

ANNEX TWO: List of NPMP Outcomes

1. Biodiversity

By 2011, dynamic partnerships have achieved outcomes for biodiversity and begun to tackle the challenge of climate change having especially

- *reached the Public Services Agreement target of 95% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in target condition by 2010 ;*
- *increased the quality and quantity of Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats and species, especially moorland restoration and condition status; and*
- *increased distinctive White Peak wetland and farmland habitats; and key local biodiversity action plan species.*
- *ascertained what means there are for restraining the extent of climate change so as to reduce its adverse impact on biodiversity.*

2. Cultural Heritage

By 2011 people, communities and organisations have worked together to:

- *deliver outcomes of the Cultural Heritage Strategy; and*
- *conserve and enhance distinctive characteristics of landscape and settlements, especially in the White Peak*

3. Natural Beauty

By 2011, the natural beauty of the landscape means it is still:

- *an attractive place to live in and visit and an asset to communities and the economy; and*
- *there is a clear characterisation of the whole of the landscape and it is conserved and enhanced in accordance with that characterisation.*

4. Climate change and Natural Resources

By 2011, the issue of climate change has been addressed and the natural resources of the National Park have been managed sustainably so that we:

- *reduce our adverse impact on climate change, and improve the legacy for future generations are better able to manage, mitigate and adjust to the changes that are starting to take place*
- *are better placed to hand on a diverse, healthy and resilient natural environment to future generations.*
- *retain and improve the National Park's natural resources as the basis for our survival, well being and prosperity*

5. Mineral Extraction

By 2011, the impact of mineral working on the special qualities of the National Park and on communities has been reduced because:

- *there are fewer quarries;*
- *those that remain are worked to the highest modern environmental standards with established operating end- dates and restoration schemes; and*
- *there is an agreed definition of national need for mineral working.*

6. Traffic, Travel, and Accessibility.

By 2011, highways, transport infrastructure and services have been improved because they:

- *meet the needs of residents, visitors and surrounding areas;*
- *increase the proportion of visitors using methods of travel other than private cars;*
- *reduce the adverse environmental impacts of travel (particularly motorised cross par traffic) on the special qualities of the National Park; and*

- *enable more sustainable travel patterns that lead to a reduction in the levels of CO2 emitted into the atmosphere, (e.g. by supporting public transport).*

7. Recreation and Tourism

By 2011, all people, visitors and residents alike, especially those from disadvantaged communities, children and young people and the elderly should:

- *feel welcome in the National Park; and*
- *have the opportunity to participate in diverse recreational activities that enhance the quality of their lives*

By 2011, the number of people staying overnight in the Peak District and the sustainability of tourism experiences is increased, especially resulting from:

- *increased quality of tourism services; and*
- *a wider range of tourism products based on and compatible with the special qualities of the National Park.*

8. Understanding the National Park

By 2011, there is increased understanding of the special qualities of the Peak District National Park amongst target groups so that they:

- *feel welcome in and know that they are in the National Park;*
- *understand why it is a special place;*
- *have the opportunity to influence decisions that affect them and respect each others needs; and*
- *have the opportunity to make a personal contribution to sustainable management of the National Park.*

9. People and Communities

By 2011, communities around the National Park are more cohesive, balanced and vibrant, with:

- *more opportunities for children and young people and the elderly;*
- *reduced inequality;*

and communities within the National Park have:

- *better access to services; and*
- *more affordable homes for those that need them.*

By 2011, communities are better able to shape their futures with more objectives for the National Park and its communities being met by the voluntary sector, volunteering and community activity and enterprise

10. Economy

By 2011, prosperity has been improved by businesses, social enterprise and the public sector:

- *working together;*
- *raising productivity;*
- *capitalising on their location in a special and distinctive environment; and*
- *developing a sustainable economy*