

APPENDIX 2

Peak District National Park Authority

Local Development Framework

The Core Strategy Delivery Plan - Implementation, Monitoring and Review

May 2010

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Introduction

To be effective¹ a Core Strategy needs to show how the vision, objectives and strategy for the area will be delivered, and that the partners who are essential to its delivery are signed up to:

- how much development is intended to happen where;
- by whom, what means and when it will be delivered, together with arrangements for managing this;
- how the infrastructure² needed to support the strategy will be provided and as far as possible its costs, the source of funding, who is responsible and any impact on phasing of development;
- monitoring and review of delivery and the strategy itself.

Given the mismatch in timescales between the 15-20 year Core Strategy and the shorter (3 to 5 yr) planning and budgeting processes of various agencies involved, there are inevitable uncertainties. The monitoring processes outlined are therefore, essential to trigger contingencies as necessary to help achieve the investment required, ensure best use of assets in the area and prompt possible changes in policies .

The following delivery plan describes the National Park context for partnership working on delivery, monitoring and review. It summarises actions and outcomes for each Core Strategy theme and the research and monitoring arrangements to ensure that the Plan is effective.

The Delivery Plan in the National Park context

The Core Strategy proposes relatively limited delivery, in terms of the amount of new buildings and infrastructure expected in the National Park.

For compatibility with the Regional Plan and the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Local Development Framework Core Strategy , the Core strategy uses 2006 as a base date for delivery and has an overall time span of 20 years. It sets out our expectations of delivery over the short (0-4 years), and medium / long term (5-15 years). It points out the different levels of certainty we can have about how the National Park Authority's plans and those of its partners may be delivered, particularly since strategies and funding streams will vary throughout the life of the Plan.

The achievement and delivery of statutory National Park purposes places a strategic brake on most forms of built development. Socio-economic regeneration has to recognise this and find ways to work alongside the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area, underpinned by concepts of sustainable development and partnership working. In this way, access to jobs, services, homes, leisure and communications will be maintained and improved in a manner compatible with protected landscape designation. Detailed consideration of siting and design will always be essential to ensure acceptability and high standards.

The area is primarily designated for the purposes of conserving and enhancing its valued characteristics. Only a handful of larger scale schemes may require significant preparation for infrastructure provision, and development anticipated by the strategy will be realised in a

¹ Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning

² References to infrastructure in this Delivery Plan encompass physical, social and green infrastructure necessary to create sustainable communities (utility services, transport, schools, open space, community, health and leisure services).

relatively piecemeal site-by-site basis, incorporating any required infrastructure as part of each approved scheme. Nevertheless, there remains a need to work with the relevant agencies to ensure that there is sufficient confidence regarding finance, project management, build-rates and longer term management to ensure that the core strategy is deliverable.

Working in partnership

The Core Strategy depends on a wide range of individuals and bodies to deliver it. Partnership and collaboration in policy making and implementation is an established characteristic of planning, management and delivery for the National Park because of its constitutional context. The National Park Authority is responsible for National Park management and planning and so plays a crucial role managing the use of land in accordance with the Core Strategy. It can secure the delivery of National Park purposes by attaching suitable conditions when development is permitted. It is also able to make use of legal agreements and the Community Infrastructure Levy (see section on General Spatial Policies below) to add resources for affordable housing and some service provision.

In addition, four regional authorities, and 11 Local Authorities, including 2 Counties, 4 Districts and 5 Unitary Authorities have complementary local government powers and responsibilities. Appendix A shows the breakdown of the area and population in the National Park by Constituent Local Authorities. Appendix B indicates the broad pattern of local authority responsibilities in the National Park related to the proposed Local Development Framework Sub Areas.

The East Midlands Region includes the whole of the National Park for Planning purposes (Statutory Instrument SI 2004 2207 - The Town and Country Planning (Regions)(National Parks)(England) Order 2004). However, other regional functions are vested in the 4 Authorities which cover the National Park.

The 11 Constituent Local Authorities, rather than the National Park Authority deliver local services, including housing, highway authorities, waste collection, leisure, education, social services and public transport. Many local authorities have already engaged with the Authority in collaboration on previous land-use plans and the National Park Management Plan.

(Appendix B also shows two adjoining Local Authorities and one nearby which affect the setting of the National Park.) This is broadly indicative of the wide range of partners involved in delivery. However, to simplify the tables, it omits some significant partners that have been involved in consultations (e.g. Government Agencies, Health Authorities and Utility Companies)

Appendix C shows the relationship between the National Park Plans and Strategies. The National Park Management Plan is the overarching Plan for achieving National Park Purposes. Its strategies (shown in Table 3) which include the Local Development Framework as the spatial development strategy, are produced and monitored by the National Park Authority in collaboration with delivery partners and stakeholders.

In addition to local authorities, a wide range of other partnerships also contribute to delivery of National Park Purposes and the spatial strategy. They change over time and are subject to regular review. They currently include, for example, the Sheffield City Region Partnership; the Homes and Communities Agency's Single Conversation Investment Plans Partnership, the Planning Sub-regional Partnership with High Peak Borough Council and Derbyshire Dales District Council, and the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Accessibility Partnership.

Collaboration with stakeholders and partners has contributed to the development of this Delivery Plan, improving consistency of evidence sources and compatibility between policies across boundaries, including across the 10 Local Strategic Partnerships and 8 Local Area Agreements (LAAs)³ covering the National Park (shown in Appendix B). In addition to delivering National Park purposes and setting the context for social, economic and green infrastructure for local communities, the National Park Authority makes significant specific contributions to LAA priorities in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Kirklees and Cheshire. In Derbyshire this includes increasing the number of affordable homes, the growth of businesses, improving access to services by public transport, walking and cycling, and adapting to climate change. In both Derbyshire and Staffordshire it contributes to the reduction in Carbon Dioxide emissions; in Kirklees to adult participation in sport and recreation and, in Cheshire East, to the number of homes provided.

An increasing amount of government funding is now combined in a single Area Based Grant (ABG) for each LAA. This is used alongside mainstream budgets to support the achievement of specific locally identified 'improvement targets'. In addition, the Homes and Communities Agency is organising its funding via 'Single Conversation Investment Plans', although the mismatch between Housing Market Areas and regional housing funding streams means that there will be 8 'single conversations' that affect the National Park (See Appendix...) and determine rates of delivery. These are currently at various stages of development.

As a large proportion of development in the National Park will also be in Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Districts, joint working has taken place on the development of the Core Strategies and their delivery with their respective local authorities. A joint workshop was held in June 2009, to bring together key delivery partners to explain the role of the respective Core Strategies, consider whether their plans for delivery and investment are compatible and identify opportunities for improvements and efficiencies in service and infrastructure delivery for future communities. Further joint workshops were held with key delivery bodies in November 2009, to discuss future development options in the 2 evolving Core Strategies and to elicit views on delivery. The findings from the workshops and other information separately provided by partners operating across the National Park⁴ and the Peak Sub-area, including useful discussion on their respective roles, have enabled preparation of this Delivery Plan. The discussions indicated that anticipated levels of development in the National Park would not require a scale of supporting infrastructure that would cause problems for infrastructure and service providers.

Monitoring and Review

The Plan will be monitored and kept under review in line with government guidance.

Throughout the life of the plan information will be shared with key stakeholders and delivery bodies to:

- monitor changes in needs, opportunities and delivery;
- report significant issues through annual monitoring reports; and
- review policies and/or trigger contingencies where necessary.

Delivery will be reported in Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) which will draw attention to any matters that might require review. Key partners are consulted

³ Local Area Agreements are statutory three-year agreements (currently for 2008/09 to 2010/2011), developed by local councils with their partners in a Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). They bring together public, private and voluntary sectors to deliver the Sustainable Community Strategies for the Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire East, Oldham, Kirklees, Barnsley and Sheffield areas of the Park (see map at paragraph 1.25).

⁴ For example on specific issues, such as with (i) the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Local Strategic Partnership Affordable Housing Action Group and the Homes and Communities Agency on housing, and (ii) with minerals agencies following the adoption of the Minerals Strategic Action Plan by the National Park Authority in May 2009.

each year to consider how core policies are working towards the achievement of spatial aims and objectives and their views are incorporated. The report complements the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report, reflects national requirements and policy changes and, wherever possible, aligns with the monitoring of Sustainable Community Strategies and Local Area Agreements⁵. It will reflect both long term trends and matters stemming from periodic review of the evidence base⁶ including, for example, the findings of the 2011 Census review and updates on local needs and land availability.

Complementary monitoring in the form of regular updates to the State of the Park report, the National Park Management Plan Annual Report (NPMPAMR) and the 5 yearly reviews of the Plans and National Park Management Plan Strategies also contribute to the monitoring and review of the Local Development Framework. If any significant issues are identified which point to a need to review policies in the Local Development Framework they will be highlighted in the Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report.

The current indicators in the LDFAMR will be updated to reflect new policies and outcomes. Monitoring will make use of the indicators listed in Appendix E.

The Development Strategy

Monitoring includes land availability, the proportion of applications granted by type, the results of appeals and the scale, nature and distribution of development. It draws attention to applications that raise significant policy issues or that are granted contrary to policy. Results are published in the Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report. In addition liaison and joint working with the responsible authorities keeps matters such as housing need or accessibility improvements under review.

The Development Strategy (DS1) explains what type of development is acceptable in principle, and where it is acceptable in principle. Other sections of this delivery plan explain the specific targets for different types of development, but at a strategic level the target is that about 80% of development (particularly in relation to Housing) occurs in the settlements listed in DS1 and the remaining 20% can occur outside these settlements and outside the Natural Zone (where there is a general presumption against all development). The AMR will reveal the figures as percentages of planning applications approved. Significant deviations from the desired split will be analysed to inform future policy, since this could indicate a failure to deliver the desired pattern of development.

In addition, the AMR will monitor the extent to which development in settlements outside the Natural Zone has been restricted to agriculture, forestry, and other rural enterprises including farm diversification; extensions to existing buildings; recreation and tourism; mineral working; conversion or change of use of traditional buildings for housing, community facilities and business uses including visitor accommodation; renewable energy infrastructure; utilities infrastructure; other development and alternative uses needed to secure effective conservation and enhancement. Permitting other types of development in these settlements could indicate a failure to implement the policy and achieve its objectives.

⁵ This will not always be possible. For example a community strategy priority may not have spatial consequences relevant to the development plan, or data problems may prevent cost effective monitoring for the National Park.

⁶ It is desirable to continue the joint working with local constituent authorities on the strategic evidence studies needed to underpin the Core Strategy, such as Strategic Housing Needs Surveys and Employment Land Reviews. A schedule of review for key evidence sources will be prepared to support any future need for reviews.

With specific reference to Bakewell, the AMR will monitor the extent to which the integrity of Bakewell's Central Shopping Area has been protected, with reference to the range and predominance of Class A uses under the Use Classes Order 2005; the extent to which employment sites have been protected or taken up by business; the extent to which underused employment sites have been enhanced; whether or not the policy has led to permission for a new build hotel.

The development strategy covers all types of development; however the greatest pressure for land for new development (aside from mineral working and agricultural buildings) comes from the need to build new affordable homes. The Authority therefore works with the housing authorities, registered social landlords and Parish Councils to address this development need. This is done through a Rural Housing Enabler. The first task for the Rural Housing Enabler is to produce parish housing need surveys. This ensures that we understand housing need across the National Park and can be confident that we are steering delivery of development to where the community need is the greatest. Once this is established, the Authority works with the Rural Housing Enabler, the Parish Council, the Housing Authority, and housing providers to identify suitable sites. The process is beginning to establish a shared understanding and agreement on the future shape and size of settlement and suitability of sites for affordable housing. It supplements a strategic picture of capacity provided by the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

Settlement wide assessments have been completed for Hathersage, Rowsley, Chelmorton, Taddington and Great Longstone already. Further assessments are pending for Ashford, Castleton, Edale, Grindleford, Litton, Peak Forest, Monyash, Stanton in Peak, Stoney Middleton, and Tideswell over the remainder of 2010 and 2011.

We will work with partners to agree where further settlement assessments should take place based on our knowledge of where capacity is limited, and their knowledge of where they want to invest money over the short to medium term of this Core Strategy.

General Spatial Policies

The intent of General Spatial Policies is to provide overarching principles that apply to the whole plan. They are headline policies to ensure a proper hierarchy of policy and allow the Authority to consider whether the delivery of statutory purposes been secured.

In most cases delivery issues affecting GSP policies are identified through the core themes set out below. This is particularly the case for GSP1.

GSP2 relates to the achievement of enhancement to the National Park and again is sought through core policies. However this objective will be supported by actions and programmes flowing from other National Park strategies such as the Landscape Strategy, Biodiversity Action Plan and Cultural Heritage Strategy.

Furthermore the Authority's Enforcement Team apply S215 powers to tidy up and improve the visual amenity of the National Park. There is a desire to make greater use of these powers, but with limited resources the approach to enforcement has to be based on prioritisation, and reaction to complaints, as current resources do not permit a more proactive approach.

GSP3 provides overarching policies for development management and as such are largely monitored through existing policies in the Local Plan, and will be refined further through the production of the Development Management Policies DPD.

GSP4 provides a new policy relating to securing planning benefit, including a forward look to the introduction of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). A matter in the delivery of this policy is the need to prepare a charging schedule and it is anticipated this will take the form of a Supplementary Planning Document.

Landscapes and Conservation

Unlike the delivery of housing, for example, success in delivering landscape and conservation spatial outcomes comes mainly from the preventing rather than permitting development. It is not anticipated that development infrastructure is required to achieve the objectives of any of these policies. The only spatial planning targets for Policy L1 are to prevent non-essential development in the Natural Zone and ensure all development conserves and enhances landscapes (in accordance with the Landscape Strategy) and valued characteristics. Targets for specific landscapes will be within the Landscape Strategy: a material consideration in reaching development management decisions. The extent to which planning permissions accord with this will be monitored and will, over time, highlight any changes influenced by development or other trends. This will help to establish whether the application of Policy L1 is successful. The planned 5 yearly review of the landscape strategy and the State of the Park Report will also provide background monitoring for Plan review.

Delivery of landscape objectives is also affected by other organisations' work and responsibilities. For example, the aim of Highway Authorities to reduce accident rates can result in infrastructure that has a negative impact on valued character of landscapes. This is a type of situation that the National Park Authority can influence and monitor but not control (since responsibility rests with Highway Authorities). The effectiveness of 'influencing' can nevertheless be monitored (in this case see "Accessibility, traffic and transport" below).

Where other Authorities have planning responsibilities on the edge of the National Park this Authority will comment on them (influence) and monitor significant deviations from the duty on Authorities under Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995.

The Authority will also monitor the extent to which its own planning decisions (and subsequent appeals) affect valued landscape character, helping to reveal the consistency (or otherwise) of decision makers with regard to valued landscape character. This is particularly pertinent at the moment given the pressures for wind turbines in and around the National Park and for additional or extended mineral working. This can be monitored through planning reports and significant deviations from policy reported in the Head of Planning Services' comments in the LDF AMR and in 5 yearly reviews of the Landscape Strategy.

There are no specific spatial planning targets for Policy L2 other than to ensure that all development conserves and enhances any sites, features or species of biodiversity importance or their setting. The Authority works with many landowners to ensure that land management conserves and enhances valued biodiversity and geodiversity. It uses a wide range of mechanisms other than planning policy to achieve its objectives. These include incentives on the one hand (such as farm payments and advice; grants under programmes such as Live & Work Rural; and joint management under partnership projects such as Moors for the Future) and regulation on the other (e.g. the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations which apply as a matter of course in some areas). These increase the likelihood that development will conserve and enhance biodiversity in accordance with the targets for biodiversity and geodiversity in the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). This document and State of the Park Reports

are material considerations reaching planning decisions and monitoring will reveal the extent to which targets are met

There are no specific spatial planning targets for Policy L3 other than that all development must conserve and enhance any asset of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance or its setting. There are 109 Conservation Areas across the Park and most settlements where development is acceptable in principle will have one. Whilst the policy offers protection for all cultural heritage assets of significance, implementing it will require the Authority to establish the 'significance' of each (especially those that have no national designations) to inform its decision making in accordance with PPS5 Policy HE2. The National Park Authority will monitor and report on the extent to which decisions conserve and enhance heritage assets. For Conservation Areas, their longer term quality assessment will be dealt with by rolling review, through which the overall impact of policy will become evident.

Any other targets will be within the Cultural Heritage Strategy (CHS). This strategy is a material consideration in reaching planning decisions. It is currently under review.

Recreation and Tourism

The Core Strategy sets no estimates or targets for recreation and tourism development. Policies RT1-3 aim to enable rather than require a particular level of development. Policies allow for recreation and tourism development but largely rely on landowners, developers and individuals to come forward with proposals. There are no large scale proposals and infrastructure and service providers have not identified any specific shortfalls or intended improvements.

In addition to its role as planning authority, the National Park Authority prepares the National Park Management Plan, and the detailed strategies which flow from it, including Recreation, Sustainable Tourism and Working with People and Communities. Partnership working is essential to achieving the actions proposed within them.

Developed from the Recreation Strategy, the Recreation Partnership brings together key stakeholders and aims to ensure an alignment of priorities to improve the provision and management of recreation opportunities. Task Groups will explore the potential for specific recreation activities. A wide range of partners will be involved in making things happen, either together or separately, although currently most have little if any funding to offer. Examples include the Local Access Forum, Destination Management Partnerships, , water companies, Sport England, County and local sports partnerships, local economic partnerships, Local Authorities, activity providers, and land managers. A number of charities and organisations, such as the Youth Hostels Association, National Trust, RSPB and Wildlife Trusts contribute with complementary programmes of action.

The provision or upgrading of holiday accommodation on the small scale appropriate in the National Park is largely funded by individuals. The 'Visit Peak District & Derbyshire' Destination Management Partnership and East Midlands Tourism assist with marketing, PR, events, and training for tourism providers. Schemes run by the National Park Authority such as 'New Environmental Economy' and 'Live & Work Rural' can assist small tourism businesses, but are limited in time and funding.

An evidence base and database of recreation facilities will be set up by the Authority and partners, user groups and private sector businesses. This, together with residents and visitors surveys, will inform implementation and review of the Recreation Strategy, NPMP and LDF.

Climate Change and Sustainable Building

Core strategy policies enable rather than require a particular level of development. Delivery of carbon reductions in new housing development will be by a mixture of public (social housing) and private funding (replacement dwellings and enhancement schemes), supported by Section 106 Agreements and conditions on Planning Permissions, which will be monitored. A key management tool will be the 8 Single Conversation Delivery Plans drawn up in partnership with constituent local authorities and agreed by the Homes and Communities Agencies. These will complement the parallel National Park Management Plan Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, activities undertaken by Authorities and Agencies within the duty to have regard to National Park Purposes under Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995, and requirements under Regional Spatial Strategy Policy 26 and the Environment Agency's Catchment Area Management Plans which will be monitored separately.

Homes, Shops and community Facilities

The National Park Authority has estimated the number of new homes that are likely to be provided under Core Strategy policies DS1, HC1 and HC2, taking account of current knowledge about public funding, private sector intentions and trends. In line with national and regional policy the figures are neither a target nor a limit, but provide a basis for monitoring and review. Policies enable rather than require a particular level of development. Core Strategy paragraph 12.15 summarises the anticipated outcome of housing policy:

Across the Dark Peak and Moorland Fringes, policies will support the provision of between 100 and 120 homes in the settlements named in Policy DS1 with perhaps an additional 50 elsewhere (e.g. agricultural dwellings and change of use or conversion). About 70% are expected to be locally needed affordable homes, meeting between 60% and 86% of identified need in this area.

Across the White Peak and Derwent Valley, policies will support the provision of between 590 and 740 homes in the settlements named in Policy DS1 with perhaps an additional 100 elsewhere (e.g. agricultural dwellings and change of use or conversion). About 50% are expected to be locally needed affordable homes, meeting between 67% and 100% of identified need in this area.

Across the South West Peak policies, will support the provision of between 50 and 170 homes in the settlements named in Policy DS1 with perhaps an additional 20 elsewhere (e.g. agricultural dwellings and change of use or conversion). About 80% are expected to be locally needed affordable homes, meeting between 14% and 83% of identified need.

These anticipated levels of development will not require a scale of supporting infrastructure that would cause problems for service providers, or that cannot be dealt with on a site by site basis.

This summary is an estimate based on more detailed work drawn up with the assistance of key housing authorities and (in High Peak and Derbyshire Dales Districts) in the light of the bid for resources that has been made to the Homes and Communities Agency (see paragraph). The detailed work took into account completions since 2006 together with estimated delivery in a number of housing categories (both new build and change of use or conversion, social provider and other affordable housing, open market including those provided by significant enhancement schemes, and agricultural, forestry and other key rural workers). It also took into account the known potential of suitable sites and the findings of housing need surveys. A more detailed intermediate summary of is provided in Appendix D set out by both the Core Strategy spatial areas and the districts which contain most population

The wide range of estimated delivery in each spatial area (Core Strategy paragraph 12.17) reflects a position where the indicated capacity of suitable potential sites is insufficient to meet the identified local need for affordable housing, particularly after 2014 and in the South West Peak. Nor is it evenly spread across parishes in relation to need. If additional sites are not found within landscape and built environment constraints, it will not be possible to meet all the identified need by newly building new homes. In that case, an accelerated programme of provision from within the existing housing stock (Core Strategy Policy) will be essential to increase the proportion of affordable housing unless need is to be met to a greater degree in nearby market towns outside the National Park. The upper figure in the range assumes that more sites are available. It also assumes that public sector housing grant is made available throughout the entire National Park at a rate proportionate to that assumed in the joint Core Strategy for Derbyshire Dales and High Peak (that being the furthest advanced in terms of bidding to the Homes and Communities Agency). If that scale of resource is not available, delivery (whether newly built or bought stock) will be reduced. The combination of uncertainty about site availability and grant aid for affordable housing emphasises the importance of monitoring as part of ongoing plan review.

The known significant sites on which housing might be justified primarily by conservation and enhancement all fall within the White Peak and Derwent Valley where this re-use of previously developed land might provide for between 30% and 50% of new homes (key sites are in Bradwell, Bakewell, and Hartington). In addition, throughout the national park change of use and conversion of existing buildings such as barns might be expected to continue at not more than 25% of the rate over the past 20 years. This would provide between 14% and 23% in the White Peak and Derwent Valley, 24% to 33% in the Dark Peak and 14% to 80% in the South West Peak depending on the overall scale of delivery.

Housing delivery will be by a mixture of public (social housing) and private funding (e.g. agricultural workers, 'more affordable' windfall social housing, and enhancement schemes). With regard to homes subsidised by public funds, the key management tools will be the eight Single Conversation Investment Plans and Agreements (with the Homes and Communities Agency). These set out levels of funding support available to social housing providers over the next 4 years. The National Park Authority will work with constituent Housing Authorities to submit, implement and review these. In particular it will continue to help identify suitable sites when proposals are made for development in particular settlements. Better use of the existing housing stock to provide an increased proportion of affordable homes is a matter that must be lead by the housing providers. It will rarely involve planning permission. The National Park Authority will, nevertheless, work with housing providers, authorities and funders to identify resources and operational changes needed to bring this forward in a phased manner. A wide range of delivery mechanisms can be investigated and discussed including the way respective authorities can facilitate and support these, e.g. through the use of Community Land Trusts, or through Compulsory Purchase powers to acquire sites as appropriate.

The Housing Authorities and Social Housing Providers operating in each part of the National Park will be responsible for prioritising investment decisions and programming the necessary development. The three districts with the largest proportions of the National Park population will be covered by two "Single Conversations" (Derbyshire Dales/High Peak and Staffordshire Moorlands). Only one of these (Derbyshire Dales / High Peak) is submitted at present and no decisions on funding have been made.

Uncertainties and different funding time-frames involved in several "Single Conversations" across the National Park serve to emphasise the need for caution regarding the certainty of 'meeting'

current estimates. Insufficient evidence base to show the scale of remaining opportunities for change of use to housing or for conversions adds further uncertainty. The rate at which social providers might be able to make increased use of existing stock for affordable housing (policy HC3) might also affect the overall number of newly built homes that are necessary. Such uncertainties draw attention to the importance of the National Park Authority continuing its practice of monitoring changes to housing distribution in the various types and tenures dealt with in policy. It will in future include new information⁷ about the increased use of existing stock to meet affordable housing needs.

No estimates or targets are provided for provision or retention of community services and facilities. Core Strategy policies enable rather than require a particular level of development. Service providers have not identified any specific shortfalls or intended improvements. Proposals may be brought forward by Parish Councils, community groups or individuals, sometimes with funding or grant assistance from Local Authorities, the National lottery or other sources. Many grant and award schemes are short-term, and have varying requirements or levels of offer. Local Authorities with leisure and recreation responsibilities may bring forward developments or refurbishments when budgets allow.

The rate of change in and access to community service provision, particularly the loss of shops, post offices, healthcare facilities and public houses, will be monitored. The success of policy HC6 in managing shopping developments in terms of appropriate scale and location will be monitored through planning decisions.

Supporting economic development

No estimates or targets are provided in the Core Strategy for economic development. Policies E1 and E2 enable rather than require a particular level of development. Policies allow for business development but rely on landowners, developers and individuals to come forward with proposals. There are no large scale proposals and infrastructure and service providers have not identified any specific shortfalls or intended improvements. A key employment site at the Bakewell Riverside Business Park has experienced difficulty in being redeveloped by virtue of the expense in providing a new river crossing. Previous attempts at securing public funding have failed as the town has not been prioritised in regional strategies. This has placed the emphasis on enabling development to unlock the site which has brought the reality of delivering the site into conflict with existing plan objectives for this key allocation. Current estimates suggest about £1 million may be necessary to fund the bridge, and the Authority would prefer to see this achieved through a combination of developer contributions and grant aid.

The National Park Authority will work with partners including the regional development agencies, constituent Local Authorities as economic development authorities, Business Link, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership and others, support business start-ups and training and to encourage appropriate developments. Plans and strategies such as the Regional Economic Strategy, Rural Action Zone and Community Strategies are sympathetic to the National Park Authority's aims for economic development.

The National Park Authority also has a role as planning authority, in farm grants advice and brokerage, and with Authority-run schemes such as Live & Work Rural and the Environmental Quality Mark. Land reclamation programmes may be available to support some enhancement sites through the Brownfield Land Action Plan. Funding from the Rural Development Programme for England to enhance opportunity in rural areas is delivered through Regional Implementation

⁷ to be supplied by housing providers and authorities

Plans. However, many of these grants and funding streams are time-limited and there is no guarantee that money will continue to be available. Partnership and delivery mechanisms will continue to evolve throughout the life of the plan and we will; continue to work with those involved for the benefit of the National Park

A number of sites currently in economic use may be redeveloped for mixed use or other purposes. Infrastructure provision eg improved road access or broadband improvements may enable some employment sites to improve quality and attract new businesses. The National Park Authority will work with relevant authorities and agencies as appropriate.

Monitoring of business start-up and survival will take place alongside other regular checks on factors such as employment and unemployment, travel to work and earnings, to assess the state of the National Park economy and whether policies are delivering the required results.

Minerals

The principal estimate or target set out nationally and regionally for minerals is the revised national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England; this prescribes figures for the whole East Midlands region which is then sub-aggregated by the East Midlands Regional Aggregate Working Party (RAWP). This sets out a figure of 65.0 million tonnes for the Peak District National Park for the 16 year period 2005 to 2020. The Core Strategy indicates that the National Park can deliver its aggregates apportionment figure through existing consents which have 27 years worth of limestone and 20 years of sandstone for aggregates use. Progress towards the annualised apportionment figure of 4.06 million tonnes will be assessed every year through the aggregates monitoring process undertaken for the RAWP and the East Midlands Regional Plan annual monitoring.

The thrust of the Core Strategy in relation to minerals is seeking to implement the policies of the East Midlands Regional Plan, which namely seeks to reduce the proportion and amount of aggregates and other land-won minerals from the National Park. The main delivery mechanism for the implementation of this policy (MIN1) will be through a restrictive approach to new development through the development management process.

The National Park Authority will work with the minerals industry, the regional development agencies and English Heritage to deliver the policies on Fluorspar and Local Small-Scale Building and Roofing Stone (MIN2 and MIN3) where wider economic and heritage related considerations will need to be balanced against the need to protect the National Park from inappropriate development.

The National Park Authority will also utilise its development management powers to implement the safeguarding of the minerals defined in Policy MIN4 to ensure that mineral resources are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral surface development. The Core Strategy also seeks to safeguard the existing rail infrastructure which serves two existing quarries from any proposal which may affect their continued role in serving not only these sites, but potentially a wider network of mineral sites.

To help define minerals issues and specific responses and actions the National Park Authority agreed a Minerals Strategic Action Plan in May 2009. This sets out a number of proactive approaches particularly in relation to existing permitted quarries, including action to negotiate environmental enhancement through exchanges of historical consents which may be unacceptable in modern planning terms for alternatives at other more suitable locations. Other actions include the review process for old mineral permissions (ROMP) with the imposition of

modern planning conditions and proactive action including rigorous enforcement where necessary to secure the restoration of former mineral sites to ensure that the landscape and special qualities of the National Park are protected and enhanced. The National Park Authority also has internal targets for the monitoring of extant mineral sites to ensure stringent compliance with their planning approvals.

The Minerals Strategic Action Plan also looks for the National Park Authority and the minerals industry to work together to develop a local minerals transport plan for each permitted site and to work specifically with the cement industry, local communities and other interested parties to start the consideration the long term future and role for the Hope Cement Works beyond this plan period.

No specific additional infrastructure is required to deliver any of the mineral policies of the Core Strategy.

Accessibility, traffic and transport

No estimates or targets are provided in the Core Strategy for accessibility, traffic and transport. Core Strategy policies enable rather than require a particular level of development. The policies allow for appropriate transport development, but rely on transport authorities and developers to come forward with proposals. There are no large scale proposals or infrastructure requirements and service providers have not identified any specific shortfalls or intended improvements.

The National Park Authority will work with partners including the regional development agencies, constituent highway authorities, passenger transport authorities, public transport operators, Network Rail and others, to encourage modal shift to sustainable modes of travel, manage the impacts of traffic on the valued characteristics of the National Park and encourage appropriate developments and infrastructure. Plans and strategies such as the Regional Transport Strategy, Local Transport Plans and Community Strategies are sympathetic to the National Park Authority's aims for transport.

The National Park Authority will continue its proactive approach to transport through influencing, negotiating and working in partnership with those who have the power to affect transport in the Peak District National Park and surrounding areas. This will ensure that all transport infrastructure is appropriately designed and any necessary mitigation measures are proposed. Road signs do not often require planning permission. However, the National Park Authority will consider bringing forward a Park-wide design code for constituent authorities to give further guidance on signage. Further actions relating to road signs will be taken forward as part of the Sustainable Transport Action Plan.

Over the lifespan of the Core Strategy, sites may be developed for housing, freight facilities, park and ride or other purposes. Infrastructure provision, in the form of new or improved road access or public transport improvements may be required for some sites. Equally, the land safeguarded for future rail use, or that may be required to maintain the Rights of Way network, or long distance trails, may need to accommodate new transport infrastructure.

Monitoring traffic flows on some key routes in the National Park will take place alongside other regular checks on factors such as travel to work patterns and access to a car to assess the state of travel within the National Park and whether policies are delivering the required results.