## Annex 7: Relationship between National Park Management Plan and National Park Authority Corporate Planning

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National Park Management Plan Outcomes	National Park Authority Outcomes  Note: all actions have partnership working and sustainable development as underpinning principles and contribute to the Authority's response both to addressing the effects of climate change and to reducing emissions that contribute to climate change	
<ol> <li>Biodiversity By 2011, dynamic partnerships have achieved outcomes for biodiversity and begun to tackle the challenge of climate change having especially</li> <li>Reached the Public Services Agreement target of 95% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in target condition by 2010</li> <li>Increased the quality and quantity of Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats and species, especially moorland restoration and condition status</li> <li>Increased distinctive White Peak wetland and farmland habitats; and key local biodiversity action plan species</li> </ol>	E Increasing the quality, distinctiveness and resilience of the biodiversity of priority habitats and species consistent with climate change by  E1 Influencing partners and land managers to achieve favourable (or at least recovering) SSSI condition of land in the Peak District  E2 Achieving favourable (or at least recovering) SSSI condition of all National Park Authority owned land E3 Ensuring the achievement of all Biodiversity Action Plan targets	
<ul> <li>2. <u>Cultural Heritage</u> By 2011 people, communities and organisations have worked together to:</li> <li>Deliver outcomes of the Cultural Heritage Strategy</li> <li>Conserve and enhance distinctive characteristics of landscape and settlements, especially in the White Peak</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>F The distinctive cultural heritage characteristics of the settlements and landscapes are conserved and enhanced by</li> <li>F1 Working with rural and urban communities to build on their awareness and involvement</li> <li>F2 Ensuring the achievement of all targets within the Cultural Heritage Strategy</li> </ul>	
3. Natural Beauty By 2011, the natural beauty of landscapes means they are still:  Attractive places to live in and visit and assets to communities and the economy  There is a clear characterisation of the whole of the landscape and it is conserved and enhanced in accordance with that characterisation	A The landscapes of the National Park are valued for their beauty, character and natural resources and managed to adapt to the effects of climate change by A1 Ensuring landscapes are characterised, conserved and enhanced in accordance with their enduring and dynamic qualities  A2 Promoting the importance of the landscapes as assets for the economy, the environment and local and other communities	
4. Climate change and Natural Resources _By 2011, climate change is being addressed and the natural resources of the National Park have been managed sustainably so that we:  Reduce our adverse impact on climate change, and 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	A The landscapes of the National Park are valued for their beauty, character and natural resources and managed to adapt to the effects of climate change by A3 Promoting the need to protect the natural resources (such as water, soil and air quality) of the National Park	

environment to future

•	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 scheme
- There is an agreed definition of national need for mineral working

## B The adverse impact of mineral working on the special qualities of the National Park and its communities is minimised by

- B1 Influencing Government policy and legislation
- B2 Ensuring those quarries that remain are to the highest modern environmental standards
- B3 Managing the reduction of guarrying in the National Park

## 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 on the special qualities of the National Park
- Enable more sustainable travel patterns that lead to a reduction in the levels of CO2 emitted into the atmosphere, especially by supporting public transport

## C Adverse environmental impacts of traffic on the special qualities of the National Park are minimised by

- C1 Influencing decisions on transport infrastructure. land use development and traffic management to make them more sustainable
- C2 Encouraging people to change their patterns of behaviour to adopt more sustainable ways of travelling

### 7a. Recreation 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
- Have the opportunity to participate in diverse recreational activities that enhance the quality of their lives

## D People feel welcome in the National Park and have the opportunity to participate in recreational activities that enhance the quality of their lives by

- D1 Providing recreational opportunities to key audiences particularly to children, young people and under-represented groups from within the park and from surrounding urban areas
- D2 Providing a network of statutory and permissive routes, access to open country and other relevant opportunities
- D3 Influencing partners and land managers to improve appropriate accessibility and opportunities for recreation

#### 7b. Tourism By 2011:

• the number of people staying overnight in the Peak District, and the sustainability of tourism experiences is increased

#### 7c. **Tourism** Especially resulting from:

- Increased quality of tourism services
- A wider range of tourism products based on and compatible with the special qualities of the national park

## H Promote sustainable tourism to improve the economic viability of the Peak District whilst ensuring a positive environmental and social impact by

- H1 Encouraging improvements in the quality of tourism services and products particular to the National Park and compatible with its special **qualities**
- H2 Influencing tourism partnerships to achieve the targets of the Sustainable Tourism Strategy
- H3 Encouraging visitors to consider the environmental impact of their visit and take positive action

- 8. <u>Understanding the National</u>
  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
- Have the opportunity to make a personal contribution to sustainable management of the National Park

- G Understanding of the National Park and its special qualities has increased so that people recognise its value, and have the opportunity to make a personal contribution to its sustainable management by
  - G1 Providing learning opportunities to key rural and urban audiences, particularly residents, young people and underrepresented groups from surrounding urban areas
  - G2 Working with and influencing stakeholders to enhance learning opportunities about the National Park
  - G3 Encouraging and developing volunteering opportunities that allow people to make a personal contribution to the sustainable management of the National Park

## 9. <u>People and Communities</u> By 2011, communities around the National Park are more cohesive, with:

- Reduced inequality
- More opportunities for children and young people and the elderly and communities within the National Park have:
- Better access to services
- 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

## I The Peak District is a living, modern and innovative area with vibrant and cohesive communities by

- I1 Using planning and influencing powers to help create more sustainable communities and a better environment
- 12 Influencing the provision of local services and better access to these for communities
- 13 Reviewing the Local Development Framework affordable housing policy and encouraging an appropriate level of affordable housing

# 10. <u>Economy</u> 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
- Developing a sustainable economy

# J Sustainable prosperity is achieved through a diverse economy, capitalising on the special and distinctive environment of the National Park by

- J1 Nurturing business development that supports the environmental economy
- J2 Working with partners, Government agencies and funding bodies to improve the economic performance of local firms and to influence appropriate economic investment in the area
- J3 Supporting land managers to manage the landscape sustainably whilst creating economic benefits for the wider community

## K We provide quality, customer focused, sustainable services and ensure continuous improvements in the way these are delivered by

K1. Ensuring value for money, sustainability and high standards of corporate governance in the way that we deliver services K2. Communicating effectively with the resident and visitor population

K3. Valuing and developing staff and members