead Warning Signing	26	25	A small reduction in bend warning signing.	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Speed Limit Repeater and Average Speed Camera Signing	85	128	<p>There are large sections of the A57 with little to no existing speed limit repeater signage. The introduction of average speed cameras requires speed limit repeaters within 100m both sides of an average speed camera and spaced regularly along the route for enforcement reasons. The number of signs will therefore increase.</p> <p>However, much of the proposed signage will be combined with other signs and installed (back-to-back) on one post reducing the visual clutter of individual sign installations across the A57.</p> <p>The net increase in individual speed limit repeater signs is 43 but in terms of individual sign installations an increase of only 16 along the 30km length of the route within the Derbyshire section.</p>	49no	65no	
All Warning Signing			A significant reduction (9) of individual warning sign installations will occur along the route by combining multiple hazard signs into a single warning sign where possible/appropriate along the route, see Rowlee Farm below.	44no	35no	

Additionally:

- There is no proposed increase on chevron signing at significant bends. Chevron signage will be renewed as the yellow border to these signs has faded over time due to the weather conditions experienced on the A57.
- Warning signs (crossroads and cyclists ahead) approaching the Rowlee Farm crossing have been combined into a single hazard warning sign both sides reducing the number of sign installations.
- the number of uneven road surface warning signs has been reduced and incorporated onto a grey backing board with the expectation they may be removed following proposed remedial works for the Tour de France 2027 and other safer Roads Fund surfacing interventions. Note that the PRIME signage is excluded from the above assessment as the proposals for their provision and locations are still to be developed in consultation with the Department for Transport.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Road Restraint Systems

Many of the more severe bends already have road restraint systems installed. A review of the route has been undertaken neither the less to determine if improvements are necessary. This identified the following works:

1. The replacement of P1 (raked) terminals with P4 (energy absorbent) terminals.
2. The retrofit of bike guard to existing sections of road restraint system without.
3. Minor civil work repairs to ensure the terminals are secure when installed.
4. One new section of road restraint system at Mossy Lea Farm, east of Glossop.

The county council has determined that the road safety benefits to motorists and motorcyclists arising from the installation of new terminals and bike guard in existing road restraint system location can proceed using its delegated powers under the Town and Country Planning Act because the installation of the road restraint system is already established within the Peak Park. As the precedent has already been set for road restraint systems at these locations, the council is proceeding to install the new terminals and bike guard to the existing systems along the route.

The exception is the proposed new section of road restraint system at Mossy Lea Farm, the first bend as you enter the 50mph section leaving Glossop. This location has records of vehicles leaving the carriageway and becoming stranded on top of the ground floor extension to the adjacent residential property. Although road restraint systems are not used to protect property, the other hazards of the BT pole, trees/vegetation and the dry-stone wall elevate the risk to an unacceptable level. Hence, we seek the Peak Park's views as to whether this section of road restraint system should be included.

Carriageway Surfacing Improvements

The funding is ring fenced to the A57 route and the provision of safety interventions. It is not generally applied to carriageway maintenance. However, there are safety concerns around the road surface condition as undulations associated with landslips can cause motorcyclists and cyclists to become unseated. The section of the A57 most affected is just west of the Snake Pass Inn to Gillot Hey.

Funding has been sought from EMCCA to address the Doctor's gate landslip. The A57 Safer Roads Fund will also be contributing to the work to address this landslip.

However, the significant slips at Alport and Gillot Hey are in excess of the budgets available at this time. These will therefore need to be addressed when more substantial funding becomes available.

Only the minor undulations will be addressed using the Safer Roads Funding with the aim of reprofiling the road surface to overcome localised issues.

In addition, existing high fiction surfacing has also become worn either side of the Rowley Farm access increasing the risk of skid type collisions. The approaches to the Hagg Farm access offers a similar hazard to motorists and those crossing the road to access bridleways and footpath routes. The intention is to resurface and use a better performing material to improve braking resistance.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Major Landslip Stabilisation

Peak Park has raised concern about the possible closure of the A57 due to the number and severity of the landslips along it. The County Council remains committed to maintaining the A57, but it needs substantial funding to address the landslips and is actively seeking access to funds through appropriate agencies and government.

The A57 Safer Roads Fund project will support this work by allocating funding to the Doctor's Gate landslip and other minor undulating interventions planned along the A57 in the coming years. Further funding is expected in successive financial years from East Midlands Combined County Authority.

Furthering the Aims and Ambitions of the Peak Park

It is recognised that there has been a change in emphasis in relation to the Section 62 Duty to have regard to National Park purposes; Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (2023) amended this to a requirement to further National Park purposes; rather than have regard to them.

The safety interventions need to meet highway design standards as far as reasonably practical given the geographical constraints, but care will be taken in their design to not detract from the National Park's Special Qualities which are: -

- 1) Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology.
- 2) Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats.
- 3) Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions.
- 4) Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming, and industry.
- 5) Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions.
- 6) An inspiring space for escape, adventure, exploring, and quiet reflection.
- 7) Vital benefits for millions of people that flow beyond the landscape boundary.

We do intend to remove the highway from within the Peak Park as it provides an essential transport link between Sheffield and Manchester and connects communities immediately adjacent to the wider highway network. The A57 also enables access to the Peak Park for thousands of visitors every year. However, we can offer to include measures that will make the A57 safer for pedestrians and further the enjoyment of the Peak Park and enhance the special characteristics identified above using the Safer Roads Funding.

Other measures to help promote the Peak Park Ambitions

With the above in mind, we have discussed 3 interventions within the Peak Park to further its characteristics and enjoyment by visitors. These comprise the following link footway provisions working eastwards from Glossop towards Sheffield:

The Snake Pass Inn

The existing PROW are shown in purple in the plan below. The Peak Park has received requests for a connection to be made between the two PROW presumably alongside the A57. The aspiration is to enable a connection between Hope Woodlands HP17/1/1 that runs along Ashop Clough with Hope Woodlands HP17/28/1 to the southeast. Both are marked purple on the plan below.

Two options present themselves to enable this connection. One is by providing a route alongside the carriageway by creating a footpath link. It would be sensible to provide the link along the southern highway verge, but this is problematic due to its narrow width and highway drainage features that

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

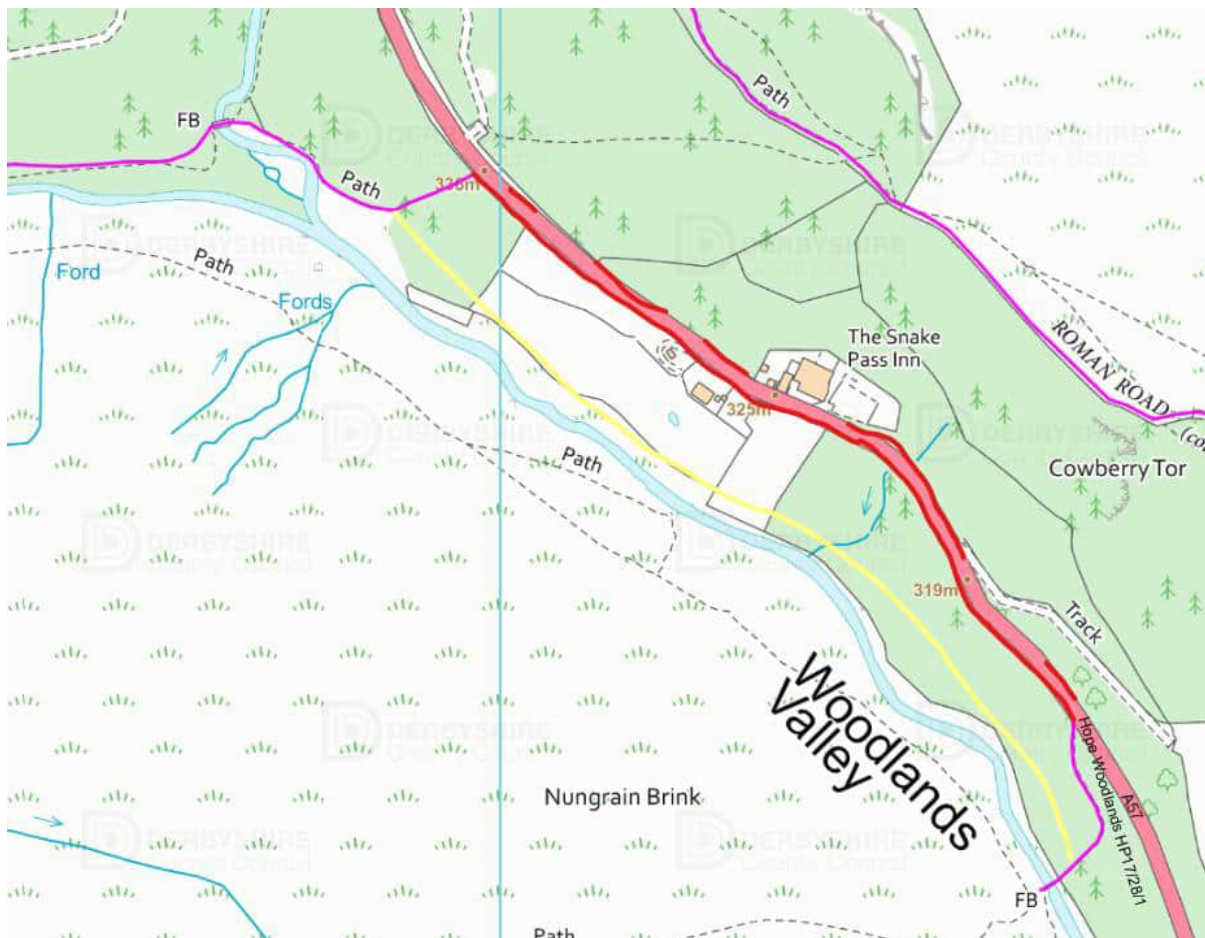
comprise openings in the adjacent dry-stone walls. Ideally, the footway width would have to be increased which would involve work on adjacent landownerships and the creation of a retaining wall due to level differences. This would have obvious cost impacts to provide. The indicative routes are marked in red below.

It is not preferable to use the northern verge either for similar reasons, narrow width, a vehicle parking strips etc. There would not be any verge width to convert immediately outside the former public house (Snake Pass Inn) which would increase the number of occasions a pedestrian would have to cross the road, which has vehicles travelling at high speeds, and lead to a haphazard route.

An added impact associated with any verge hardening may inadvertently attract more visitor parking either wholly or partly off the traffic line. This could therefore be contrary to the road safety issues that this provision is trying to address.

The land to the south of the A57 is partly in private ownership and partly open access land. While it may not be possible to gain rights over private land, it could be possible to sign a route across the open access land alongside the river that would not require any work on the A57. The indicative route is marked in yellow on the plan below.

Given the difficulties with and cost of establishing safe routes along the A57, it is the county council's preference to consult with the owner of the land to the south of the A57 to provide a signed route across the open access land to connect the two PROW. Through discussion with officers from the Peak Park Authority, this has been picked up by them to progress.



A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

However, the county council will seek to improve the highway route between the two PROW by removing vegetation and overburden from the footway/highway verge and topping up stone to provide a more commodious surface for walkers.

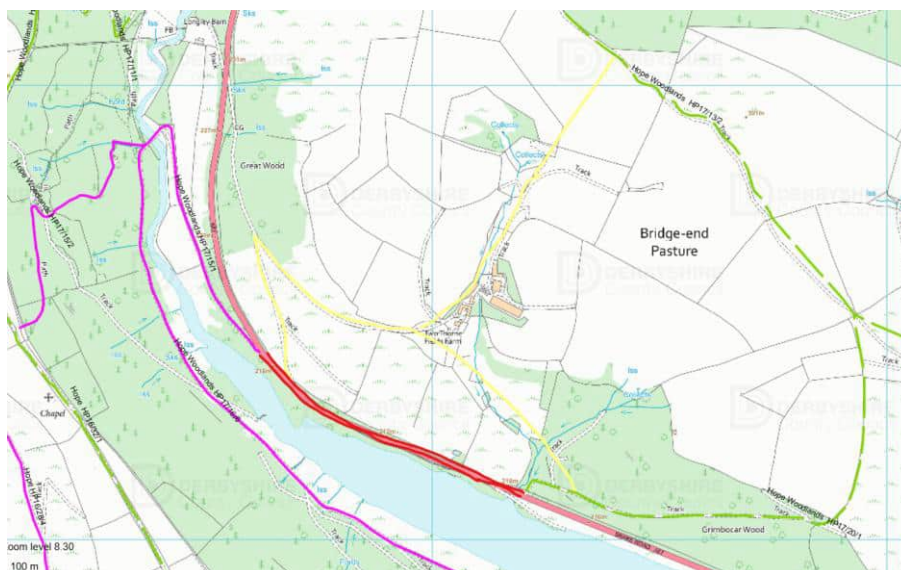
Hope Cross to Bridge-End Pasture

This proposed link lies at the western end of Ladybower Reservoir. Hope Woodlands HP17/15/1 (marked by the purple line) leaves Hope Cross and joins the A57 via a track to the west of Two Thorne Fields Farm. Ramblers reportedly use the A57 to travel approximately 600-700m east to connect to Hope Woodlands HP17/20/1 (marked by the green dashed line) at Bridge-End pasture to the east of Two Thorne Fields Farm.

There are no kerbs or highway drainage systems along the A57 between these locations. Installation of kerbs would be needed to provide separation between a pedestrian footway and the carriageway. This would potentially hamper highway drainage and could lead to localised flooding of the carriageway given that there are no designed levels for long falls; carriageway drainage currently leaves the road and crosses into the highway verge. The verge width both sides are nominal, and the south side has steep drop behind. The south side is also planted up to the fence line so any pedestrian facility could soon be obscured by vegetation unless it was regularly trimmed back by the landowner to the boundary line.

The northern side has limited kerbing installed with limited highway drainage at low spots. Much of the northern verge is banked from the kerb line which prevents a level footpath being easily installed without the need for retaining structures of some description. Both footway routes are indicated by red lines on the plan below.

There is no the option to sign a route across open access land at this location as no such permission exists. It would be our preference though to try and establish rights across the land to the north for a pedestrian route to connect between the A57 and Hope Woodlands HP17/13/2 to the north of Hope Woodlands HP17/20/1 to the east using farm tracks that pass close to Two Thorne Fields Farm as indicated by the yellow lines below. Such connections would require consent from the adjacent landowners. For reasons of safety etc., the county council will not be promoting a highway connection between these two locations.



A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Cutthroat Bridge

The Peak Park proposed a connection between the layby which is used by visitors to park and then take access to the PROW at Cutthroat Bridge to the west. The preferred pedestrian route is to use an unofficial path running from the back of the layby and discharges onto a small parking area opposite the PROW accesses opposite Cutthroat Bridge. The connection lead northwards via a bridleway, Derwent HP10/5/5, with connections to other nearby bridleways to the west and north shown by green dashed lines on the plan below or pedestrian routes to the east via Derwent HP10/12/1 & HP10/10/2 shown by purple lines on the plan below.

The land over which the current path follows between the layby to the PROW is unregistered and is marked by a blue line on the plan below. This means that the land ownership is currently unknown. The county council could go through a process of asking adjacent landowners to advise if they own the land and erecting notices at this location seeking an owner to come forward. If someone claims the land and can prove title, then the county council would need to negotiate access rights across it. If no landowner comes forward, then we are at impasse.

The current route is not a definitive right of way, and the county council would not support the creation of a PROW across this land due to access and maintenance issues associated. However, there are three other options available to overcome the immediate issue.

One is to establish a route alongside the road, which is less desirable for pedestrians given the proximity of high-speed traffic. Pedestrians would need to be content that a footway alongside the carriageway is more commodious than the existing unofficial connection. Kerbing and the establishment of a footpath also create other issues potentially which would need to be explored. The route is marked as a red line on the plan below. This is not desirable from a highway perspective as it encourages pedestrian to walk next to a high speed road on a narrow footway strip.

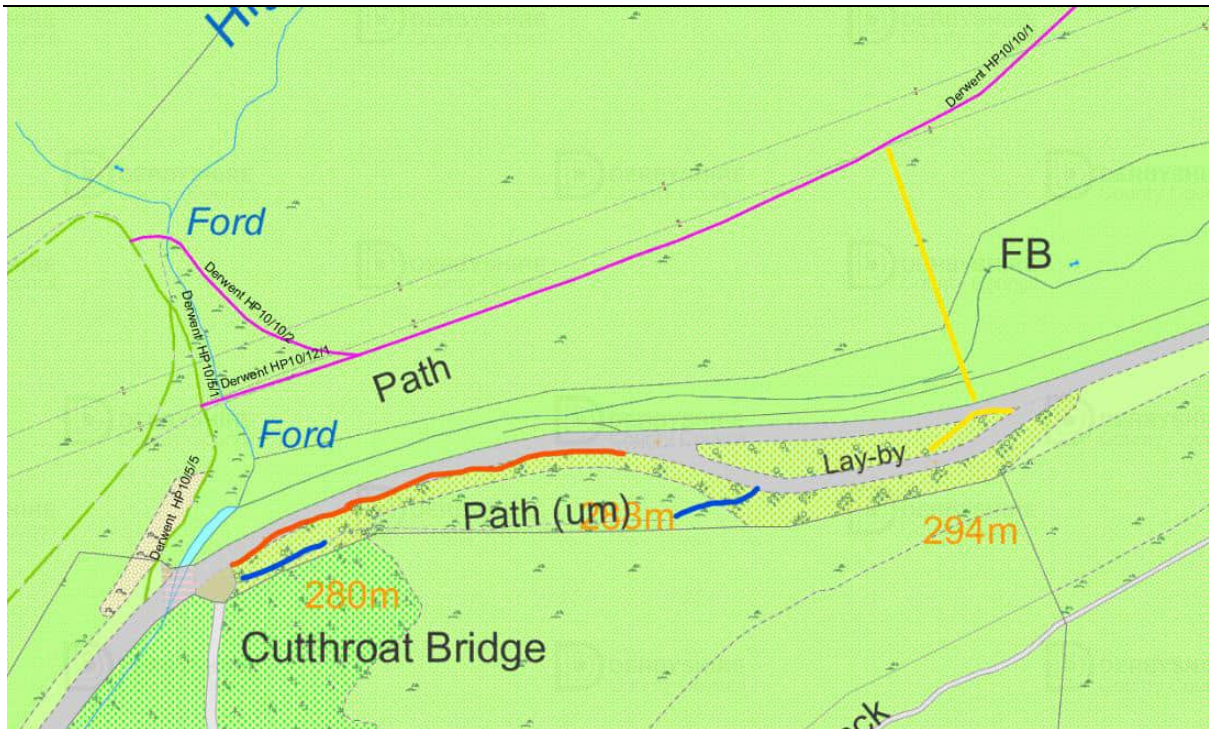
The second is to create a new PROW between the layby and Derwent HP10/10/1 to the north. The proposed location would be via the eastbound bus stop located on the A57 at the eastern end of the layby. The bus stop location appears to have been chosen as a 'safe' place for pedestrians to cross the road with better intervisibility between pedestrians and approaching traffic. Such a route would require landowner consent as no open access land arrangements exist at this location. However, it does offer an advantage to the current crossing point at Cutthroat Bridge which is on the inside of a bend with limited intervisibility between pedestrians crossing and approaching vehicles. Preliminary discussions with the ROW team indicate that they would not be supportive of the proposal. This route is marked by a yellow line on the plan below.

The third option is to help walkers when negotiating the steep slopes of the existing information path by installing a handrail. This would at least offer some support for ramblers that may find it difficult to negotiate the hillside. This is the county council's preferred option. The handrails would be approximately over the lengths marked by the blue line below.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57



Conclusion

The Safer Roads Fund is an initiative being promoted by the Department for Transport to improve highway safety on high risk roads across the country based on collision casualty information recorded and prepared by the Road Safety Foundation and RAC Foundation. The Derbyshire region has 3 routes classed as **medium-high risk** and one route at **high risk**. The County Council's role, collaborating with its partners, is to determine the most appropriate safety interventions to reduce the KSI collisions on these routes using the funding available from the Department for Transport.

It has been demonstrated that the collision history for A57 Snake Pass is higher than for similar rural roads across the UK. Excessive speed is a significant factor in not only the KSI collision rates but also for many more slight injury collision rates.

The information shared by Cheshire East Council demonstrates the effectiveness of average speed cameras along the A537 'Cat and Fiddle' route. All classes of collisions and collision rates have seen dramatic reductions following the installation of average speed cameras. The case for installing average speed cameras is very compelling and as demonstrated by the Benefit to Cost ratio, achieves a high rate of collision savings. There is no reason to suggest that a similar reduction in collision casualties would not be achieved along the A57 Snake Pass route by the provision of average speed cameras.

The camera system enforces the average speed for all highway user groups, including motorcyclists, as the cameras are rear facing.

Concern from the Peak Park about the overuse of traditional hazard warning signs and requests to scale back the visual instruction within the National Park may have inadvertently contributed to a higher-than-average collision record for the route continuing but not a step-change reduction being

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
Report to the Peak District National Park Authority
The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

achieved. The number of collisions continue to remain above the threshold for intervention by the County Council under its statutory duty to minimise road traffic collisions and casualties.

The use of average speed cameras is seen as an effective method of achieving the step-change accident reduction sought by the Secretary of State for Transport. It is largely self-policing encouraging adherence to the signed speed limit 24/7 and offers the least visual intrusion into the national park compared with more traditional safety interventions i.e., a higher number of signs and road markings.

The site walkover of the various camera sites with Peak Park officers has led to the cameras being located where they present the least visual intrusion for the National Park by being shielded from views by wooded areas. The number of cameras is below what would normally be installed aided by the lack of leaving and joining points to the route. The number of cameras proposed is considered the minimum needed to achieve a step-change in motorist behaviour leading to fewer collisions and reduced collision severity along the routes. They are also the minimum number of cameras considered necessary to enable successful enforcement and minimise challenges from those being prosecuted for speeding offenses.

The average speed camera unit is the only item of equipment required to be 'highly visible' to motorists. The post and other street furniture can be painted a suitable colour to blend into the surrounding background. The Peak Park has previously accepted a grey column colour.

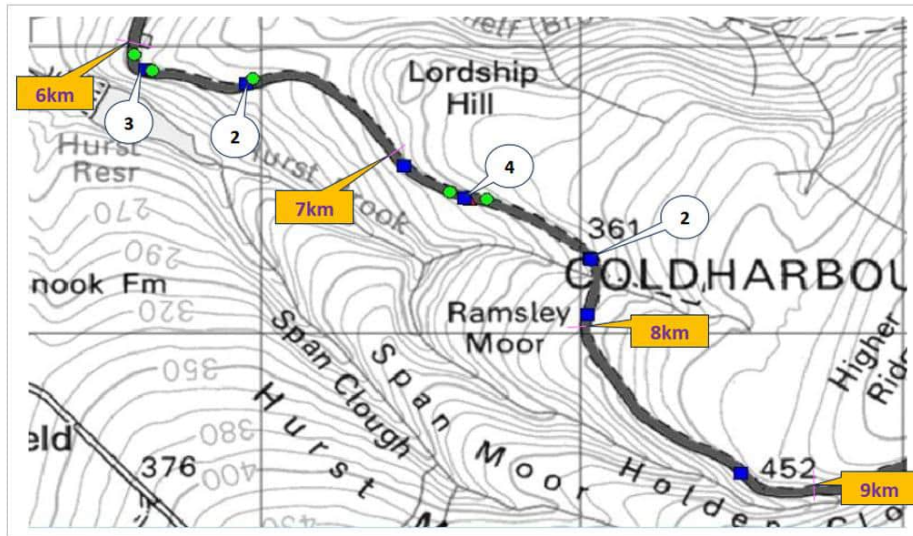
The use of average speed cameras requires upgrades to the gateway and repeater signs along the route. This is unavoidable if the system is to achieve enforcement standards and save collision casualties. However, the existing signage has been reviewed and rationalised in conjunction with the new average speed camera signage along the route in order to minimise the visual impacts of the traffic signs.

The county council therefore considers that these works if implemented as proposed will protect the special characteristics of the Peak Park and make the park safer for those accessing it either for travel or for recreational purposes.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57



Year	Collisions
2018	3
2019	0
2020	2
2021	5
2022	2
2023	2
Total	14

Collisions on Wet Road Surface		DCC Average %	
No	%	No	%
3	21%	24%	

Time of Day		Time of Day	
12 midnight - 6am	6am-9am	12 noon-4pm	4pm-7pm
1	2	9	1
		7pm-12 midnight	0

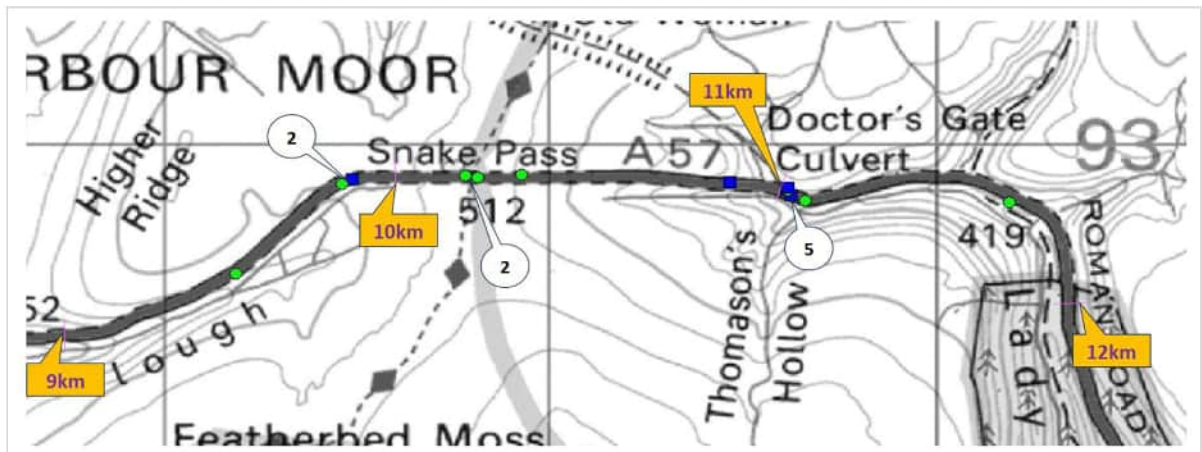
Collisions involving	Number	%	DCC Average %
Pedestrians	0	0%	16%
Motorcyclists	10	71%	16%
Pedal Cyclists	0	0%	12%
Car/Taxi users	8	57%	87%
Young Car Drivers 17-25 years	2	14%	21%
Older Car Drivers over 60	1	7%	19%
Goods Vehicle users	2	14%	17%

Severity	Collisions
Fatal	1
Serious	8
Slight	5

Collisions in darkness		DCC Average %	
No	%	No	%
1	7%	27%	

Day of week						
Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
3	5	3	0	0	2	1

Month											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0	0	2	0	0	2	1	3	5	0	1	0



Year	Collisions
2018	3
2019	2
2020	0
2021	5
2022	0
2023	3
Total	13

Collisions on Wet Road Surface		DCC Average %	
No	%	No	%
3	23%	24%	

Time of Day		Time of Day	
12 midnight - 6am	6am-9am	12 noon-4pm	4pm-7pm
2	0	2	2
		7pm-12 midnight	1

Collisions involving	Number	%	DCC Average %
Pedestrians	0	0%	16%
Motorcyclists	7	54%	16%
Pedal Cyclists	0	0%	12%
Car/Taxi users	8	62%	87%
Young Car Drivers 17-25 years	2	15%	21%
Older Car Drivers over 60	0	0%	19%
Goods Vehicle users	1	8%	17%

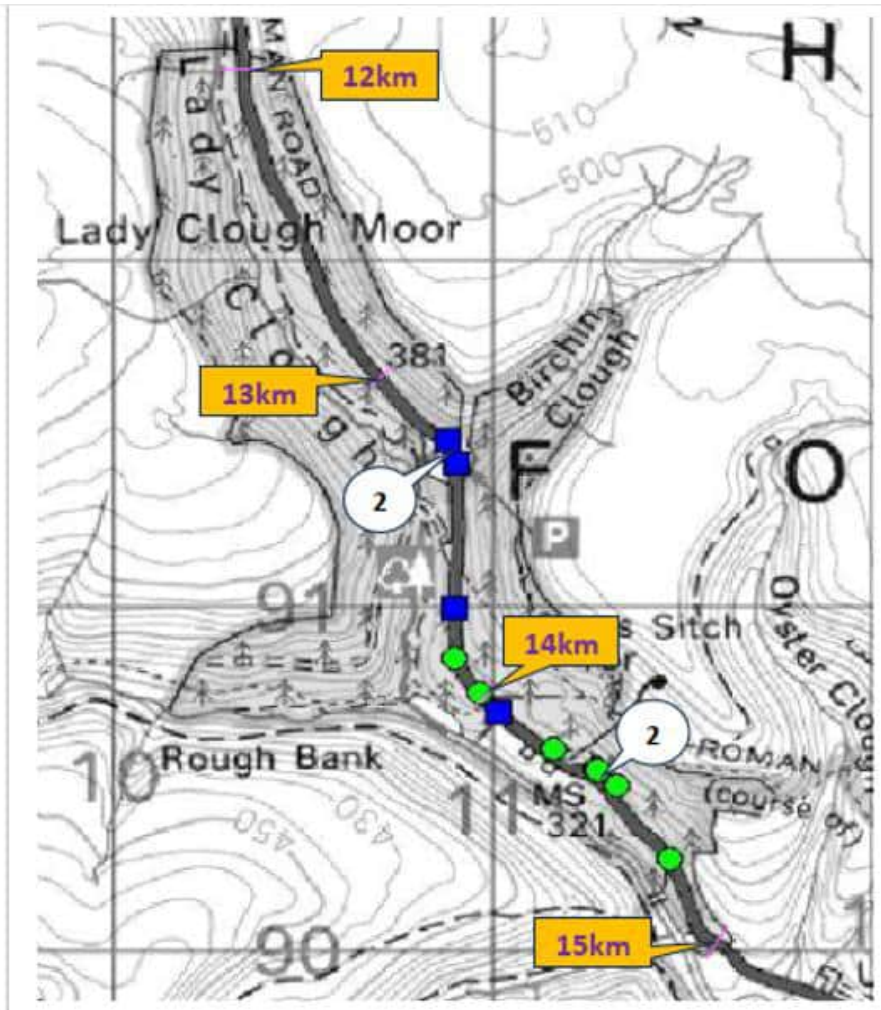
Severity	Collisions
Fatal	0
Serious	5
Slight	8

Collisions in darkness		DCC Average %	
No	%	No	%
3	23%	27%	

Day of week						
Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
5	2	1	2	0	1	2

Month											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0	0	0	3	5	0	0	1	2	1	1	0

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57



Year	Collisions	
2018	2	
2019	2	
2020	0	
2021	4	
2022	1	Total
2023	2	11

Severity	Collisions
Fatal	0
Serious	4
Slight	7

Time of Day	Number	Time of Day	Number
12 midnight - 6am	0	12 noon-4pm	10
6am-9am	0	4pm-7pm	0
9am-12 noon	0	7pm-12 midnight	1

Collisions in darkness		DCC Average %
No	%	%
1	9%	27%

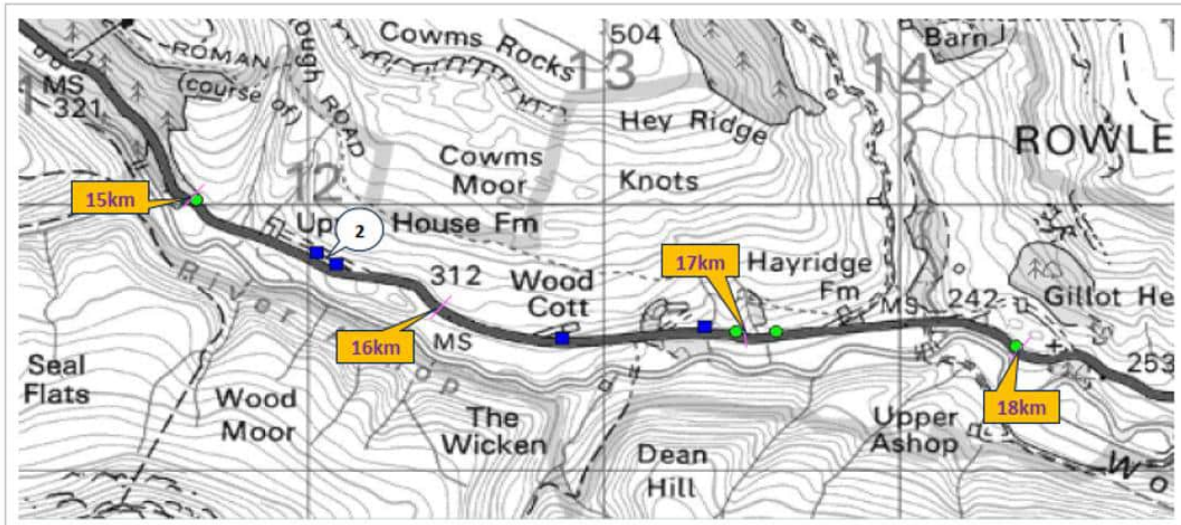
Collisions on Wet Road Surface		DCC Average %
No	%	%
1	9%	24%

Collisions involving	Number	%	DCC Average %
Pedestrians	0	0%	16%
Motorcyclists	5	45%	16%
Pedal Cyclists	0	0%	12%
Car/Taxi users	8	73%	87%
Young Car Drivers 17-25 years	2	18%	21%
Older Car Drivers over 60	3	27%	19%
Goods Vehicle users	1	9%	17%

Day of week		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Sat	Sun	0	0	0	1	1
5	4					

Month		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0	0	0	3	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0		

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57



Year	Collisions
2018	3
2019	0
2020	2
2021	0
2022	1
2023	2
Total	8

Collisions on Wet Road Surface		DCC Average %	
No	%	No	%
3	38%	24%	

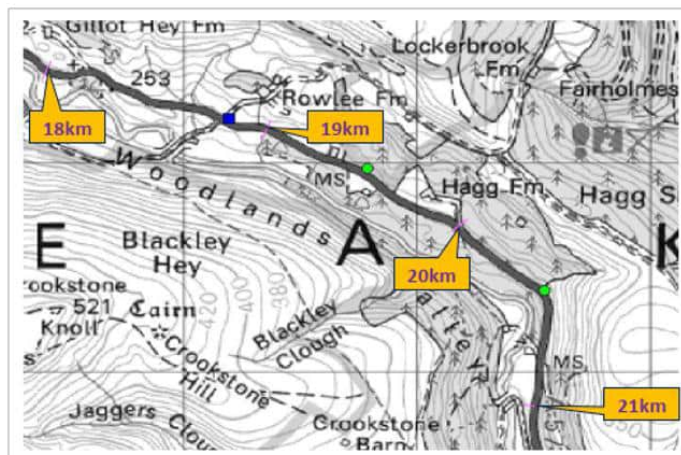
Collisions in darkness		DCC Average %	
No	%	No	%
2	25%	27%	

Time of Day		Number		Time of Day		Number	
12 midnight - 6am		0		12 noon-4pm		3	
6am-9am		0		4pm-7pm		2	
9am-12 noon		2		7pm-12 midnight		1	
8							

Day of week		Mon		Tue		Wed		Thu		Fri	
Sat	Sun	1 <th colspan="2">0 <th colspan="2">0 <th colspan="2">0 <th colspan="2">1 </th></th></th></th>		0 <th colspan="2">0 <th colspan="2">0 <th colspan="2">1 </th></th></th>		0 <th colspan="2">0 <th colspan="2">1 </th></th>		0 <th colspan="2">1 </th>		1	
8											

Month		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec	
		2		0		2		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		0		2	

Collisions involving				Number	%	DCC Average %
Pedestrians				0	0%	16%
Motorcyclists				3	38%	16%
Pedal Cyclists				0	0%	12%
Car/Taxi users				5	63%	87%
Young Car Drivers 17-25 years				2	25%	21%
Older Car Drivers over 60				2	25%	19%
Goods Vehicle users				0	0%	17%



Year	Collisions
2018	1
2019	1
2020	1
2021	0
2022	0
2023	0
Total	3

Collisions on Wet Road Surface		DCC Average %	
No	%	No	%
2	67%	24%	

Collisions in darkness		DCC Average %	
No	%	No	%
2	67%	27%	

Time of Day		Number		Time of Day		Number	
12 midnight - 6am		0		12 noon-4pm		0	
6am-9am		0		4pm-7pm		0	
9am-12 noon		1		7pm-12 midnight		2	
3							

Day of week		Mon		Tue		Wed		Thu		Fri	
Sat	Sun	1 <th colspan="2">0 <th colspan="2">0 <th colspan="2">0 <th colspan="2">0 </th></th></th></th>		0 <th colspan="2">0 <th colspan="2">0 <th colspan="2">0 </th></th></th>		0 <th colspan="2">0 <th colspan="2">0 </th></th>		0 <th colspan="2">0 </th>		0	
3											

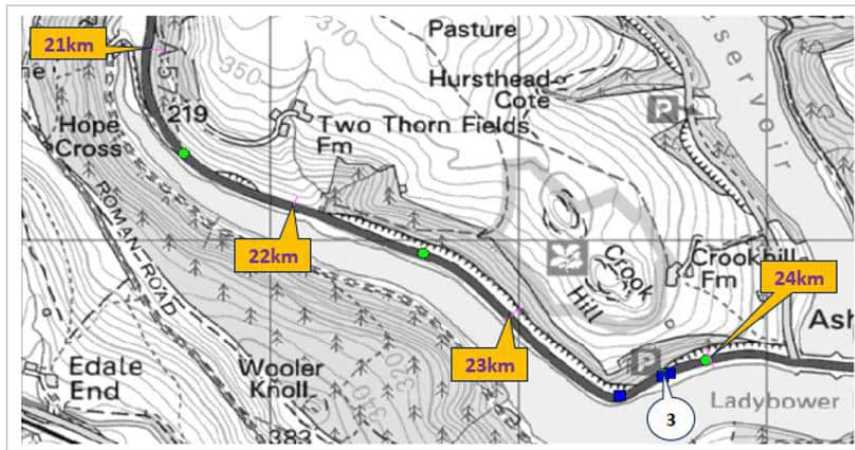
Month		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec	
		0		0		0		0		0		1		0		0		0		1		1		0	

Collisions involving				Number	%	DCC Average %
Pedestrians				0	0%	16%
Motorcyclists				1	33%	16%
Pedal Cyclists				0	0%	12%
Car/Taxi users				3	100%	87%
Young Car Drivers 17-25 years				0	0%	21%
Older Car Drivers over 60				1	33%	19%
Goods Vehicle users				0	0%	17%

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57



Year	Collisions
2018	1
2019	0
2020	2
2021	0
2022	3
2023	1
Total	7

Collisions on Wet Road Surface		DCC
No	%	Average %
0	0%	24%

Time of Day		Number	Time of Day		Number
12 midnight - 6am		0	12 noon-4pm		1
6am-9am		0	4pm-7pm		3
9am-12 noon		1	7pm-12 midnight		2

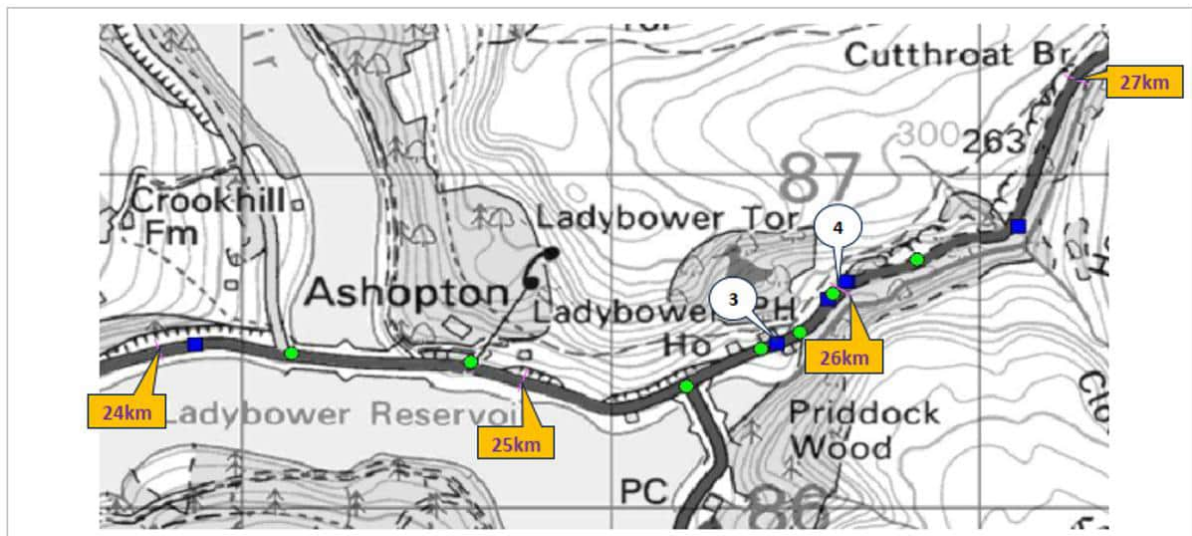
Collisions involving	Number	%	DCC
Pedestrians	0	0%	16%
Motorcyclists	5	71%	16%
Pedal Cyclists	0	0%	12%
Car/Taxi users	5	71%	87%
Young Car Drivers 17-25 years	0	0%	21%
Older Car Drivers over 60	1	14%	19%
Goods Vehicle users	0	0%	17%

Severity	Collisions
Fatal	0
Serious	3
Slight	4

Collisions in darkness		DCC
No	%	Average %
0	0%	27%

Day of week						
Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
2	0	1	1	0	3	0

Month											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0



Year	Collisions
2018	2
2019	1
2020	3
2021	2
2022	0
2023	5
Total	13

Collisions on Wet Road Surface		DCC
No	%	Average %
2	15%	24%

Time of Day		Number	Time of Day		Number
12 midnight - 6am		0	12 noon-4pm		7
6am-9am		1	4pm-7pm		2
9am-12 noon		1	7pm-12 midnight		2

Collisions involving	Number	%	DCC
Pedestrians	0	0%	16%
Motorcyclists	6	46%	16%
Pedal Cyclists	0	0%	12%
Car/Taxi users	9	69%	87%
Young Car Drivers 17-25 years	3	23%	21%
Older Car Drivers over 60	2	15%	19%
Goods Vehicle users	1	8%	17%

Severity	Collisions
Fatal	0
Serious	6
Slight	7

Collisions in darkness		DCC
No	%	Average %
2	15%	27%

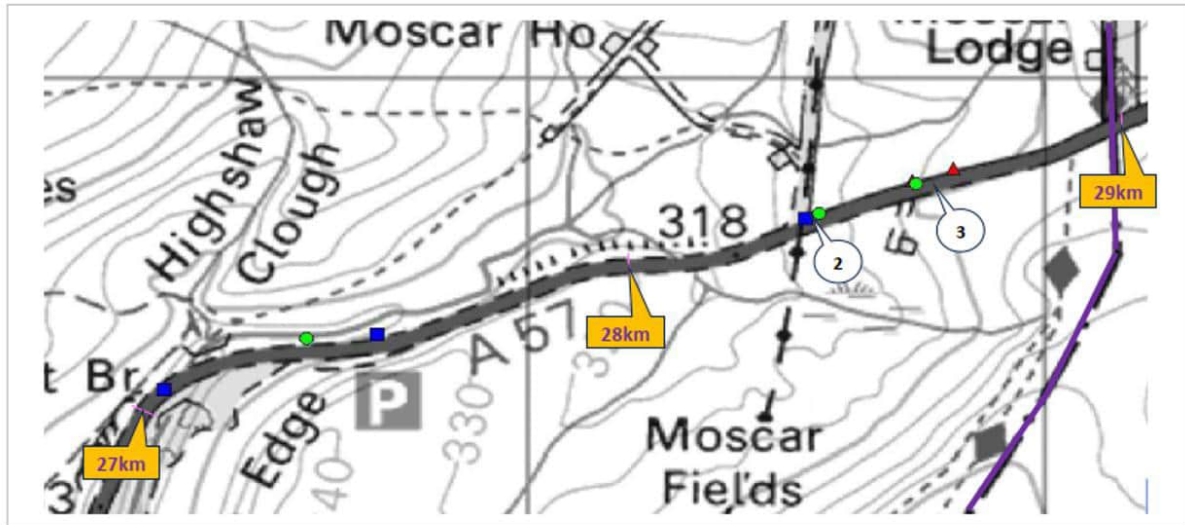
Day of week						
Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
2	4	1	1	2	1	2

Month											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57



Year	Collisions
2018	3
2019	1
2020	1
2021	1
2022	2
2023	0
Total	8

Severity	Collisions
Fatal	2
Serious	3
Slight	3

Collisions on Wet Road Surface		DCC Average
No	%	%
2	25%	24%

Collisions in darkness		DCC Average
No	%	%
1	13%	27%

Time of Day	Number	Time of Day	Number
12 midnight - 6am	1	12 noon-4pm	4
6am-9am	2	4pm-7pm	0
9am-12 noon	1	7pm-12 midnight	0

Day of week						
Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
1	0	1	0	4	1	1

Month											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0

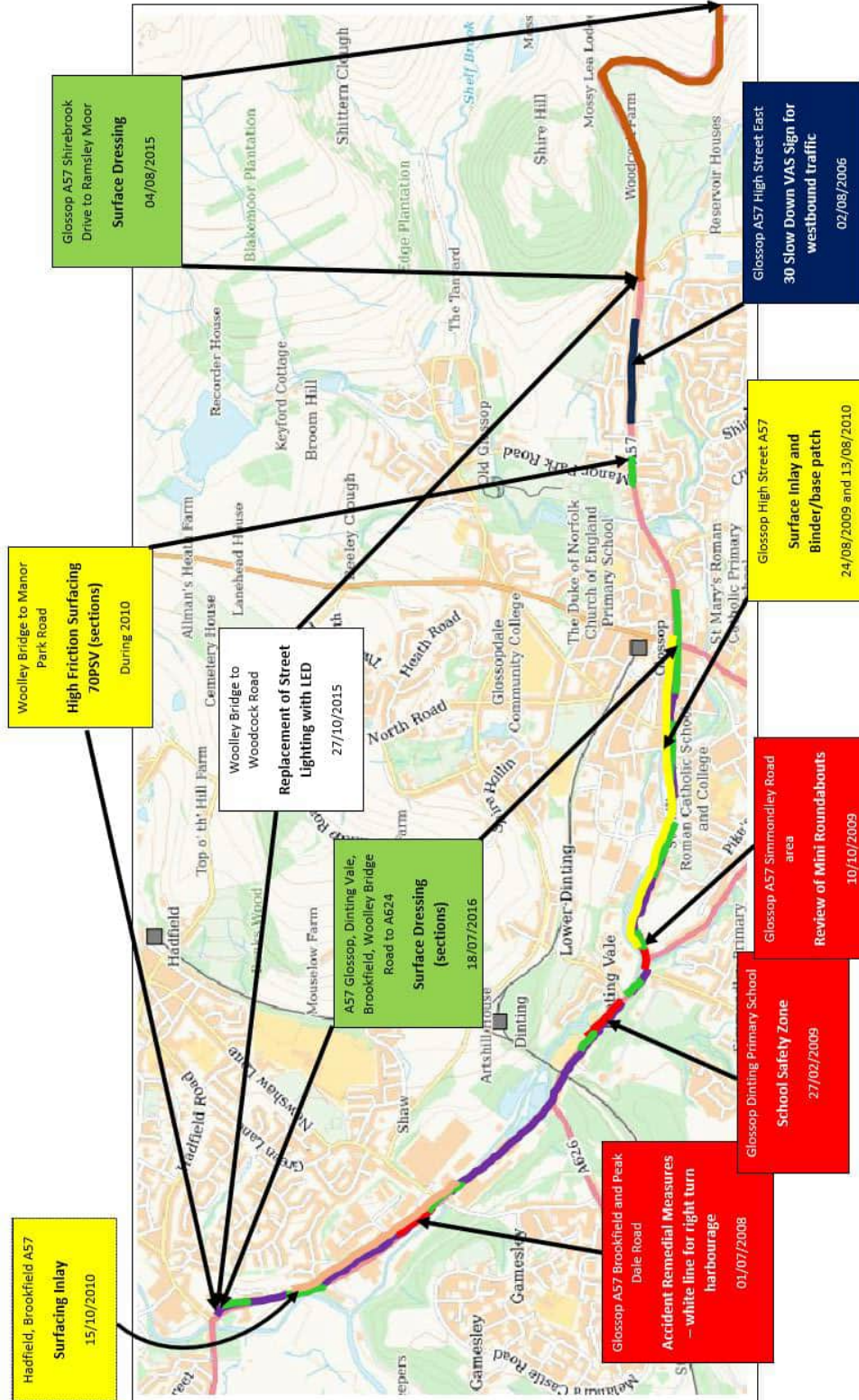
Collisions involving	Number	%	DCC Average %
Pedestrians	0	0%	16%
Motorcyclists	1	13%	16%
Pedal Cyclists	1	13%	12%
Car/Taxi users	7	88%	87%
Young Car Drivers 17-25 years	2	25%	21%
Older Car Drivers over 60	2	25%	19%
Goods Vehicle users	1	13%	17%

Note that those collisions within the Sheffield City Region occur outside of the PDNPA area so have not been included.

A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Appendix B – Past Safety Improvement and Maintenance Schemes

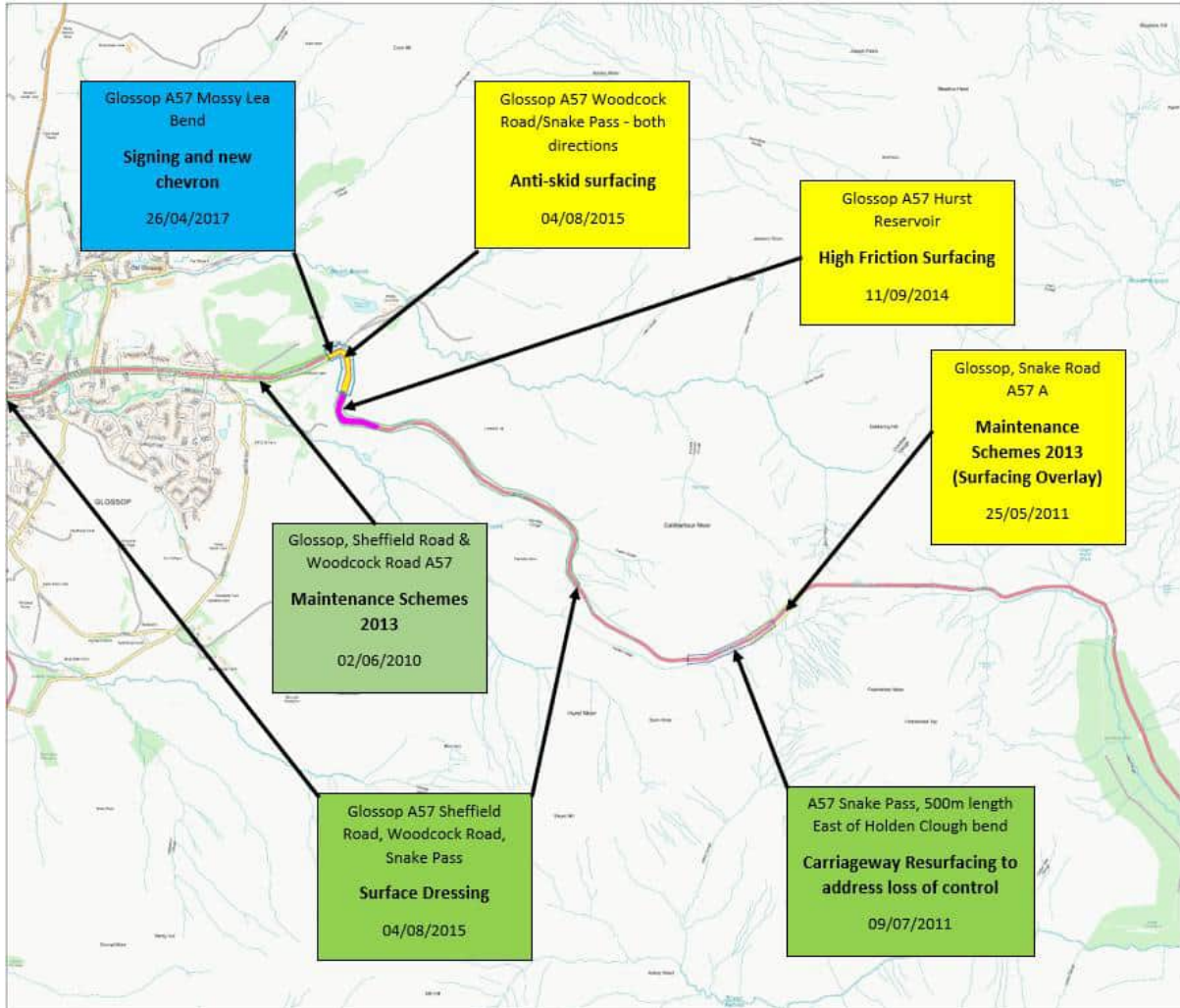
A57 – Glossop (from Woolley Bridge eastwards via Town Centre to Hurst Road)



A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
Report to the Peak District National Park Authority
The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

A57 – Hurst Road to Ladybower Reservoir – Speed Limit Review - Edge of Glossop to Derwent Lane (Ladybower) 01/02/2007 &

A57 east of Hurst Road to Ladybower - High Visibility Lining to address night accidents 16/07/2009



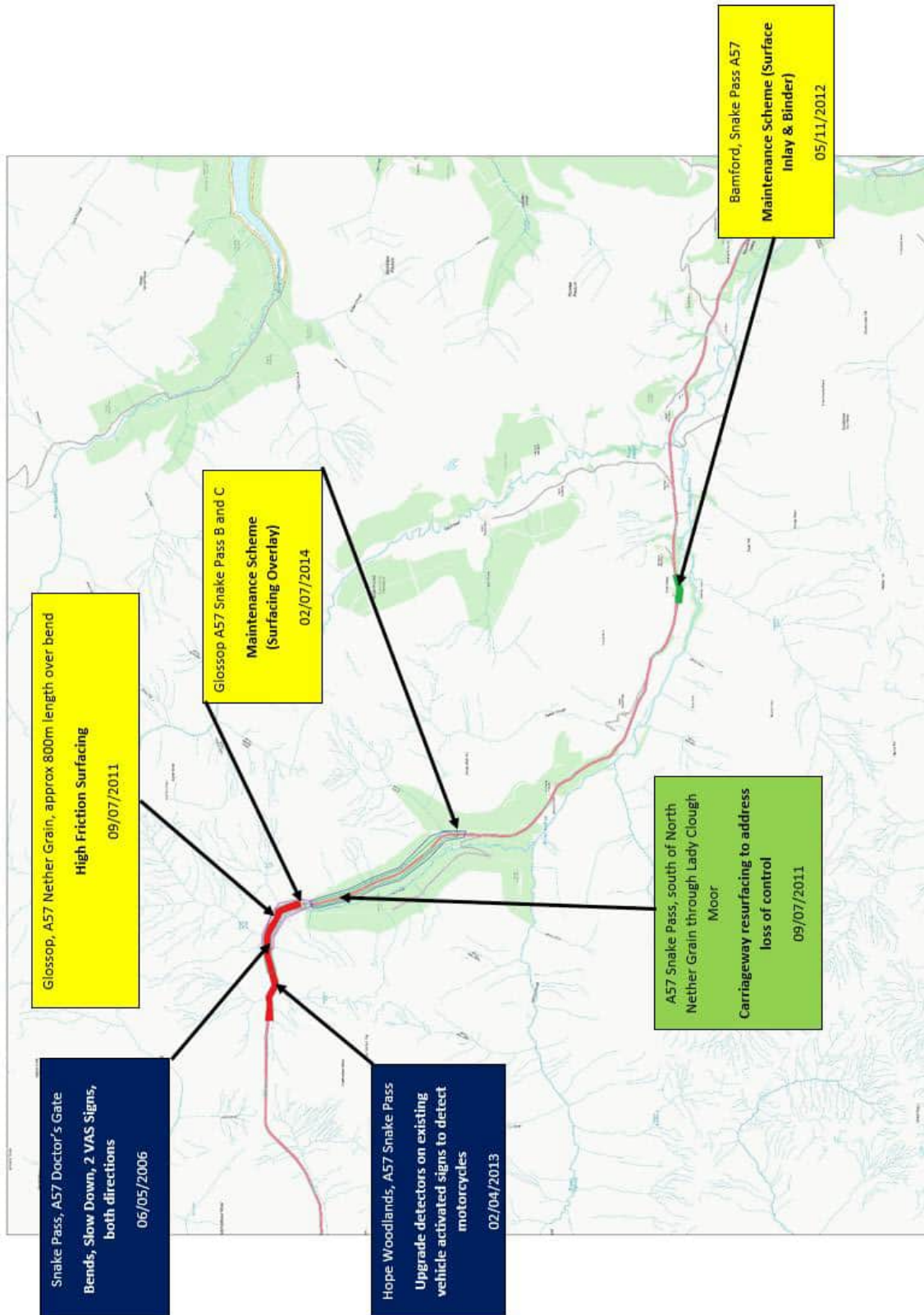
A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

A57 Hurst Road to Ladybower Reservoir – Speed Limit Review - Edge of Glossop to Derwent Lane (Ladybower) 01/02/2007 &

A57 east of Hurst Road to Ladybower - High Visibility Lining to address night accidents 16/07/2009



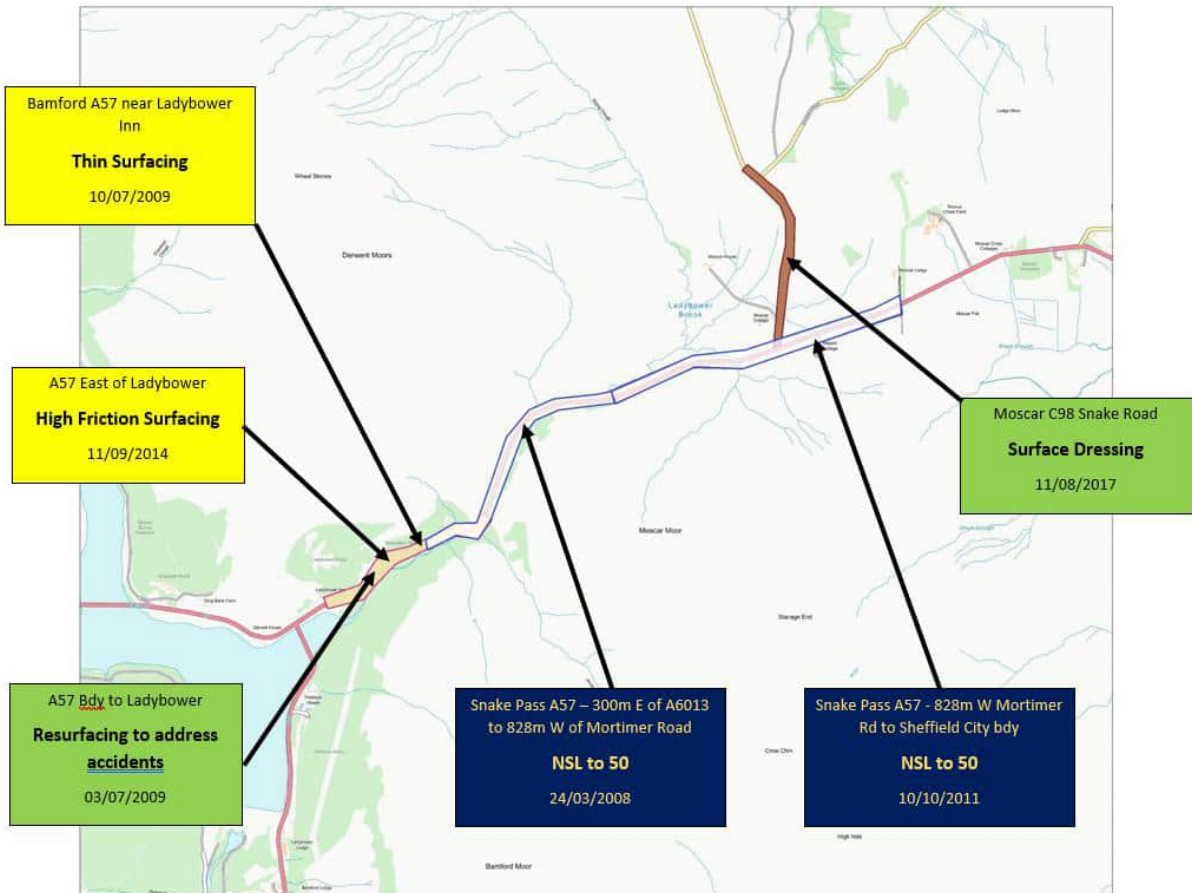
**A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
Report to the Peak District National Park Authority
The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57**

**A57 east of Hurst Road to Ladybower - High Visibility Lining to address night accidents 16/07/2009
& A57 Hurst Road to Ladybower Reservoir – Speed Limit Review - Edge of Glossop to Derwent Lane
(Ladybower) 01/02/2007**



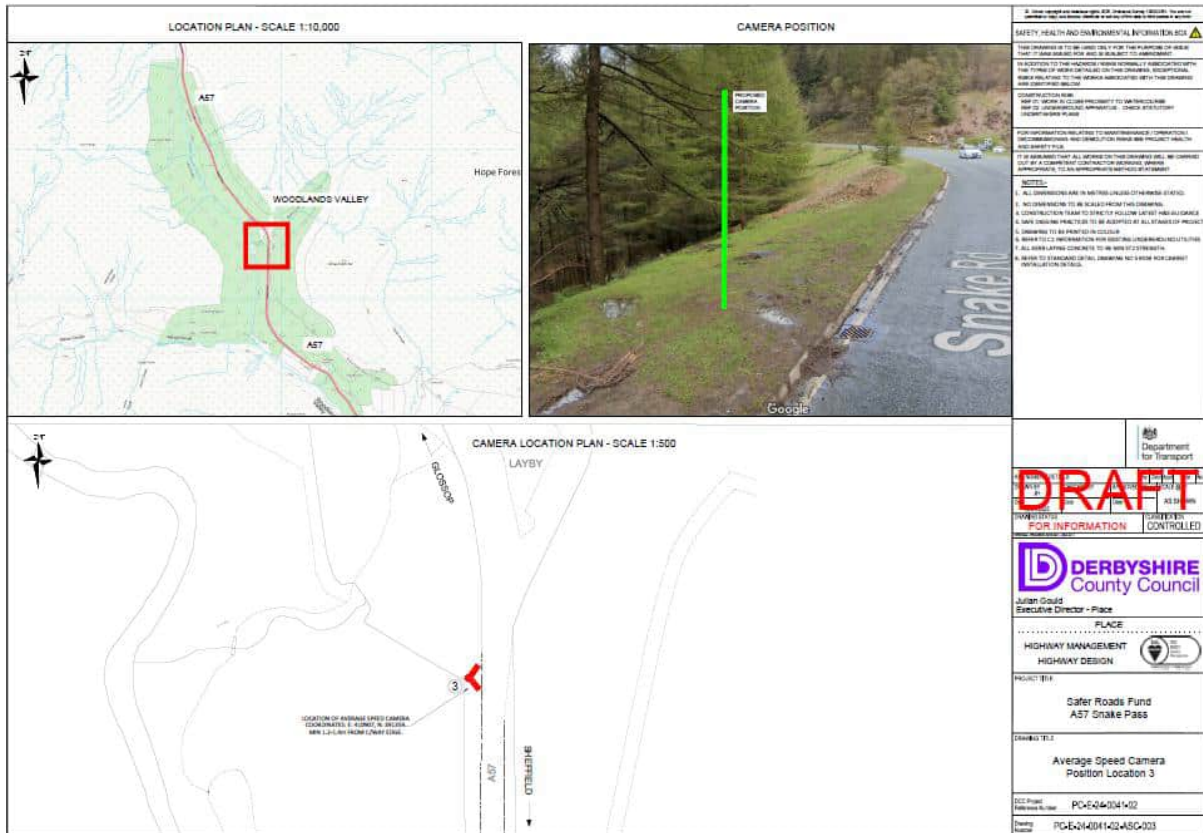
**A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project
Report to the Peak District National Park Authority
The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57**

A57 SNAKE PASS – Ladybower to Boundary with Sheffield City Region



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Site 3 – Woodlands Valley

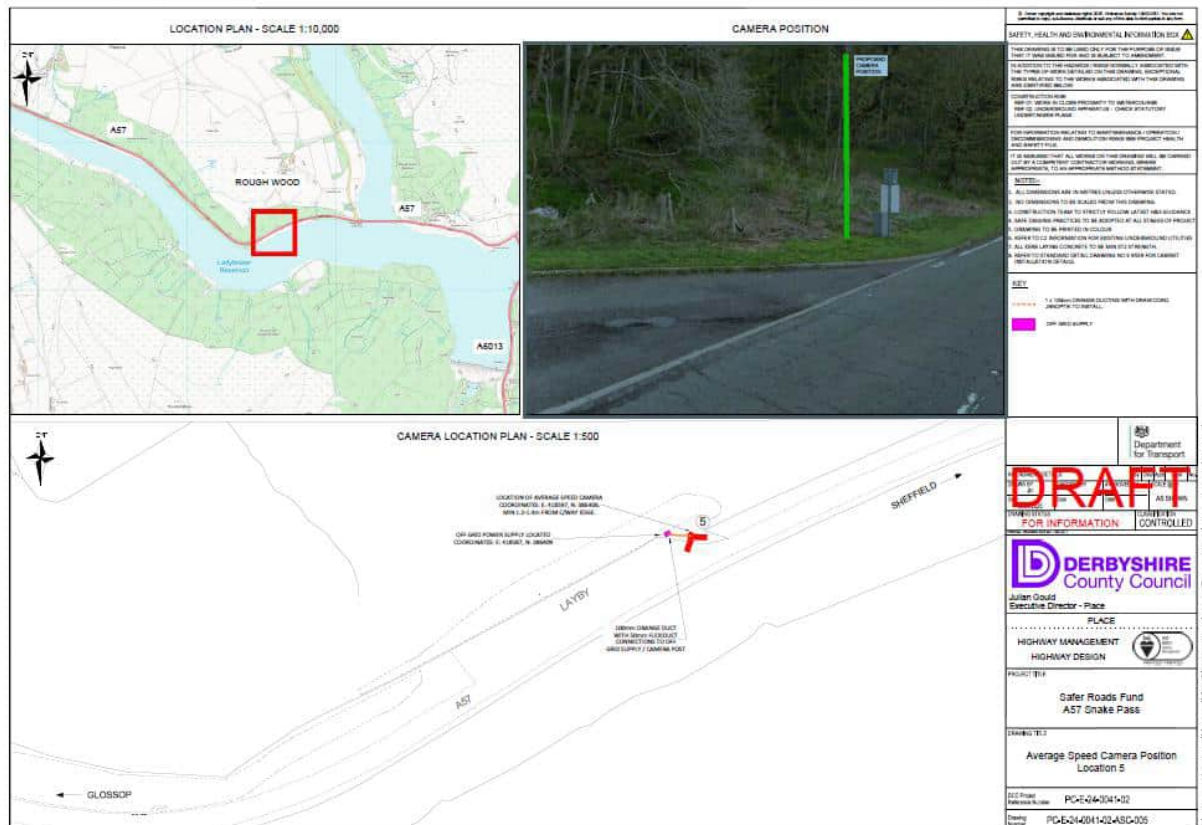


A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Site 4 – Gillot Hey Farm



Site 5 – Rough Wood



A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Site 6 – Ladybower

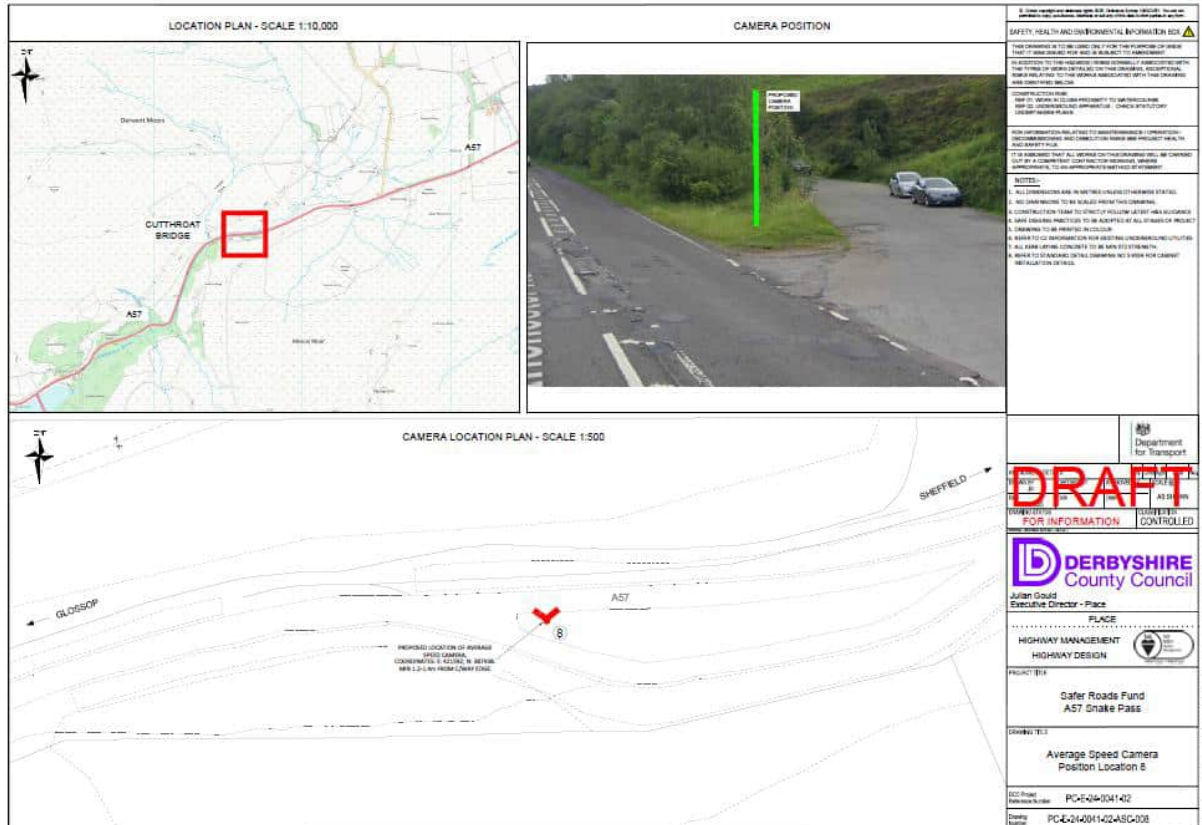


Site 7 – Ladybwoer Inn

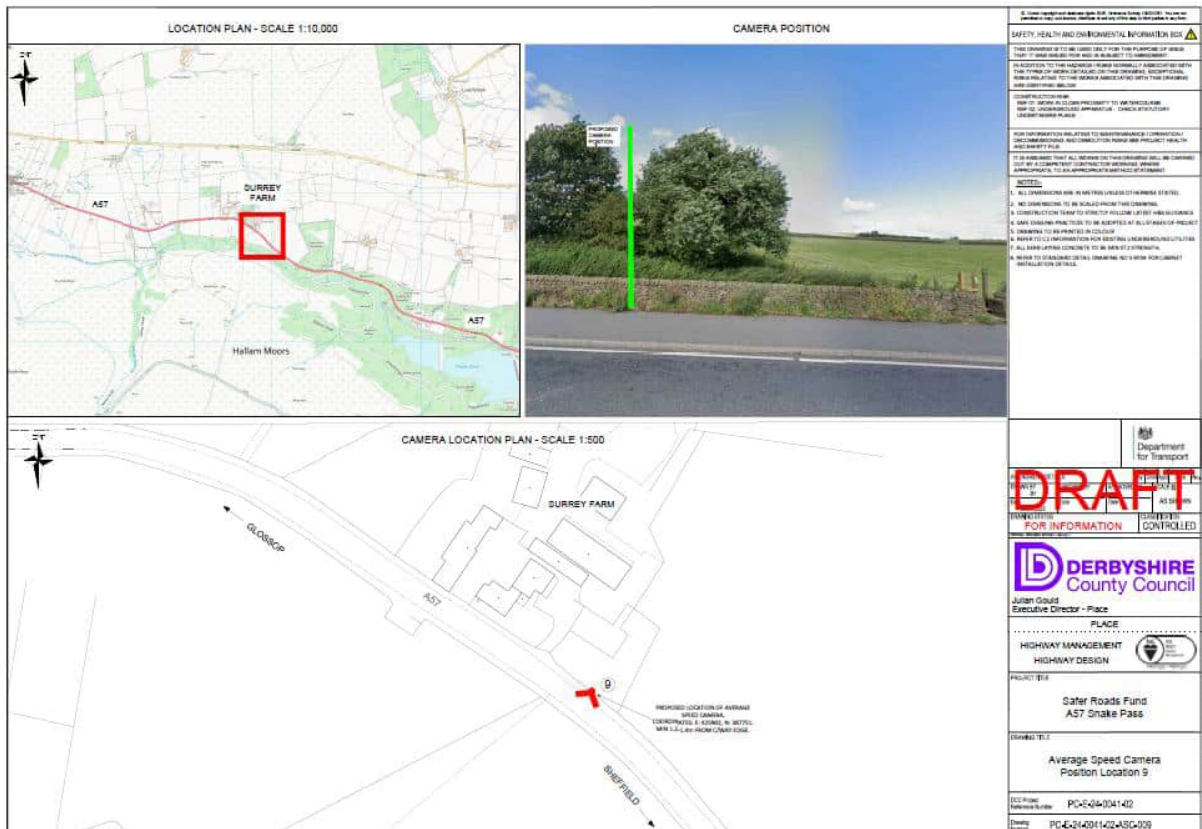


A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Site 8 - Cutthroat Bridge



Site 9 - Surrey Farm



A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project Report to the Peak District National Park Authority The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Site 10 – Valleyside



<p>SAFETY HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION</p> <p>1. THE INFORMATION ON THIS DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p> <p>2. THE INFORMATION ON THIS DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p> <p>3. THE INFORMATION ON THIS DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p> <p>4. THE INFORMATION ON THIS DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p> <p>5. THE INFORMATION ON THIS DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p> <p>6. THE INFORMATION ON THIS DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p> <p>7. THE INFORMATION ON THIS DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p> <p>8. THE INFORMATION ON THIS DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p> <p>9. THE INFORMATION ON THIS DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p> <p>10. THE INFORMATION ON THIS DRAWING IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p>	
<p>NOTES:</p> <p>1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.</p> <p>2. NO DIMENSIONS TO BE SCALE UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.</p> <p>3. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND LOCATIONS ON SITE.</p> <p>4. WORKING DRAWINGS TO BE APPROVED BY ALL APPLICABLE AUTHORITIES.</p> <p>5. WORKING DRAWINGS TO BE APPROVED BY ALL APPLICABLE AUTHORITIES.</p> <p>6. WORKING DRAWINGS TO BE APPROVED BY ALL APPLICABLE AUTHORITIES.</p> <p>7. WORKING DRAWINGS TO BE APPROVED BY ALL APPLICABLE AUTHORITIES.</p> <p>8. WORKING DRAWINGS TO BE APPROVED BY ALL APPLICABLE AUTHORITIES.</p> <p>9. WORKING DRAWINGS TO BE APPROVED BY ALL APPLICABLE AUTHORITIES.</p> <p>10. WORKING DRAWINGS TO BE APPROVED BY ALL APPLICABLE AUTHORITIES.</p>	
<p>Department for Transport</p> <p>DRAFT</p> <p>FOR INFORMATION</p> <p>CONTROLLED</p> <p>DERBYSHIRE County Council</p> <p>Julian Gould Executive Director - Place</p> <p>PLACE</p> <p>HIGHWAY MANAGEMENT HIGHWAY DESIGN</p> <p>PROJECT TITLE</p> <p>Safer Roads Fund A57 Snake Pass</p> <p>DRAWING TITLE</p> <p>Average Speed Camera Position Location 10</p> <p>PROJECT NUMBER</p> <p>PC-24-004142</p> <p>DRAWING NUMBER</p> <p>PC4-24-0011-02-ASC-010</p>	

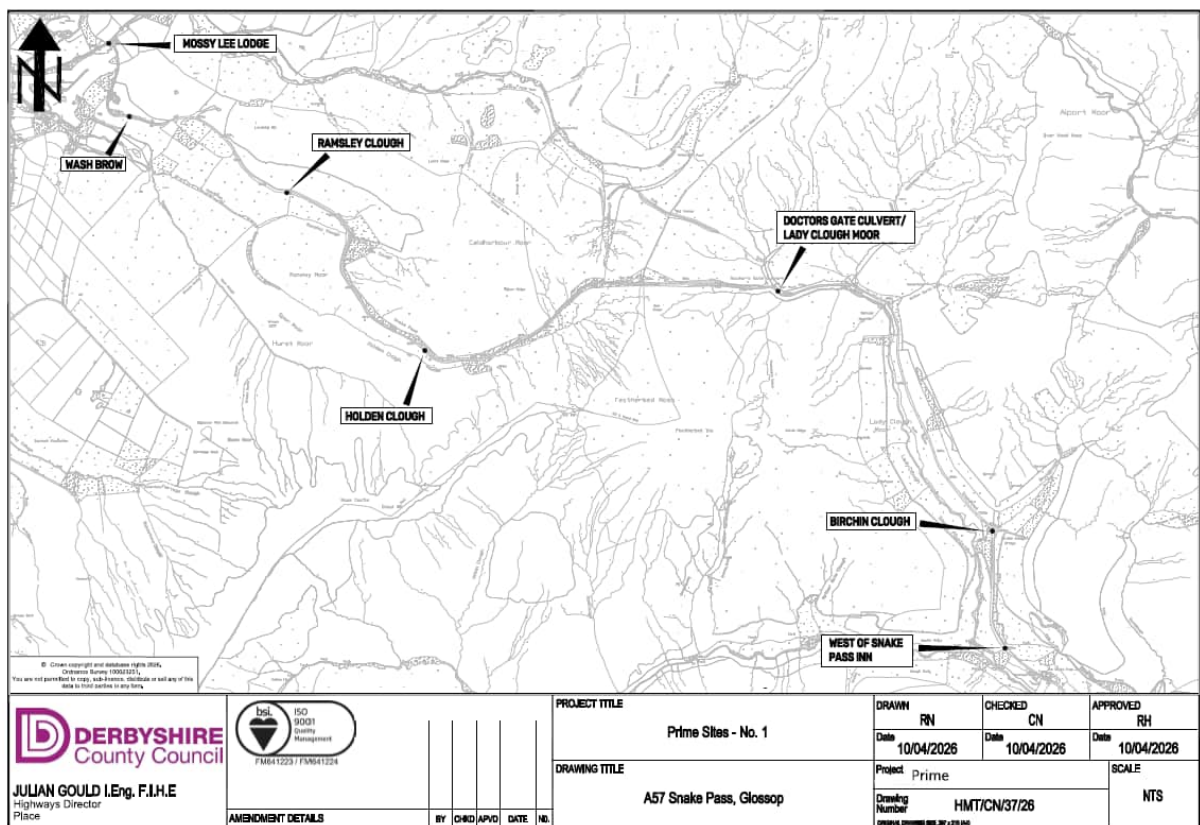
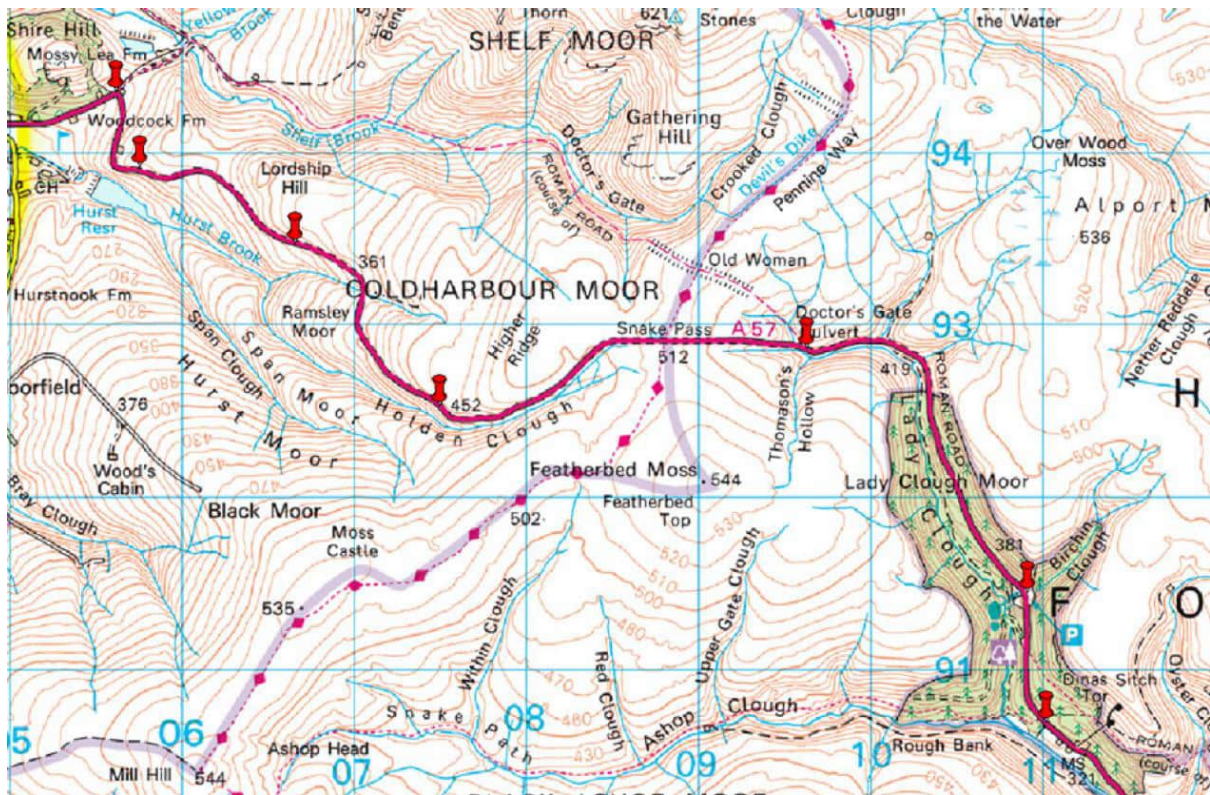
A57 Snake Pass Safer Roads Fund Project

Report to the Peak District National Park Authority

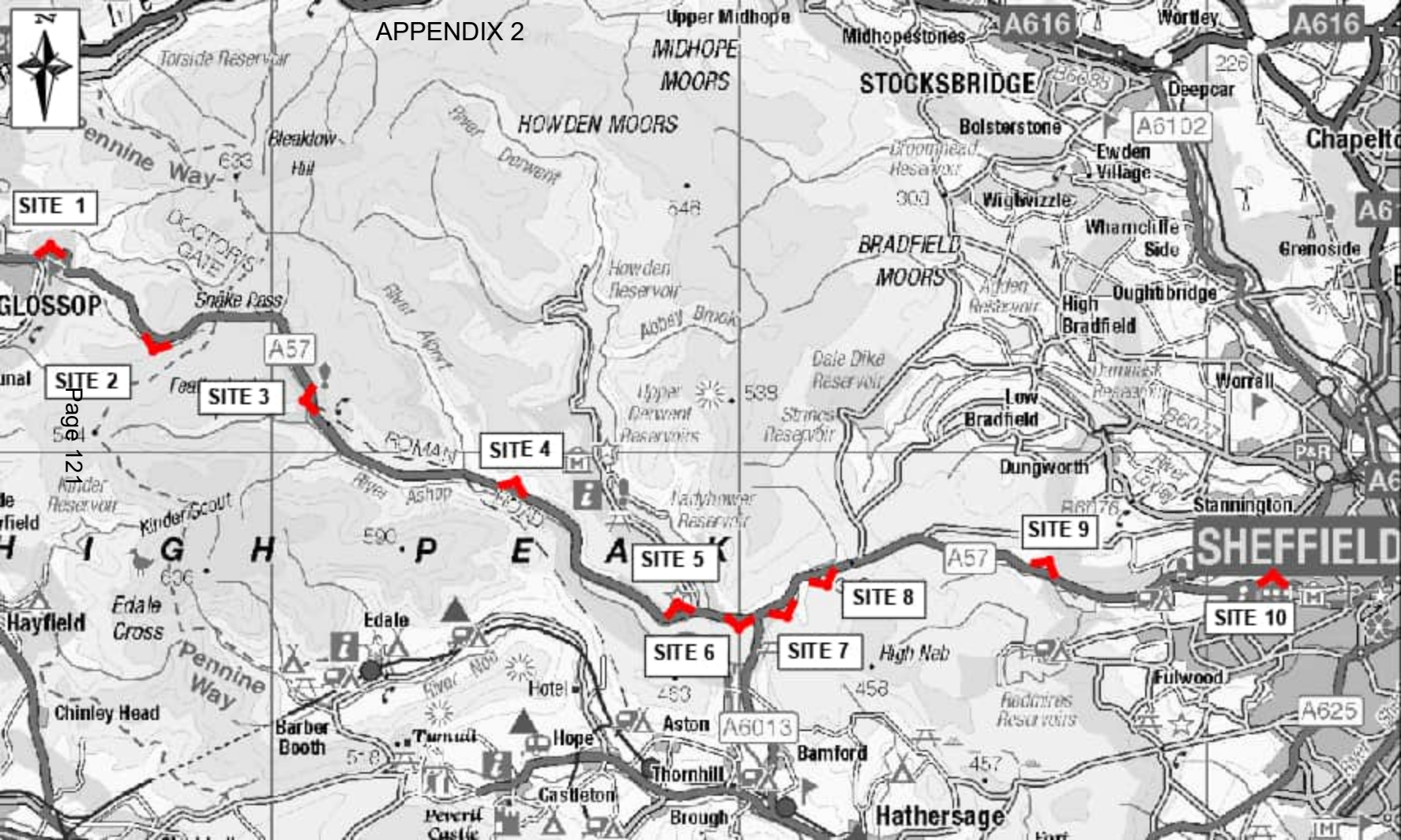
The Case for Average Speed Cameras on the A57

Appendix D – PRIME Marking Locations

The Ladybower in location is not shown on the plans below but comprises part of the PRIME marking scope.



APPENDIX 2



SITE 1

SITE 2

SITE 3

SITE 4

SITE 5

SITE 6

SITE 7

SITE 8

SITE 9

SITE 10

GLOSSOP

STOCKSBRIDGE

SHEFFIELD

Page 121

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12. MEMBER TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT 2026-27

1. Purpose

To approve the Member Training and Development programme for 2026-27.

2. Context

2.1 Provision of training and development opportunities for Members assists in improving Members effectiveness and fulfilling their role.

2.2 The Governance Review Working Group reviewed Member training and development, which led to the Member Training and Development Framework being updated and agreed at the July 2024 Authority meeting (Minute reference 74/24).

3. Proposals

3.1 This report seeks approval for the Members training and development for 2026-27, as set out in Appendix 1. The new Member induction programme and compulsory training and development have been reviewed and remain the same as last year, as they are still fit for purpose.

3.2 The advisory training and development has been updated to incorporate training requested by Members and areas that Members will be involved with in the coming year. There are fewer advisory sessions than previous year, as we have made improvements to be more timely in our approach to training linked with areas Members are likely to be approving or making a decision on. These are now incorporated into Member Forum discussions on specific items, rather than them being part of a more static approach to training dates. Furthermore, we are now providing more ad hoc training in planning, to ensure we are learning from casework and changes in policy in a timely manner.

4. Recommendations

- 1. The 2026-27 programme of Member training and development events, as set out in Appendix 1 of the report, is approved.**
- 2. To confirm that in person attendance at training and development events are approved duties for the payment of travel and subsistence allowances as set out in Schedule 2 of the Members' Allowances Scheme.**

5. Corporate Implications

a. Legal

Pursuant to section 27(1) of the Localism Act 2011, the Authority must promote and maintain high standards of conduct by Members. Having an effective training programme, which includes compulsory induction training on the Code of Conduct and Members' legal responsibilities, will assist in demonstrating compliance with this duty. In addition, compulsory training for Members sitting on the Planning Committee and the Resources Committee will assist Members to make fully informed and defensible decisions that are robust in the event of legal challenge.

b. Financial

Member training and development funding is accommodated in the baseline budget. There are no additional resource implications arising out of the report. Members may claim travel and subsistence for attendance at training and development events and these costs are included in the annual budget.

- c. National Park Management Plan and Authority Plan
The Authority Plan includes Objective F (Governance) - to have best practice governance arrangements in place. Providing training and development opportunities for Members supports them to fulfil their roles effectively and contribute to good governance.
- d. Risk Management
The main risk is failure to enable Members to develop appropriate skills, knowledge and behaviours to improve effectiveness and fulfil their role. The Authority has provided development opportunities for Members for many years. The proposals in this report are part of continuous improvement in our approach but proportionate to the resources available.
- e. Net Zero
The proposals in this report do not contribute to net zero, however the training programme will include topics as necessary to ensure Members are up to date with net zero issues.

6. Background papers (not previously published)

None.

7. Appendices

Appendix 1 –Programme of Training and Development 2025-26

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Emily Fox, Head of Resources

Responsible Officer, Job Title

Phil Mulligan, Chief Executive Officer

Appendix 1 – Member Training and Development 2026/27

New Member Induction Compulsory		
Topic	Details	Lead Officer
Introduction to the Authority	Meeting with Chief Executive and Chair of the Authority	Chief Executive
Getting started as a Member	Role of Authority, Code of Conduct, duty of care, constitution and information governance	Authority Solicitor
	Introduction to Committee procedures, protocols and processes	Business Centre Manager and Senior Business Centre Adviser
	Introduction to IT systems and equipment	Business Centre Manager, Senior Business Centre Adviser and IT Support Officer
Introduction to key Authority policy and strategy	Local Plan, National Park Management Plan, Authority Plan and Landscape Strategy	Planning Policy Manager and Strategy and Performance Manager
Finance and audit introduction	Introduction to Authority finance, budgets and internal and external audit	Finance Manager
Equality and diversity	Undertake ELMS E-Learning for National Parks module Equality Act 2010	ELMS E-Learning for National Parks
Planning training for Planning Committee Members* (Any Members can request)	Introduction to planning policy and planning decision making	Head of Planning and Conservation and Authority Solicitor
New Member Induction Advisory		
National Parks UK New Members Induction	An annual two day event hosted by different National Park Authorities	Business Centre Manager and Senior Business Centre Adviser

Notes: Members will not be able to participate at Committee, including voting, until all compulsory training has been completed. Meetings can be viewed before then. The relevant Chair of Committees will be notified before meetings of any Member that is unable to participate in meetings.

* This is compulsory to any Member that is newly appointed to Planning Committee too. Until this training is complete, Members will not be able to participate at Planning Committee. The Chair of Planning Committee will be notified before meetings of any Member that is unable to participate in meetings.

All Members - Compulsory Training and Development		
Topic	Details	Lead Officer
Planning training for Planning Committee Members. (Any other Member can attend)	Briefings on updates/changes to planning policy and planning decisions	Head of Planning and Conservation and Authority Solicitor
Annual Members Tour	A day to see highlights of delivery in the National Park and explore current issues and opportunities	Business Centre Manager and Senior Business Centre Adviser
IT Security Training	Periodic emails sent from provider TrustLayer	IT Manager

All learning above this line is annual, so remains static, unless updates are needed. This is reviewed annually for best practice and learning points / feedback.

Appendix 1 – Member Training and Development 2026/27

All Members - Advisory Training and Development		
Topic	Details	Lead Officer
IT – Modern.gov and I pads	To help Members use the system and equipment. Available on any Committee day or by prior arrangement	Business Centre Manager, Senior Business Centre Adviser and IT Support Officer
Natural/cultural capital, public goods, ecosystem services, public funding (Environmental Land Management) and emerging private funding opportunities	To develop Members knowledge of these concepts and funding opportunities, including what they mean for the National Park 18 September 2026	Head of Planning and Conservation, Landscape and Conservation Manager, and Senior Farm Adviser
Good governance and constitutional matters	Conflicts and declarations of interest, Ethics and Integrity Commission, committee procedure rules, decision making, Code of Conduct, Member/Officer relations, AI 20 November 2026	Monitoring Officer

Notes:

Short training modules on our online learning platform, ELMS E-Learning for National Parks, are available at any time for Members. There are modules on personal development, wellbeing, equity, health and safety, information management, management development and National Park induction. Modules that may be of interest to Members are facilitation skills, local government introduction, meeting skills, questioning techniques, Equality Act and climate change. If needed, please ask the Business Centre Manager or Senior Business Centre Adviser for information on how to access ELMS E-Learning for National Parks.

Briefings and information sharing is an element of regular Member Forum meetings, so Members are briefed on topics / items that it is likely Members will be asked to approve or make a decision in a future Committee.

In addition to more formal training, Members can request a briefing on any topic of interest or area they would like to know more about at any time. Please contact the relevant Head of Service and they will coordinate the briefing. Previously requested topics have been climate change, local plan, transport, Moors for the Future, managing our assets, land management and nature recovery, cultural heritage, diverse audiences, affordable housing, access and rights of way, communities, finance and volunteering.

15. OUTSIDE BODY AND CONFERENCE FEEDBACK REPORT

Name of Body	Peak District NP Foundation
Date of Meeting	23rd April 2026
Member in attendance	Janet Dugdale & Ruth Swetnam
Supporting Officer	N/A
Issues raised at the meeting of significance to the Authority	
1.	Five new independent trustees appointed: Danielle Brown (Derbyshire WT), Deborah Graham (Groundwork), David Holdcroft (Creating Valuable Ltd), Amisha Shelat (Partner, Norman Broadbent PLC), Robin Sibson (Mount Cook Adventure Centre). This now brings the board back to full strength. A new chair will be needed in July as our current incumbent Jen Lowthrop will be stepping down as a trustee.
2.	NP Visitor Centres – 3-year funding from philanthropist coming to an end. Donor intends to continue support but at a lower level. The Foundation are in active discussions as to the nature of this support, but the NP Visitor Centres must now continue on a sustainable footing without the previous support.
3.	Overall income has risen above £1 million and is on an upward trajectory but note that this large increase has largely been due to an unexpected windfall so may drop back from this high. Another philanthropic donor has stepped forward to fund a litter / footpath project which is very welcome news.
4.	The foundation ran a successful Earthraise campaign which raised > £23,000 towards a Native Tree Nursery for the National Park.
Issues on which the views of Authority Members are sought	
1.	None at present.
Relevant documents such as reports and hyperlinks	
1.	Tree nursery
2.	Trustees / Team - Peak District National Park Foundation

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16. PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT 2025/26**1. Purpose**

To provide Members with the annual financial and operational report on the Peak District National Park Foundation (the Foundation) for 2025-26.

2. Context

2.1 The Foundation was established by the Authority to help generate sustainable income and was registered as a separate entity with the Charity Commission in February 2019. The current Memorandum of Understanding and Grant Agreement between the Authority and Foundation began on 17 May 2023 and are for five years.

2.2 The Memorandum of Understanding requires an annual report and accounts from the Foundation to be provided to Members. The Grant Agreement states that the Foundation shall provide the Authority with an annual financial and operational report that outlines the following.

1. Financial – the use of the grant provided by the Authority to the Foundation.
2. Financial – the additional funding the Foundation has secured from third parties, including the amounts and sources, and how the funding has been used.
3. Operational – what the Foundation has delivered.

The remainder of this report sets this information out for the financial year 2025-26. It then outlines what the Foundation is seeking to fundraise for in 2026-27.

3. Proposals1. Financial – the use of the grant provided from the Authority to the Foundation

3.1 The table below outlines the overall financial position of the Foundation in 2025-26.

Grant provided by Authority	£145,792
Operating costs of the Foundation	£143,263
Funds raised by the Foundation	£926,315
Grants provided by the Foundation to the Authority	£630,000
Grants provided by the Foundation to others (community groups, schools, parish councils, National Trust, Derby Record Office)	£148,538

2. Financial – the additional funding the Foundation has secured from third parties, including the amounts and sources, and how the funding has been used

3.2 In 2025-26 the Foundation raised £926,315 from third parties. The major sources of funding were as follows.

- Grants: £283,246, including £25,000 from the TARMAC Community Fund for a Changing Places at Parsley Hay, £102,188 from the National Lottery Heritage Fund for People of the Peak: Past, Present, Future, £75,000 from the Postcode Lottery and £45,000 from the John Swire Charitable Trust towards Landscape Trees and £22,500 from The National Archives towards Landscapes Unlocked (see paragraph 3.5).
- Corporate Partnerships & Donations: £156,339, including £115,666 from climate action platform Ecologi towards moorland restoration (see paragraph 3.7).
- Donations from Individuals: £407,148 including £237,500 received from the anonymous donor funding the Visitor Centres project, £81,000 from a major donor towards littering and footpath repair projects and £21,000 from The Big Give towards Landscape Trees (see paragraph 3.5 and 3.7).

- Royalties: £42,805 generated through the Foundation's partnership with Cafedirect.
- Gift Aid: £30,307 of Gift Aid claimed on donations across the year.

3.3 These funds were used in the following three ways.

- The majority were used to make grant payments to the Authority and other organisations, which totalled £778,538 in 2025-26. These are detailed in paragraphs 3.6 and 3.7.
- Some have been designated for use in delivering future projects, including those detailed in paragraph 3.8.
- The remainder, a relatively small amount, forms part of the Foundation's unrestricted reserve, used for the following two purposes: 1. to be held back to cover winding-down costs for the charity and 2. to enable future, as yet unidentified, projects.

3. Operational – what the Foundation has delivered

3.4 The following activity was delivered by the Foundation in 2025-2026.

- Developing the model of how the Foundation and Authority work together, including identifying and approving projects.
- Developing a strong governance and management framework for the Foundation, ensuring it is compliant with the Code of Fundraising Practice and Charity Commission guidelines.
- Working with Authority staff and other organisations who protect the Peak District to identify fundable projects or areas of work (ambitious outcomes for nature/people, value for money).
- Stewarding existing donor/supporter base, ensuring they feel valued.
- Increasing the donor/supporter base through funding applications, corporate partnership pitches, meetings with possible individual donors and appeals.
- Raising the profile of the Foundation in the National Park, Sheffield and Manchester.

3.5 The following grants were made to the Authority in 2025-2026.

- Visitor centres – grant of £237,500. Creating a sustainable visitor centre function for the Peak District National Park Authority.
- People of the Peak: Past, Present, Future – grant of £83,611. First instalment for an 18-month Development Phase to establish the foundations for a large-scale volunteering programme to protect the Park's cultural heritage and diversify cultural heritage volunteering.
- Longdendale Environmental Centre - £68,658. Three year grant to support the education service in Longdendale to reach more young people and under-represented communities.
- Landscape Trees – grant of £55,000. Launching a new programme to plant more stand-alone trees and small copses in White Peak farmland.
- Goyt Valley moorland restoration – grant of £56,250. Repair work following the 2025 wildfire and increased planting in the Goyt Valley.
- PPCV trainee – grant of £30,000. Funding a new trainee in the Peak District Volunteer team.

- Changing Places facility at Parsley Hay – grant of £26,000. Opening up the Monsal Trail to those with complex support needs through the creation of a fully accessible toilet facility.
- Limestone Way improvements – grant of £18,199. Funding waymarking and path furniture improvements along the Limestone Way.
- Pick it up for the Peak – grant of £15,200. A new litter project working with young people across the Park to increase littering awareness and response.
- Paths and Trails Appeal - £8,000. Accessibility improvements at Surprise View and Crowden, as well as trails repair on Authority-owned traffic-free trails.
- Green Futures – grant of £6,350. Training and support for young people looking at green careers.
- Wildfire rangers – grant of £6,300. Contracting casual wildfire rangers to help identify and mitigate wildfire risk in the Derwent area.
- Protect our Peatlands Appeal - £5,000.
- Community Project Officer – grant of £5,000. Support for the Authority’s community outreach work.
- Dane Valley Way path repair – grant of £3,344. Second payment to cover much needed repairs to this well used path.
- Landscapes Unlocked – grant of £3,000. Additional grant to help improve the production value of the exhibition.
- Nature prescriptions – grant of £450. Small grant to help cover the printing costs relating to the nature prescriptions guide.

3.6 The following grants were made to other organisations in 2025-2026. These were provided following consultation with relevant teams at the Authority, and they respond to gaps in provision and/or funding.

- Community Nature Fund – grants of £39,263. Beneficiaries include Wilder Cressbrook – pond restoration and bird/bat boxes to support struggling species; National Trust – supporting the nature value of three areas of land at Ilam: the Italian gardens, village meadow and a parkland pond.
- Connect Fund – grants of £13,000. Grants provided to remove barriers for disadvantaged and marginalised communities to access, understand and enjoy the National Park, including schools, community groups and associations.
- Footpath repair – grant of £60,993 to the National Trust to carry out repair works on the Kinder Reservoir Concession Path and around the summit of Lantern Pike.
- Landscapes Unlocked – grant of £32,500 to Derby Record Office to contribute to employment costs relating to the Archivist leading on Landscapes Unlocked. This project is protecting and opening up the Authority’s image archive to the public.

4. Foundation plans for 2026-27

3.7 The Foundation has the following plans for projects in 2026-27.

- People of the Peak: Past, Present, Future. The Foundation has been successful in securing £198,500 from the National Lottery Heritage Fund to deliver the Development Phase of this project (July 2025 – February 2027). The Foundation has also contributed £7500 match funding to the project.

- Landscapes Unlocked. The Foundation has been successful in securing £45,000 from The National Archives to catalogue and digitise the extensive image collection of the Authority and open it up to the public (activity delivered October 25-September 26). The Foundation has also contributed £13,000 match funding to the project.
- Landscape Trees. Now underway and will plant 2500 trees by March 2027. A new programme to increase the planting of stand-alone trees and small copses into the farmed landscape of the White Peak. £21,000 was raised through crowd funding (The Big Give), as well as an additional £92,507 from a range of other grant-making and corporate funders.
- Moorland restoration. This continues to be an attractive area for investment, particularly amongst regional businesses. Following the launch of our new partnership with Ecologi (UK climate action platform), we have been able to channel £115,666 into moorland restoration in the National Park, with more contracted in 2026-2027.
- Public grants. We will continue to offer our two popular public grants. The Connect Fund will distribute up to £17,000 in grants of up to £500 to help schools and community groups remove barriers they may face visiting the National Park. The Community Nature Fund will distribute £30,000 in grants of up to £5000 to parish councils, community groups, schools and smallholders to improve spaces for nature in the Peak District.
- Peak Park Conservation Volunteers (PPCV). We have committed £15,000 to contribute to a post help PPCV expand their activities.
- Engagement. We will continue to support targeted support for underrepresented communities at the Longdendale Environmental Centre, and will be exploring how else the Foundation can support nature connection for children and young people following the significant scaling back of education/engagement work at the Authority.
- Visitor centre project. We will continue to work closely with the donor to ensure that they feel involved in the project and to ensure the project is a success over the remainder of the grant period (Autumn 2026). We are also working with the Authority to present some options to the donor for possible projects into the future.

4. Recommendations

- 1. To note the annual financial and operational report on the Peak District National Park Foundation for 2025-26 and the Foundation's plans for 2026-27.**

5. Corporate Implications

a. Legal

The Authority has a long-term ambition and need to diversify and increase income. As a statutory body, the Authority is restricted in some forms of fundraising and there is some limitation in attracting charitable donations. Hence the Authority took the decision in 2018 to establish a charity to harness fundraising opportunities and create a special purpose vehicle for fundraising. There is some natural overlap in the statutory purposes of the Authority and the charitable objectives of the Peak District National Park Foundation. However, it must always be noted that both are entirely separate legal entities that must operate independently in their own respective best interests.

b. Financial

The Authority provided the Foundation with £3,863 as an in-kind contribution and £145,792 as a direct grant in 2025-26.

c. National Park Management Plan and Authority Plan

The Foundation projects contribute to delivering the National Park Management Plan aims. In the grants that the Foundation provides to the Authority, it can help to deliver to the financial resilience of the Authority – Authority Plan objective D.

d. Risk Management

The report doesn't give rise to any corporate risks as any Foundation funds the Authority accepts are subject to controls within Standing Orders to ensure financial viability and protect against any reputational harm to the Authority.

e. Net Zero

Some of the Foundation projects will contribute to delivering net zero for the place.

6. Background papers (not previously published)

None

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Phill Mulligan, Chief Executive, 14 May 2026

Responsible Officer, Job Title

Phill Mulligan, Chief Executive

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17. Moors For The Future Partnership: Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27

1. Purpose

This report introduces the Moors for the Future Partnership (MFFP) Business and Delivery Plan for 2026/27. Annual plans are brought in line with the MFFP Business Strategy (16/24).

2. Context

2.1 The MFFP Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27 sets out firm delivery plans for our commitments in the year ahead to March 2027. These plans are optimized within the MFFP programme delivery approach to contribute to the Partnership vision of a Sustainable and Resilient upland landscape by 2050, through integrated Conservation, Science, Communications, and Business Development activities.

Following Ofwat's (water industry regulator) approval of the Price Review 24 settlement, MFFP has secured up to £25 million of AMP8 investment to 2030 from its three water company partners: Severn Trent, United Utilities and Yorkshire Water. This is the largest 5 year funding commitment in the Partnership's history, positioning MFFP as a nationally significant delivery body for climate resilience, water quality improvement, biodiversity recovery and wildfire risk mitigation.

The 2026/27 Business/Delivery Plan provides PDNPA, other MFFP Partners and the MFFP Team with a high-level strategic document communicating key direction and activity within the MFFP programme over the next 12 months.

All the delivery plans and activity set out within the Business/Delivery Plan relate to live projects within the MFFP programme. With all projects having either been previously approved at Resource Management Meeting by PDNPA Officers and/or the Resources Committee. As such no further decision is required by Authority in respect to the 2026/27 plan (Appendix 1).

This plan is brought to Authority rather than Resources Committee for reasons of timescales being the earliest opportunity to set out firm delivery plans for 2026/27 following securing AMP8 funding. General project updates will continue to be brought to Resources Committee going forward.

3. Proposals

3.1 Members are asked to review and note the details of the MFFP Business/Delivery plan 2026/27 at Appendix 1.

The 2026/27 financial year represents a defining milestone for MFFP. It marks the first full year of delivery under AMP8 and a significant step-change in the scale, pace and ambition of peatland restoration across the Peak District and South Pennines.

During 2026/27, MFFP plans to deliver circa £6 million of capital restoration works, alongside growth in scientific evidence, communications impact and blended finance development. All activity will continue to operate on a full cost-recovery basis, with staffing and capital budgets agreed through PDNPA and established partner governance arrangements.

The MFFP Team is forecast to expand to approximately 35 FTE, once at this level generating up to £350,000 per annum in corporate overhead contribution per to PDNPA and reinforcing the Partnership's role as a sustainable delivery model within protected landscapes.

4. Recommendations

1. **The Moors for the Future Partnership Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27 is noted.**

5. Corporate Implications

a. Legal

Pursuant to section 65(5) of the Environment Act 1995, the Authority has power to do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to the accomplishment of its statutory purposes. The projects and activity set out in the MFFP Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27 falls within the Authority's statutory purposes. This power is subject to any express statutory or public law constraints, including compliance with the Procurement Act 2023.

b. Financial

No adverse implications.

All live projects within the MFFP programme have gained the relevant delegated approvals from PDNPA Officers with delegated authority to accept new projects in tandem with MFFP recommendations.

The funding income from those live projects encompassed within the MFFP Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27 will support core MFFP activities over the financial year 2026-27. This is in line with the intention set out in the current MFFP Business Strategy previously approved by Committee.

There will be no financial input necessary from the Authority in respect to the planned activity in 2026/27. There will be regular planned income points on the projects which will all be on a full cost recovery basis. All project finances will be managed by MFFP Project Managers working closely with PDNPA Finance team colleagues and overseen by MFFP Programme Managers. All projects will be within the purview of Resources Committee.

c. National Park Management Plan and Authority Plan

The activity set out within the MFFP Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27 will directly contribute to the following NP Aims and Objectives.

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

d. Risk Management

Programme and Project risks, issues and dependencies in delivering against the MFFP Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27 will be monitored weekly and reviewed quarterly. Project updates are also brought to Resources Committee twice annually. 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 programme leadership and support.

e. Net Zero

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. MFFPs 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.

6. Background papers (not previously published)

None

7. Appendices

Appendix 1: Moors for the Future Partnership Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27

Report Author,

Matt Scott-Campbell (MFFP Partnership Manager)

Further drafting and editing by Deborah Shaw, Tony Price.

Publication date: Thursday 14th May 2026

Responsible Officer,

Matt Scott-Campbell (MFFP Partnership Manager)

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Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27

MFFP Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27

Foreword: MFFP Partnership Manager Matt Scott-Campbell

Strategic Focus: First full year of AMP8 delivery and accelerated landscape-scale peatland restoration:

Period: April 2026 - March 2027

The Moors for the Future Partnership working history can be viewed as a collection of key moments where ambition, innovation and collaboration have combined to enable and create much needed change in the condition of the regions Blanket Bogs. Some of these moments have represented genuine step-changes, that have become the New -Normal in terms of what is possible when we work together. The securing of record-breaking investments within the period 2025-30 (AMP8), and the entry into the programme of significant funding linked to national infrastructure resilience linked to peatland health, is another of these significant step-change moments.

The MFFP 2026/27 Business Plan is a reflection of the strong ambition and commitment held by the Partnership as we work ever close to achieving our vision of a Sustainable and Resilient upland landscape. It sets out firm delivery plans for our commitments in the year ahead as optimized to deliver against that vision within our Conservation, Science, Communications, and Business Development activities.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2026/27 financial year represents a **defining milestone** for the Moors for the Future Partnership (MFFP). It marks the **first full year of delivery under AMP8** and a significant step-change in the scale, pace and ambition of peatland restoration across the Peak District and South Pennines.

Following Ofwat's approval of the PR24 settlement, MFFP has secured **up to £25 million of AMP8 investment to 2030** from its three water company partners: Severn Trent, United Utilities and Yorkshire Water. This is the **largest funding commitment in the Partnership's history**, positioning MFFP as a nationally significant delivery body for climate resilience, water quality improvement, biodiversity recovery and wildfire risk mitigation.

During 2026/27, MFFP plans to deliver circa **£6 million of capital restoration works**, alongside growth in scientific evidence, communications impact and blended finance development. All activity will continue to operate on a **full cost-recovery basis**, with staffing and capital budgets agreed through Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) and established partner governance arrangements.

The organisation is forecast to expand to **approximately 35 FTE**, generating over **£350,000 in corporate overhead** contribution to PDNPA and reinforcing the Partnership's role as a sustainable delivery model within protected landscapes.



STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND DRIVERS

AMP8 and the Water Sector

AMP8 (2025–2030) represents a fundamental shift in the UK water sector, with nearly **90% of investment targeted at new environmental and drinking water outcomes**. This mirrors MFFP's long-established expertise in **upland catchments, nature-based solutions and regulated delivery at landscape scale**.

Climate, Wildfire and Nature Recovery

Accelerating climate volatility, increasing wildfire risk and ongoing ecological degradation reinforce the urgency of large-scale peatland restoration. Delivery in 2025/26 demonstrated both the vulnerability and resilience of upland landscapes, with MFFP maintaining progress despite prolonged drought, wildfire incidents and extreme rainfall events.

Strategic Role of MFFP in 2026/27

During 2026/27, the Partnership will consolidate its position as:

- A **trusted delivery partner** for large-scale regulated environmental investment
- A **centre of excellence** for upland peat restoration science and best practice
- A **platform for blended public, private and philanthropic investment**



PROGRAMME DELIVERY AND FORECAST

Capital Restoration Programme

- **Estimated capital delivery:** ~£6.0 million
- **Number of capital projects:** 14
- **Primary delivery window:** September 2026 – March 2027

Delivery will focus on restoring degraded upland peat through **re-wetting, revegetation and erosion control**, with all works aligned to bird breeding and environmental constraints.

Geographic Focus

- **United Utilities:** Goyt Valley (post-wildfire recovery), Shining Tor
- **Severn Trent Water:** Upper Derwent Valley, Eastern Moors
- **Yorkshire Water:** South Pennines
- **National Highways:** M62 and Woodhead Pass corridors

The programme builds on completed survey and design activity across **over 12,500 hectares**, ensuring a robust delivery pipeline for the remainder of AMP8.



MFFP Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND FUNDING

MFFP will continue to diversify its income base to support long-term organisational resilience and delivery at scale.

Forecast Project Income 2026/27

Live project delivery – £6.05 million

- AMP8 water company programmes – c. £5.0 million
- National Highways – £450,000
- Stalybridge ROI programme – £600,000

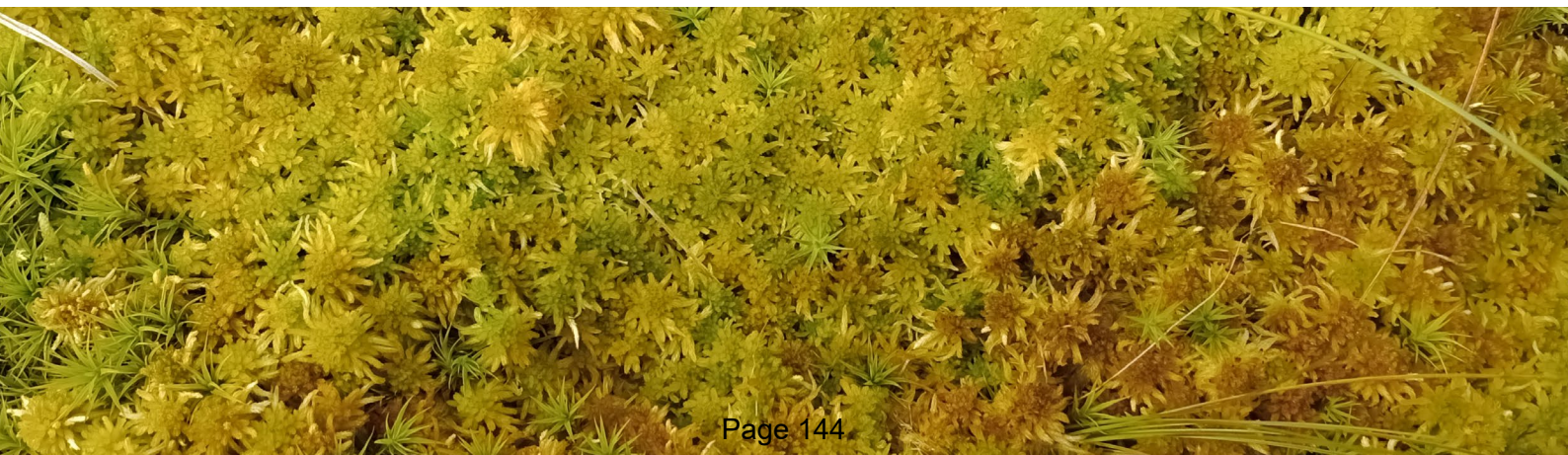
Core vision and enabling funding – £265,000

- Golden Bottle Trust – £50,000
- British Mountaineering Council / ACT – £50,000
- Peak District National Park Foundation – £150,000
- Other donors – £15,000

Business Development Priorities

- DEFRA and wider public sector grant funding
- Blended public-private finance models
- Philanthropic, CSR and ESG-aligned investment

This approach supports the strategic repositioning of peatlands as critical national infrastructure, delivering integrated outcomes for water regulation, carbon storage, biodiversity and climate resilience.



MFFP Business/Delivery Plan 2026/27

SCIENCE AND EVIDENCE PROGRAMME

The Science and Evidence Programme underpins delivery credibility, regulatory compliance and blended finance growth by robustly quantifying environmental outcomes.

Key Themes for 2026/27

- Biodiversity recovery, including invertebrates and microbial communities
- Hydrology, carbon dynamics and re-wetting effectiveness
- Wildfire resilience and climate adaptation

Planned Activities

- Expanded biodiversity and vegetation monitoring
- Sphagnum establishment trials and optimisation research
- Integrated re-wetting techniques on severely degraded peat
- Water quality monitoring in priority catchments
- Long-term hydrological and vegetation datasets
- Ongoing development of the Wildfire Database
- Annual Autumn Dipwell Campaign

Science staff will also support AMP8, National Highways and private sector **KPI compliance and reporting**, ensuring funder assurance and consistency across programmes.



COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT

2026/27 is a foundational year for communications, supporting delivery risk management, public understanding and future investment.

Key Priorities

- Delivery of a dedicated **wildfire communications programme**, including a film documenting the Goyt Valley fire recovery
- Targeted digital campaigns and place-based engagement in the Goyt Valley
- Development of the **Moorland Centre proposition**, including interpretation planning, pilot activity and partner consultation
- Public engagement across the Peak District and West Yorkshire, including the final operational year of the Bogtastic van
- Volunteer engagement and closer alignment with PDNPA
- Media relations, case studies and consistent digital content
- Youth engagement, schools programmes and farming community outreach

Communications will increasingly support **green finance, ecosystem services valuation and partnership development**.

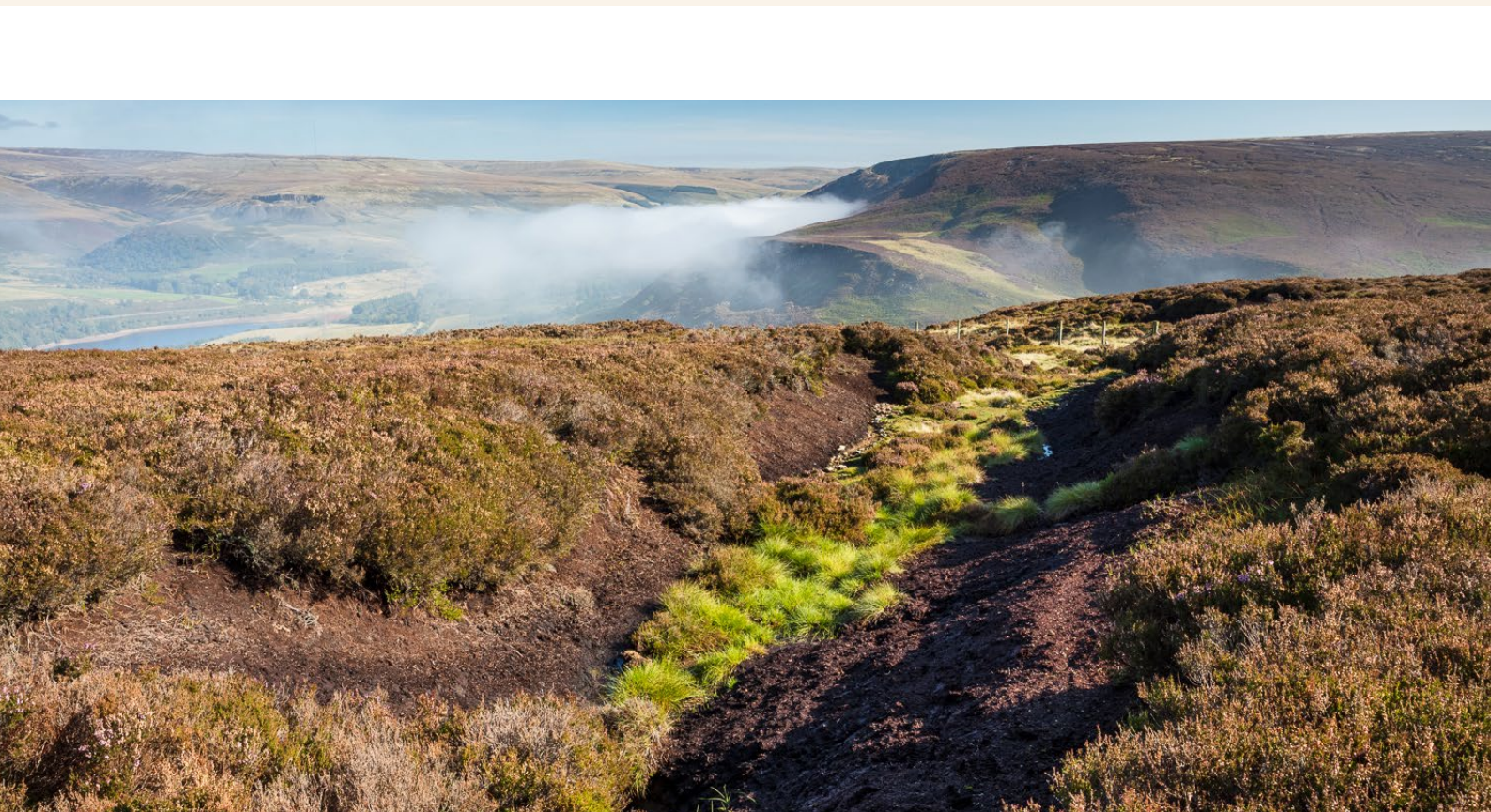


RISKS AND CAPACITY

The primary delivery risk remains **specialist contractor capacity** in a rapidly expanding restoration market.

Mitigation measures include:

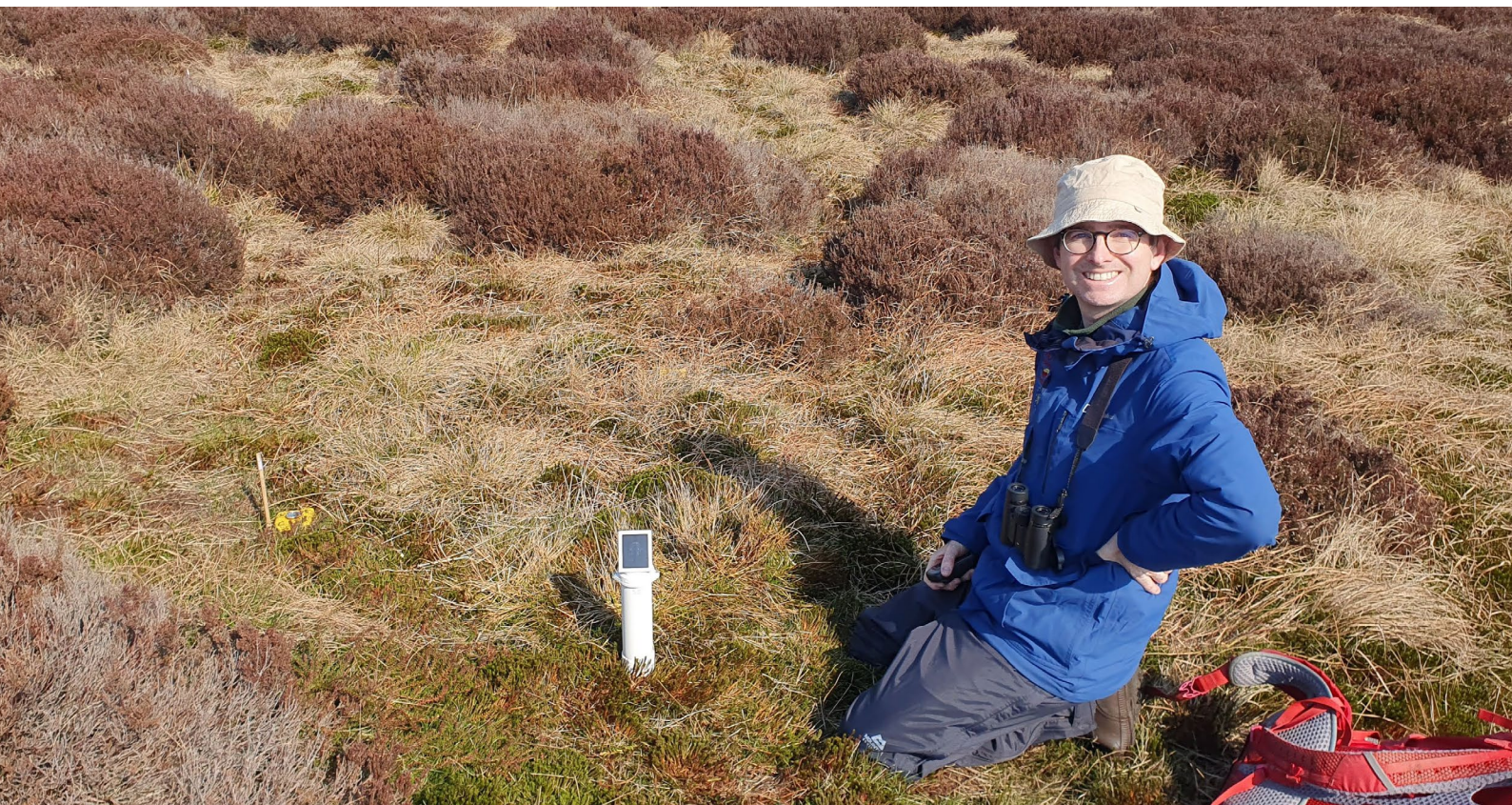
- Early project mobilisation and procurement
- Phased and flexible delivery pipelines
- Ongoing contractor market engagement
- Continued growth in internal Conservation Works capacity



CONCLUSION

The 2026/27 financial year represents a **step-change moment** for the Moors for the Future Partnership. With secure multi-year funding, a mature project pipeline and an integrated delivery model spanning restoration, science and engagement, MFFP is exceptionally well placed to deliver transformational outcomes for nature, climate, water and communities.

This year will set the pace for the full delivery of **AMP8 and RIS3 commitments**, materially increasing the resilience of upland peatlands in the face of climate change and contributing directly to **Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023–28 Aims 1 (Climate Change) and 2 (Landscape and Nature Recovery)**.



INCORPORATING BIODIVERSITY DUTY INTO THE PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023-2028

1. Purpose

1.1 For Members to approve the incorporation of the biodiversity duty and reporting into the 2023-2028 Peak District National Park Management Plan. The incorporation meets the Defra requirement that National Park Authorities include information about compliance with the Biodiversity Duty in their statutory Management Plans instead of making a separate report.

2. Context

2.1 The Environment Act 2021 introduced a strengthened '[Biodiversity Duty](#)' requiring all public authorities operating in England to consider what they can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity. [Complying with the biodiversity duty - GOV.UK](#). Public authorities are defined as government departments, public bodies and agencies, local authorities and local planning authorities, and statutory undertakers.

2.2 Each public authority must:

- Consider what it can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
- Agree policies and specific objectives based on its consideration.
- Act to deliver the policies and achieve these objectives.

2.3 Under the same legislation (Environment Act 2021), all planning permissions granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) in England (with some exemptions), have been required to deliver at least 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) from 12 February 2024. BNG became mandatory for small sites from 2 April 2024. All off-site and significant on-site habitats must be secured for at least 30 years.

2.4 Members have been provided with an update on the Biodiversity Duty and in particular the biodiversity net gain and relationship to habitat landbanks, green finance and Responsible Body status at the 11th July 2025 Members Forum.

2.5 Further work has progressed by officers in respect to the necessary financial and legal frameworks required for habitat landbanks in readiness for a report to full Authority in July 2026.

3. Proposals

3.1 The Biodiversity Duty Statement at Appendix 1 provides the required information to document how we, as the Peak District National Park Authority, comply with the 3 points above and to highlight that the First Purpose of the National Park to undertake activities to enhance biodiversity and bio abundance is an intrinsic remit for the National Park Authority.

3.2 The Biodiversity Net Gain Report at Appendix 2 provides the data on all applicable planning applications and is produced via the specialist software system Mycelia in order to support the assessment and monitoring of BNG.

3.3 This is the first report. Future reports must be within 5 years of the previous reporting date and so it is proposed that a full and comprehensive report is produced in line with each Management Plan cycle.

4. Recommendations

1. To note the Biodiversity Duty Statement, as set out in appendix 1, as incorporated into the Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023-28.
2. To note the Biodiversity Net Gain Report, as set out in appendix 2, as incorporated into the Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023-28.

5. Corporate Implications

a. Legal

Pursuant to sections 5 and 11A of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, the Authority must deliver to the statutory purposes and statutory duty, respectively, when carrying out its work. Monitoring progress against the aims and objectives set out in the National Park Management Plan will enable appropriate scrutiny and safeguard legal compliance.

The National Park Management Plan is compliant with the Authority's duties in relation to equality, diversity and inclusion. Specific projects undertaken in pursuance of delivery of the aims and objectives will individually identify and address any adverse equality impacts on a case-by-case basis for consideration prior to approval.

b. Financial

There are no financial implications associated with the proposals outlined in this report. All expenditure associated with the National Park Management Plan is allocated through setting the 2026-27 budget and specific approvals outside of this report.

c. National Park Management Plan and Authority Plan

The proposals will ensure that the National Park Management Plan is compliant with the Defra requirement that National Park Authorities incorporate the Biodiversity Duty into their statutory Management Plans.

d. Risk Management

There is a risk of not fulfilling the statutory duties with respect to biodiversity duty monitoring, particularly in the context of the enhanced expectations on protected landscapes in respect to monitoring of the National Park Management Plan actions and the associated Targets and Outcomes framework. The proposals will ensure that the National Park Authority demonstrates good practice and high competency in this area as we seek to enable further landscape scale delivery towards our nature recovery objectives.

e. Net Zero

This report doesn't directly contribute to meeting net zero. However, Climate Change is one of the four aims of the National Park Management Plan, so delivering the Plan would contribute to meeting net zero for the place.

6. Background papers (not previously published)

None

7. Appendices

Appendix 1 - Biodiversity Duty Statement

Appendix 2 - Biodiversity Net Gain Report

Report Author, Job Title and Publication Date

Brian Taylor, Head of Planning & Conservation

Biodiversity Duty Statement

About this document

The Environment Act 2021 introduced a strengthened ‘biodiversity duty’ which requires all public authorities in England must consider what they can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity. Complying with the biodiversity duty - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

They must:

1. Consider what they can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity by 1 January 2024.
2. Agree policies and specific objectives based on their consideration as soon as possible after 1 January 2024.
3. Act to deliver the policies and achieve these objectives and report on them by 1 January 2026.

Page 151

Section 1: Our policies, objectives and actions

Work Area	Relevant policies/strategies already in place	Detail / Notes	Future plans / development comments
The statutory duty	Section 5 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as amended by Section 61 of the Environment Act 1995	In accordance with this duty, all National Park Authorities must: ‘conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park’	The recently enacted Levelling Up and Regeneration Act amends the current requirement on public bodies to ‘have regard’ to National Park purposes, to a strengthened General Duty in exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, a relevant authority “must seek to further” the purposes of the National Park Purposes. This supports the strengthened Biodiversity Duty.

<p><u>The Peak District National Park Management Plan (2023-28)</u></p>	<p>The Management Plan is a plan for the place and was prepared in partnership with over 70 organisations who contribute to its delivery. It highlights the key priorities for action over the next twenty years in order to address the challenges that the National Park will face.</p> <p>The vision for the place is: By 2043 the Peak District National Park is exemplary in its response to climate change and nature recovery. Its special qualities and resilience as a living landscape have been significantly enhanced. It is a welcoming place where all are inspired to care and communities thrive.</p> <p>The biodiversity aspects to be achieved by: <u>Aim One: The Peak District National Park is more resilient and net-zero by 2040 through its exemplary response to climate change</u> Objective 1: To lower greenhouse gas emissions significantly, focussing on the largest emitters within our influence Objective 2: To sequester and store substantially more carbon while contributing to nature recovery Objective 3: To reverse damage to nature, biodiversity, cultural heritage and in particular built environments caused by a changing climate</p> <p><u>Aim Two: The Peak District National Park is a resilient landscape in which nature, beauty, and cultural heritage are significantly enhanced.</u> Objective 4: To be a place where nature recovers and biodiversity flourishes Objective 5: To understand, appreciate and enhance the cultural heritage and in particular built environments of the National Park as part of an ever-changing landscape Objective 6: To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever-evolving landscape.</p>	<p>Creation of the Management Plan was subject to Habitats Regulation Assessment Sustainability Appraisal which includes a scoping exercise to appraise relationship with other strategies and plans.</p> <p>Progress against all NPMP objectives is reported via the <u>NPMP Progress Report</u> to the National Park Authority Committee annually, in May.</p>	<p>The Plan is be reviewed within five years of its adoption.</p> <p>The next plan will need to demonstrate how it supports the Environment Act (through its influence on Environmental Outcomes as set out in the 2021 Environment Act).</p>
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<u>The Peak District National Park Authority Plan 2023-28</u>	<p>Our Authority Plan sets out how we deliver to the statutory purposes and duty of the National Park and shared the same vision as the NPMP. The Authority Plan is structured around our enabling delivery aim which captures key elements of the National Park Authority's own essential business as we fulfil our roles as regulator, influencer and deliverer.</p>	<p>Progress against the Authority Plan is reported via <u>Authority Plan Progress Report</u> to the National Park Authority Committee every six month (10 deciles) over the 5 year plan period.</p>	<p>The Plan is reviewed within five years of its adoption.</p>
<u>Peak District National Park Local Development Framework</u>	<p>The Local Plan sets out the planning policies for the Peak District National Park, to which all developments must comply. It is used to make decisions about hundreds of planning applications received each year. The Local Plan is under review, to check whether policies are still fit for purpose, given new pressures and challenges.</p> <p>The current Local Plan policies remain in place until the new Plan is adopted, likely in 2026. The review gives the opportunity to further integrate wildlife conservation and enhancement into planning policy, and ensure developments are contributing as much as possible to nature recovery.</p>	<p>The National Park Authority monitor the achievement of the development strategy through <u>Annual Monitoring Reports</u>.</p>	<p>The <u>Local Plan is currently under review</u>.</p>
<u>Development Management</u>	<p>Determination of planning applications is made in accordance with the local plan, other material planning considerations and current wildlife legislation and policy.</p>	<p>Planning conditions and informatives are routinely applied to permissions to control factors relevant to preserving and enhancing biodiversity.</p>	<p>Continual process. Decisions will be made in accordance with the next iteration of the Local Plan.</p>
<u>Local nature recovery strategies</u>	<p>6 relevant LNRS's cover the PDNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Cheshire</u> • <u>Derbyshire</u> • <u>Greater Manchester</u> • <u>South Yorkshire</u> 	<p>PDNPA is a Supporting Authority for the development of all strategies.</p>	<p>Continue to work closely with Responsible Authorities to finalise, deliver and subsequently review and update LNRS's.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent • West Yorkshire <p>The PDNPA has also created a Peak District Nature Recovery Plan which specific to the National Park. This plan is not a statutory document but aims to provide input into the Local Nature Recovery Strategies and provide a consolidated vision for the Peak District.</p>	The PD Nature Recovery Plan sits as complementary to them and sets out a co-ordinated vision for nature recovery in the National Park.	The PD Nature Recovery Plan supplements and supports the LNRS's, providing additional detail and clarity for the National Park area.
Biodiversity net gain (BNG)	Biodiversity Net Gain is now mandatory under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021) .	As a Local Planning Authority, BNG is required on all non-exempt planning applications in the National Park from the date of enactment of the new regulations.	Delivery, monitoring and enforcement will be undertaken in line with the regulations and other planning policies and regulations.
Authority land portfolio	<p>Authority owned land is managed in line with our Statutory Purpose, Management Plan and Authority Plan.</p> <p>Morrige Hill is a Landscape Recovery Scheme which includes some of the Authority's land. Between 2024 and 2027 this scheme will work up options for improving the management of the land for biodiversity, natural capital and carbon sequestration interests.</p>	The Authority publishes a list of property and land interests on an annual basis - December 2025 Land and Property	The list is reviewed annually, however, may be revised periodically based on changes occurring within the year.

Section 2: Your future actions

As the First Purpose of the National Park, undertaking activity to enhance biodiversity and bio abundance is an intrinsic remit for the Authority.

[Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023-28](#)

The Management Plan is monitored using the critical success factors that are set out in the delivery plan. Monitoring and reporting on the delivery plan takes place annually. The National Park Authority coordinate this with partners responsible for monitoring and reporting the areas they lead on. The current report can be viewed via our [National Park Progress Report](#).

[Authority Plan 2023-28](#)

The Authority 5 year business plan is structured around our enabling delivery aim which captures key elements of the National Park Authority's own essential business as it fulfil our roles as regulator, influencer and deliverer. Progress against our enabling delivery aim objectives is reported every 6 months. The current report can be viewed via our Authority Plan Progress Report site [Authority Plan Progress Report](#).

Section 3: Biodiversity Net Gain information

Under the Environment Act 2021, all planning permissions granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) in England (with some exemptions), have been required to deliver at least 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) from 12 February 2024. BNG became mandatory for small sites from 2 April 2024. All off-site and significant on-site habitats must be secured for at least 30 years.

The Peak District National Park Authority has complied with all legislation and regulations since the roll out and implementation of BNG from 2024. The Authority has procured the specialist software system Mycelia in order to support the assessment and monitoring of BNG.

Optional information

The optional information requirements will be reviewed, and further information will be added to the next Biodiversity Duty Report as part of the Management Plan 28-33 process, including:

- Section 4: Info about the Peak District National Park Authority
- Section 5: Your top achievements
- Section 6: How you have considered other strategies
- Section 7: How your policies, objectives and actions have helped the environment
- Section 8: How you've raised awareness and educated the community
- Section 9: Monitoring and evaluating your actions
- Section 10: Biodiversity highlights and challenges

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Biodiversity duty: biodiversity net gain information

Peak District National Park Authority LPA

12 February 2024 to 31 December 2025

Appendix 2

Table of Contents

This spreadsheet contains 8 worksheets.

Worksheet 1 covers information about the number of eligible planning permissions granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 requiring biodiversity net gain

Worksheet 2 covers the overall expected gains and losses from biodiversity gain plans approved during the reporting period

Worksheet 3 covers the number of biodiversity gain plans approved during the reporting period that impact irreplaceable habitat

Worksheet 4 covers the number of biodiversity gain sites and biodiversity units delivered

Worksheet 5 covers a summary of whether approved development is meeting its monitoring requirements

Worksheet 6 covers the composition of gains split by area habitat type

Worksheet 7 covers the composition of gains split by hedgerow and line of trees type

Worksheet 8 covers the composition of gains split by watercourse type

Eligible planning permissions granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 requiring biodiversity net gain

This information can be manually collected from approved biodiversity gain plans or statutory metrics if you are not using a software package

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 1.

ID	Consented applications requiring net gains	Number	Proportion (%)
A	Total number of planning permissions granted that require biodiversity net gain in the reporting period	75	Not applicable
B	Total number of planning permissions granted in the reporting period where an exemption to the biodiversity net gain condition applies	659	Not applicable
C	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period	9	Not applicable
D	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through on-site units only	7	77.78
E	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through off-site units only	0	0.00
F	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through statutory credits only	0	0.00
G	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through a combination of on-site and off-site units	1	11.11
H	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through a combination of on-site units and statutory credits	1	11.11
I	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through a combination of off-site units and statutory credits	0	0.00
J	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period securing BNG through a combination of on-site, off-site units and statutory credits	0	0.00

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

A	
B	
C	
D	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.6. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a percentage
E	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.6. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a percentage
F	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.11. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a percentage
G	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.6. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a percentage
H	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.6 and 4.11. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a percentage
I	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.6 and 4.11. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a percentage
J	Biodiversity Gain Plan, question 4.6 and 4.11. For proportion divide the number by Table 1, Line C. Expressed as a percentage

Overall expected gains and losses across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 2.

ID	Overall expected gains and losses	Area habitat	Hedgerow	Watercourse
A	Total number of pre-development biodiversity units approved on-site	23.62	2.93	0.53
B	Total number of post-development biodiversity units approved on-site	28.70	5.17	0.62
C	Total net unit change in biodiversity units, on-site	5.08	2.24	0.08
D	Average percentage (%) change in biodiversity units, on-site	21.52	76.30	15.44
E	Total number of baseline biodiversity units approved off-site	0.10	0.00	0.00
F	Total number of post-intervention biodiversity units approved off-site	0.30	0.00	0.00
G	Total net unit change in biodiversity units, off-site	0.20	0.00	0.00
H	Average percentage (%) change in biodiversity units, off-site	200.60	0.00	0.00
I	Total number of biodiversity units offset using statutory credits	0.03	0.00	0.04
J	Total net unit change in biodiversity units (including any units offset using credits)	5.31	2.24	0.13
K	Average percentage (%) change (including statutory credits)	22.39	76.30	23.66

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

- A Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 6.3 across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period
- B Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 6.4 across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period
- C Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 6.5 number of area/hedgerow/watercourse units across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period
- D Table 2, line C divided by Table 2, line A expressed as a percentage
- E Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 7.4 across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period
- F Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 7.5 across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period
- G Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 7.6 number of area/habitat/watercourse units across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period
- H Table 2, line G divided by Table 2 line E, expressed as a percentage
- I Biodiversity Gain Plan, total 8.2 across all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period
- J Sum of Table 2 line C+G+I
- K Table 2 line J divided by the sum of Table 2 line A+E, expressed as a percentage

Impact on Irreplaceable Habitat

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 3

ID	Impact on irreplaceable habitat	Total	Proportion (%)
A	Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period where the on-site change negatively impacts irreplaceable habitats	1	11.11

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

- A The number of applications selecting 'yes' on biodiversity gain plan 5.1. For proportion divide by Table 1 line C, expressed as a percentage

Location of off-site biodiversity units

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 4

ID	Location of off-site biodiversity units	Total	Proportion (%)
A	Number of off-site biodiversity units located inside LPA boundary or NCA of impact site	0.30	100.00
B	Number of off-site biodiversity units located outside LPA or NCA of impact site, but in neighbouring LPA or NCA	0.00	0.00
C	Number of off-site biodiversity units located outside of LPA or NCA of impact site and neighbouring LPA or NCA	0.00	0.00

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

For 'Total' sum number of off-site biodiversity units in each category for all biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period where off-site gains have been used. Category found in 'Off-site Habitat Baseline Tab', Number of biodiversity units found in 'Off-site gain site summary' tab

For 'Proportion (%)' should be calculated as such: $((\text{Total (Column C)} / (\text{sum of totals in column C})) \times 100)$

Results of monitoring biodiversity gains

This worksheet contains two tables.

This is Table 5

ID	Results of monitoring biodiversity gains where the LPA is part of the legal agreement	Total	Proportion (%)
A	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans including the delivery of 'significant' on-site gains		
B	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans that are meeting monitoring requirements and habitat delivery expectations for 'significant' on-site gains		
C	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans that are meeting monitoring requirements but not meeting habitat delivery expectations for 'significant' on-site gains		
D	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans that are failing to meet monitoring requirements for 'significant' on-site gains		
E	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans where the status of monitoring requirements is unknown for 'significant' on-site gains		
F	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans including the delivery of offsite gains where the LPA are responsible for monitoring.		
G	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans that are meeting monitoring requirements and habitat delivery expectations for offsite gains where the LPA is responsible for monitoring.		
H	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans that are meeting monitoring requirements but not meeting habitat delivery expectations for offsite gains where the LPA is responsible for monitoring.		
I	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans that are failing to meet monitoring requirements for offsite gains where the LPA is responsible for monitoring.		
J	Number of applications with approved biodiversity gain plans where the status of monitoring requirements is unknown for offsite gains where the LPA is responsible for monitoring.		

ID	Enforcement actions taken in the reporting period associated with Biodiversity Net Gain policy	Total	Proportion (%)
L	Number of enforcement actions taken in the reporting period associated with Biodiversity Net Gain policy		

ID	Tracking monitoring of biodiversity gains	Free Text
K	Please describe how you are tracking monitoring information on monitoring (e.g., use of digital software to collect and analyse monitoring data/ monitoring reports/ internal monitoring system etc.	

Guidance - how to calculate the data

Proportion of applications meeting requirements is calculated as such: $((\text{Total (Table 5a)} / \text{Total number of biodiversity gain plans approved in the reporting period (Table 1, line C)}) \times 100)$

NO MONITORING REQUIRED DURING REPORTING

Composition of biodiversity gains - areas

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 6

ID	Habitat Type - Area	Total biodiversity units at baseline	Total hectares at baseline	Total biodiversity units post - development	Total hectares post - development	Net change in biodiversity units	Net change in hectares
A	Cropland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B	Grassland	12.47	4.10	17.31	3.77	4.84	-0.34
C	Heathland and shrub	0.74	0.10	1.02	0.15	0.28	0.05
D	Lakes	0.32	0.04	0.49	0.05	0.17	0.02
E	Sparsely vegetated land	1.30	0.23	0.19	0.05	-1.11	-0.19
F	Urban	0.00	1.46	0.00	1.97	0.00	0.51
G	Wetland	2.09	0.67	2.43	0.23	0.34	-0.44
H	Woodland and forest	1.42	0.17	1.99	0.56	0.57	0.39
I	Intertidal sediment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
J	Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
K	Rocky shore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
L	Coastal lagoons	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
M	Intertidal hard structures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N	Watercourse footprint	Not applicable	0.01	Not applicable	0.01	Not applicable	0.00
O	Individual trees	5.38	0.62	5.57	0.73	0.19	0.11
	Total	23.72	7.40	29.00	7.51	5.28	0.11

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

For 'Total biodiversity units at baseline' column, see column D, rows 78-92 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total hectares at baseline' column, see column C, rows 78-92 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total biodiversity units post-development' column, see column F, rows 78-92 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total hectares post-development' column, see column E, rows 78-92 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Net change in biodiversity units' column, calculate by deducting 'Total biodiversity units at baseline' from 'Total biodiversity units post-development'.

For 'Net change hectares' column, calculate by deducting 'Total hectares at baseline' from 'Total hectares post-development'.

Composition of biodiversity gains - hedgerows and lines of trees

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 7

ID	Habitat type - hedgerows and lines of trees	Total biodiversity units at baseline	Total kilometres at baseline	Total biodiversity units post - development	Total kilometres post - development	Net change in biodiversity units	Net change in kilometres
A	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B	Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.18	3.00	0.18
C	Species-rich native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D	Native hedgerow with trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	Species-rich native hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F	Native hedgerow - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
G	Native hedgerow with trees	2.05	0.25	0.71	0.07	-1.34	-0.18
H	Ecologically valuable line of trees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	Ecologically valuable line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
J	Native hedgerow	0.73	0.16	1.30	0.34	0.57	0.18
K	Line of trees	0.16	0.04	0.16	0.04	0.01	0.00
L	Line of trees - associated with bank or ditch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
M	Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	2.93	0.45	5.17	0.63	2.24	0.18

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

For 'Total biodiversity units at baseline' column, see column D, rows 140-152 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total kilometres at baseline' column, see column C, rows 140-152 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total biodiversity units post-development' column, see column F, rows 140-152 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total kilometres post-development' column, see column E, rows 140-152 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Net change in biodiversity units' column, calculate by deducting 'Total biodiversity units at baseline' from 'Total biodiversity units post-development'.

For 'Net change in kilometres' column, calculate by deducting 'Total kilometres at baseline' from 'Total kilometres post-development'.

Composition of biodiversity gains - watercourses

This worksheet contains one table.

This is Table 8

ID	Habitat type - watercourse	Total biodiversity units at baseline	Total kilometers at baseline	Total biodiversity units post - development	Total kilometers post - development	Net change in biodiversity units	Net change in kilometers
A	Priority habitat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B	Other rivers and streams	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00
C	Ditches	0.44	0.07	0.53	0.07	0.08	0.00
D	Canals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	Culvert	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.53	0.09	0.62	0.09	0.08	0.00

Guidance - where to find/how to calculate the data

For 'Total biodiversity units at baseline' column, see column D, rows 203-207 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total kilometers at baseline' column, see column C, rows 203-207 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total biodiversity units post-development' column, see column F, rows 203-207 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Total kilometers post-development' column, see column E, rows 203-207 of Metric's 'Detailed Results' tab. Total these across all metrics from the reporting period.

For 'Net change biodiversity units' column, calculate by deducting 'Total biodiversity units at baseline' from 'Total biodiversity units post-development'.

For 'Net change in kilometers' column, calculate by deducting 'Total kilometers at baseline' from 'Total kilometers post-development'.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE EXEMPT, CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS.

PLEASE GO TO THE PART B AGENDA ITEMS.

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