



# Peak District National Park Local Plan 2026-2045 Publication Draft (Regulation 19) Sustainability Appraisal Non-Technical Summary

**Final report**  
Prepared by LUC  
June 2026  
Appendix 3b

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Version	Status	Prepared	Checked	Approved	Date
1.	Draft Non-Technical Summary	M. Ngemoh	O. Dunham	K. Nicholls	12.06.2026
2.	Final Non-Technical Summary	M. Ngemoh	O. Dunham	K. Nicholls	29.06.2026

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FS566056



EMS566057



OHS627041



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## Introduction

**1.1** This Sustainability Appraisal: Non-Technical Summary relates to the Peak District National Park Local Plan which is being prepared by the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA). It relates to the Peak District National Park Local Plan 2026-2045 Publication Draft (Regulation 19) consultation (July 2026), and it should be read in conjunction with that document as well as the full version of the SA report. The Local Plan will shape future development in the National Park up to 2045, setting out the vision, spatial strategy and planning policies used to guide decisions on planning applications. Once adopted, the Local Plan will replace the existing Core Strategy (2011) and Development Management Policies Document (2019).

**1.2** Plans and strategies such as the Peak District Local Plan are subject to a process called Sustainability Appraisal (SA), which assesses the likely effects of a plan on social, economic, and environmental issues. This Non-Technical Summary relates to the full SA Report, which is being published for public consultation alongside the Local Plan.

## Sustainability Appraisal

**1.3** Under the amended Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory for Development Plan Documents. For these documents it is also necessary to conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations (as amended)<sup>1</sup>. The SEA Regulations remain in force post-Brexit, and it is a legal requirement for the PDNPA Local Plan to be subject to SA and SEA throughout its preparation.

**1.4** SEA is also a statutory assessment process, required by the SEA Regulations<sup>2</sup>. The SEA Regulations require the formal assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. The Government advises that a joint SA and SEA process can be carried out by producing an SA Report which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Regulations. This approach is being taken to the SA/SEA of the PDNPA Local Plan and the process is referred to for ease as simply 'SA'.

**1.5** The SA is being undertaken in stages alongside the preparation of the PDNPA Local Plan in order to provide sustainability guidance as the plan is developed. The approach that has been taken to the SA of the PDNPA Local Plan to date is described below.

### Stage A Scoping:

**1.6** The SA process began in 2023 with the production of a Scoping Report for the emerging Local Plan, which was prepared by PDNPA. The Scoping Report determined what the SA should cover by reviewing a wide range of relevant policy documents and examining data to help identify what the key sustainability issues are in the National Park, as well as likely future trends. This work helped to inform the development of a set of sustainability objectives (referred to as the 'SA framework') against which the effects of the plan would be assessed. The SA framework is presented further ahead in this Non-Technical Summary.

### Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

**1.7** Developing options for a plan is an iterative process, usually involving a number of consultations with the public and stakeholders. Consultation responses and the SA process can help to identify where there may be other 'reasonable alternatives' to the options being considered for a plan.

**1.8** The Peak District National Park Authority identified and considered a range of policy options within the 2024 Issues and Options Consultation Document. Some of these were not of a format appropriate for SA, for example because they comprised open ended consultation questions. A total of 28 policy options of a format

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<sup>1</sup> [The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#) (SI 2004 No. 1633) as amended by [The Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2018](#) (SI 2018/1232) and [The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes \(Amendment\) Regulations 2020](#) (SI 2020/1531).

<sup>2</sup> [The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#) (SI No. 2004/1633) as amended by [The Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2018](#) (SI No. 2018/1232) and [The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes \(Amendment\) Regulations 2020](#) (SI No. 2020/1521).

suitable for appraisal were presented in the Issues and Options Consultation Document and were appraised in the Issues and Options SA report. Those options fell under the following themes:

- Spatial Strategy
- Climate Change and Sustainable Building
- Housing
- Travel and Transport
- Utilities
- Minerals and Waste

**1.9** Information about the background to these options can be found in Chapter 4 of the full SA report.

**1.10** Reasonable alternative options for the amount of housing development to be delivered were identified by PDNPA following the Preferred Approach consultation and these were subject to SA in April 2026. The five options are:

- Option 1: Standard Method Housing Figure – 270-362 dwellings per annum (dpa)
- Option 2: Affordable Housing Need (prescribed methodology) – 99-125 dpa
- Option 3: Locally derived housing need figure (medium population increase by around 4,247 during plan period) – 95 dpa
- Option 4: Locally derived housing need figure (low population increase by around 1,1731 during plan period) – 48 dpa
- Option 5: Locally derived housing need figure (maintain stable population around 35,897 during plan period) – 16 dpa

**1.11** Information about these options can be found in Chapter 4 of the full SA report.

### **Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report**

**1.12** The full SA Report describes the process that has been undertaken to date in carrying out the SA of the new PDNPA Local Plan and sets out the SA findings for the Regulation 19 Local Plan. Likely significant effects, both positive and negative, have been considered, taking into account the likely secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term and permanent and temporary effects where possible.

### **Stage D: Consultation on the Regulation 19 Local Plan**

**1.13** PDNPA is inviting comments on the full SA Report and this Non-Technical Summary, as well as on the Regulation 19 Local Plan itself. These documents are being published on PDNPA's website for a period of representation between 27 July 2026 and 18 September 2026.

### **Stage E: Monitoring and implementation of the Local Plan**

**1.14** Recommendations for monitoring the likely significant social, environmental and economic effects of implementing the new Local Plan are included in Chapter 7 of the full SA Report and are described later in this Non-Technical Summary.

## **Policy Context**

**1.15** There are a large number of plans and programmes that could be relevant to the preparation of the PDNPA Local Plan. In particular, the Plan must adhere to national planning policy as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

**1.16** The Local Plan should provide a spatial expression of other plans and programmes where relevant, to assist in their implementation. It must also conform to environmental protection legislation and the sustainability objectives established at an international, national and regional level. In line with the requirements of the SEA Regulations, relevant international, national, regional, sub-regional and local plans have been reviewed in detail in relation to their objectives, targets and indicators and their implications for the Local Plan and the SA. This review can be seen in Chapter 3 and Appendix B of the full SA Report.

**1.17** The Local Plan must be consistent with the requirements of the NPPF, which states that:

*“Succinct and up-to-date plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for meeting housing needs and addressing other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings.”*

**1.18** The NPPF sets out information about the purposes of local plan-making, stating that plans should:

- *“Be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development;*
- *Be prepared positively, in a way that is aspirational but deliverable;*
- *Be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan-makers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees;*
- *Contain policies that are clearly written and unambiguous, so it is evident how a decision maker should react to development proposals;*
- *Be accessible through the use of digital tools to assist public involvement and policy presentation; and*
- *Serve a clear purpose, avoiding unnecessary duplication of policies that apply to a particular area (including policies in this Framework, where relevant).”*

**1.19** The NPPF requires Local Plans to be ‘aspirational but deliverable’. This means that opportunities for appropriate development should be identified in order to achieve net gains in terms of sustainable social, environmental and economic development; however, significant adverse impacts in any of those areas should be avoided.

**1.20** The NPPF requires local planning authorities to set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver:

- *“Housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development;*
- *Infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);*
- *Community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and*
- *Conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.”*

**1.21** The NPPF also promotes well-designed places and development, and plans should “*at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations*”.

**1.22** Non-strategic policies should be used by local planning authorities and communities to set out more detailed policies for specific areas, neighbourhoods or types of development, including qualitative aspects such as design of places, landscapes, and development.

## Baseline Information and Key Sustainability Issues

**1.23** In line with the requirements of the SEA Regulations, consideration has been given to the current stage of the environment within the PDNPA Local Plan. Detailed baseline information for the area is presented in Appendix C of the full SA Report, and it has been updated throughout the SA process. As well as environmental issues, the baseline information includes a description of social and economic issues.

**1.24** The baseline information contributed to the identification of a set of key sustainability issues for the National Park as set out in **Table 1.1** below (note that these have been summarised from the full SA report). In line with the requirements of the SEA Regulations, consideration has been given to the likely evolution of the environment in the National Park if the new Local Plan were not to be implemented (see Chapter 3 of the full SA Report). In general, the current trends in relation to the various social, economic and environmental issues affecting the plan area would be more likely to continue without the implementation of the new Local Plan, although the policies in the adopted development plan would still go some way towards addressing

many of the issues. In most cases, the new Local Plan offers opportunities to directly and strongly affect existing trends in a positive way, through an up-to-date plan which reflects the requirements of the NPPF.

**Table 1.1 Key sustainability issues for the Peak District National Park**

Key Sustainability Issue
<p><b>Population, Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The cost of housing, under delivery of affordable housing and existing houses becoming holiday homes is adversely impacting thriving and sustainable communities.</li> <li>■ Declining and ageing populations is resulting in changes to the demographic make-up of communities and the loss of vital facilities in the National Park.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Crime and Safety</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintaining the relatively low level of crime in the National Park.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tourism and Recreation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Managing tourism sustainably and in accordance with the National Park purposes, whereby it contributes to the local economy in a manner that conserves and enhances the landscape.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Right of Way and Open Access</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ensuring the continued management and promotion of a high-quality rights of way network.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economy and Rural Deprivation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The National Park has a very low business density and a lack of high paying jobs which can be a barrier to working age people living within the National Park.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Schools within the National Park will require support to ensure that they remain viable.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Transport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There is a lack of a robust and affordable public transportation in the Peak District, meaning that access to and within the National Park remains heavily car based.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Natural Resources and Pollution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Increased carbon emissions resulting from sources including cement production and continued growth in traffic across the National Park.</li> <li>■ Intensification of agriculture has had a negative impact on soil health, water quality and local wildlife (as well as wider impacts on the character of farmsteads).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Biodiversity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There is a risk of the National Park's sensitive biodiversity sites being harmed by climate change, inappropriate development, increased human activity and increased urbanisation impacts.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Historic Environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Balancing development pressures with the need to protect and conserve the historic environment in accordance with the National Park purposes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Landscape</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Each landscape type within the Park is highly vulnerable to climate change and inappropriate development.</li> </ul>

Key Sustainability Issue
<p><b>Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Hotter, drier summers and increased flood risk are expected because of ongoing and accelerating climate change which has the potential to result in more frequent moorland fires and flooding events.</li> <li>■ Climate change may reduce the ability of the Peak District to store carbon through carbon sinks such as peat, soils and plants.</li> </ul>

## Methodology and SA Framework

**1.25** The review of relevant plans, policies and programmes and the collation of baseline data and key sustainability issues fed into the identification of a set of SA objectives (referred to as the SA framework) which are the main tool used at each stage of the SA for assessing the likely effects of the emerging Local Plan. The SA Framework for the Local Plan is presented in **Table 1.2** below.

**Table 1.2 SA Framework for the PDNPA Local Plan**

SA Objective	Appraisal Questions: Will the Plan...
1. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change and to adapt to the effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Promote energy efficiency in accordance with the energy hierarchy?</li> <li>■ Conserve and protect the functionality and increase capacity of carbon sinks, such as peat soils, unimproved grassland and woodland?</li> <li>■ Encourage the use of nature-based solutions (NbS) to support local environments in becoming more resilient to climate impacts, such as flooding, drought and overheating, and absorb and store greater quantities of carbon?</li> <li>■ Promote or facilitate the use of appropriate renewable energy where it is within the capacity of the National Park's special qualities to accommodate it?</li> <li>■ Ensure development is not at risk from flooding and will not increase the threat of flooding elsewhere?</li> <li>■ Promote climate change resilience through sustainable siting, design, landscaping and infrastructure?</li> </ul>
2. To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever-evolving landscape in a changing climate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Protect areas of highest landscape sensitivity from harmful incremental change?</li> <li>■ Protect key or characteristic landscape features?</li> <li>■ Support delivery of the landscape strategy and facilitate landscape enhancement?</li> <li>■ Support resilience to climate change?</li> <li>■ Deliver change that conserves and enhances an attractive and locally distinctive built environment and ensure assimilation into the landscape?</li> <li>■ Strengthen local distinctiveness, sense of place and relationship to the landscape setting?</li> <li>■ Encourage sensitive design of road infrastructure?</li> </ul>
3. To be a place where nature recovers and biodiversity and geodiversity flourishes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Promote nature recovery through habitat connectivity, nature conservation and by protecting and enhancing habitats outside designated areas, including wildlife corridors and permeable landscape?</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Appraisal Questions: Will the Plan...
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Protect sites and habitats of nature conservation value, including SSSIs and other nationally and locally designated sites?</li> <li>■ Protect BAP priority species and Habitats and Species of Principal Importance in England?</li> <li>■ Support habitats and biodiversity adaptation to climate change?</li> <li>■ Conserve and enhance geological interests, including regionally important geodiversity sites?</li> </ul>
<p>4. To conserve and enhance, understand and appreciate the cultural heritage of the National Park as part of an ever-changing landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Conserve, enhance and better reveal the significance of sites, features, areas and their settings, which are of archaeological, historical and cultural heritage importance, in a manner appropriate to that significance?</li> <li>■ Preserve and enhance the setting of features and sites of heritage importance?</li> <li>■ Conserve and enhance the integrity and character of conservation areas?</li> <li>■ Preserve and enhance the significance of designated and non-designated buildings and groups of buildings, which contribute to the historical and architectural character of the National Park, including Listed Buildings 'at risk'?</li> <li>■ Respect and support the Park's intangible cultural heritage?</li> </ul>
<p>5. To protect and improve air quality and minimise noise and light pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Minimise increases in polluting traffic?</li> <li>■ Support the uptake of low/zero emission vehicles?</li> <li>■ Protect and increase a sense of remoteness and tranquillity?</li> <li>■ Control noise and light pollution from roads, industry and other development so as to protect tranquillity and dark skies?</li> </ul>
<p>6. To maintain and enhance water quality and quantity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ensure water is used efficiently, managed with care and the supply of water resources is protected?</li> <li>■ Improve natural drainage processes?</li> <li>■ Encourage recycling/re-use of 'grey water'?</li> <li>■ Maintain and improve water quality and the natural hydrological system?</li> <li>■ Support sustainable design and construction techniques embracing water conservation whilst respecting conservation priorities?</li> </ul>
<p>7. To reduce waste generation and manage mineral resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Prevent the sterilisation of mineral resources?</li> <li>■ Promote the appropriate restoration of sites that are no longer used?</li> <li>■ Ensure efficient/prudent use of mineral and other resources, such as recycling aggregates?</li> <li>■ Reduce the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal?</li> <li>■ Encourage recycling or 'Energy from Waste' in line with the waste hierarchy?</li> <li>■ Support sustainable design and construction techniques embracing waste conservation whilst respecting conservation priorities?</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Appraisal Questions: Will the Plan...
8. To encourage and develop the use of sustainable transport e.g. public transport and cycling and walking routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Promote sustainable forms of transport (public transport including bus and rail, cycle and pedestrian routes) and ensure that the necessary associated infrastructure is made available?</li> <li>■ Enhance connectivity of the sustainable transport network?</li> <li>■ Maximise opportunities to integrate connected green and blue infrastructure along transport corridors?</li> <li>■ Support the reduction of vehicular traffic and related emissions by promoting alternative sustainable modes of transport?</li> <li>■ Reduce the impact of transport infrastructure and road traffic on the National Park's landscape habitats, special environmental qualities and residential amenity?</li> <li>■ Reduce the net impact of road traffic such as noise, pollution and visual intrusion?</li> </ul>
9. To protect the National Park's soils and ensure efficient use of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Allow for the conversion / retrofit of existing buildings?</li> <li>■ Prioritise the development of brownfield land over greenfield land?</li> <li>■ Protect the soil resource from loss, particularly peat and unimproved soils?</li> <li>■ Support remediation of contaminated land?</li> </ul>
10. To provide a wide range of good quality homes to meet the identified local need for housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Deliver housing that supports thriving and sustainable communities?</li> <li>■ Provide good quality, safe and secure housing?</li> <li>■ Support addressing the housing needs of an ageing population?</li> </ul>
11. To support thriving and sustainable communities by improving access to services and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Support the delivery and retention of key facilities and services ensuring that local needs are met locally wherever possible or alternative sustainable access is provided?</li> <li>■ Ensure access to a range of services and facilities?</li> <li>■ Support enhanced quality and quantity of publicly accessible open space?</li> </ul>
12. To promote a flourishing local economy and achieve high levels of employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Encourage a sustainable visitor economy and local business growth?</li> <li>■ Support the changing needs of sustainable agriculture and forestry and rural enterprises?</li> <li>■ Facilitate sustainable tourism?</li> <li>■ Care for the National Park's special qualities and respect the well-being of local communities?</li> <li>■ Increase opportunities for people to live and work locally?</li> <li>■ Increase opportunities for skills development and access to post-school education and training?</li> </ul>
13. To improve health and reduce health inequality by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing better access to health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Improve people's health and reduce ill-health?</li> <li>■ Promote healthy lifestyles?</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Appraisal Questions: Will the Plan...
services and the National Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Create opportunities for all, specifically targeting young people and those from under-served communities to connect with and enjoy the National Park?</li> <li>■ Facilitate and encourage provision of accessible resources and opportunities that can improve understanding of the special qualities, pressures and management of the National Park?</li> <li>■ Improve provision of and access to a wide range of recreational opportunities?</li> <li>■ Provide facilities for sport, recreation and learning, especially for children, disadvantaged groups and the local community?</li> <li>■ Facilitate improved health and wellbeing of residents and/or visitors?</li> </ul>
14. Promote good governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Improve opportunities for participation in local action and decision-making?</li> <li>■ Encourage positive partnership involvement and joint working with other stakeholders and sectors?</li> </ul>

## Use of the SA Framework

1.26 Within the assessment matrices showing the potential sustainability effects of the emerging Local Plan, symbols and colour-coding have been used against each SA objective. This shows whether an effect is likely to be positive or negative, minor or significant, or uncertain as follows:

Table 1.3 Key to symbols and colour coding used in the SA

Symbol and colour coding	Type of effect
++	Significant positive effect likely
++/-	Significant positive and minor negative effect likely
+	Minor positive effect likely
0	Negligible effect likely
-	Minor negative effect likely
--/+	Significant negative and minor positive effect likely
--	Significant negative effect likely
?	Likely effect uncertain
+/-	Mixed effect likely

## Likely effects of the Local Plan Options

1.27 The following section sets out the SA findings for the Local Plan options. Initial options were appraised in narrative form in Chapter 4 of the full SA report. Further to the initial options, PDNPA identified five reasonable alternative options for the amount of housing to be delivered:

- Option 1: Standard Method Housing Figure – 270-362 dwellings per annum (dpa)

- Option 2: Affordable Housing Need (prescribed methodology) – 99-125 dpa
- Option 3: Locally derived housing need figure (medium population increase by around 4,247 during plan period) – 95 dpa
- Option 4: Locally derived housing need figure (low population increase by around 1,1731 during plan period) – 48 dpa
- Option 5: Locally derived housing need figure (maintain stable population around 35,897 during plan period) – 16 dpa

1.28 The likely effects of each option are summarised in **Table 1.4** below and are described in Chapter 4 of the full SA report.

**Table 1.4 SA Findings for the Quantum options**

SA Objective	Option 1 (270-362 dpa)	Option 2 (99-125 dpa)	Option 3 (95 dpa)	Option 4 (48 dpa)	Option 5 (16 dpa)
1. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change and to adapt to the effects of climate change.	--	--	--?	-	-
2. To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever-evolving landscape in a changing climate.	--?	--?	--?	-?	-?
3. To be a place where nature recovers and biodiversity and geodiversity flourishes.	--?	--?	--?	-?	-?
4. To conserve and enhance, understand and appreciate the cultural heritage of the National Park as part of an ever-changing landscape.	--?	--?	--?	-?	-?
5. To protect and improve air quality and minimise noise and light pollution.	--	--	--	-	-
6. To maintain and enhance water quality and quantity.	--	--	--	-	-
7. To reduce waste generation and manage mineral resources.	--	--	--	-	-
8. To encourage and develop the use of sustainable transport e.g. public transport and cycling and walking routes.	+?	+?	+?	0	0
9. To protect the National Park's soils and ensure efficient use of land.	--	--	--?	-	-
10. To provide a wide range of good quality homes to meet the identified local need for housing.	+	+	+	++	+
11. To support thriving and sustainable communities by improving access to services and facilities.	0	0	0	0	0
12. To promote a flourishing local economy and achieve high levels of employment.	+	+	+	0	0
13. To improve health and reduce health inequality by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

SA Objective	Option 1 (270-362 dpa)	Option 2 (99-125 dpa)	Option 3 (95 dpa)	Option 4 (48 dpa)	Option 5 (16 dpa)
providing better access to health services and the National Park.					
14.Promote good governance.	0	0	0	0	0

## Likely effects of the Regulation 19 Local Plan Policies

**1.29** This section summarises the SA findings for the Regulation 19 Local Plan. The Regulation 19 Local Plan contains a vision and 10 spatial objectives, along with 102 policies. The likely effects of these are presented in Table 1.5 overleaf. Table 1.6 which follows, summarises the likely cumulative effects of the Regulation 19 Local Plan as a whole on each SA objective. The likely cumulative effects of the Plan are described in full in Chapter 6 of the full SA Report.

Table 1.5 Summary of the SA Findings for the Regulation 19 Local Plan

	SA1: Climate change	SA2: Landscape	SA3: Biodiversity	SA4: Heritage	SA5: Pollution	SA6: Water	SA7: Waste and	SA8: Sustainable	SA9: Soils	SA10: Housing	SA11: Community	SA12: Economy	SA13: Health	SA14: Governance
Policy C1: Securing National Park Purposes	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	++	0
Policy C2: Sustainable Development	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	0	++	+	++	0	++	0
Policy C3: Enhancing the National Park	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
Policy C4: Landscape Character and Special Qualities	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy C5: Conservation and enhancement of the landscape	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0
Policy C6: Biodiversity and nature recovery	+	+	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Policy C7: Cultural heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Policy C8: Development Strategy	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0
Policy C9: Settlement Capacity and Limits	0	++	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Policy C10: Development Management Principles	+	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0
Policy C11: Design, Siting, Layout and Landscaping	+?	++	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
Policy C12: Local infrastructure and developer contributions	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	0
Policy B1: Protecting and managing the Natural Zone	+	++	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Policy B2: Protecting Sites, Species and Networks	+	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Policy B3: Protecting Irreplaceable Habitat, Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows	+	++	++	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0

	SA1: Climate change	SA2: Landscape	SA3: Biodiversity	SA4: Heritage	SA5: Pollution	SA6: Water	SA7: Waste and	SA8: Sustainable	SA9: Soils	SA10: Housing	SA11: Community	SA12: Economy	SA13: Health	SA14: Governance
Policy B4: Delivering Nature Recovery	+	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Policy CH1: Assessing the Impact of Development on Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets and Their Settings	0	++	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Policy CH2: Conversion of a Cultural Heritage Asset	+	++	0	++	0	0	+	0	0	+?	+?	+	+	0
Policy CH3: Listed Buildings	0	++	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Policy CH4: Conservation Areas	0	++	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Policy CH5: Registered Parks and Gardens	0	++	+	++	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0
Policy RT1: Recreation, environmental education and interpretation in and on the edge of settlements	0	+	+	+/-?	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	+	0
Policy RT2: Recreation, environmental education and interpretation in the countryside	0	+	+	+/-?	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	+	0
Policy RT3: Hotels, Bed and Breakfast and Self-catering Accommodation	0	+	+	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0
Policy RT4: Holiday Occupancy of Self-catering Accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0
Policy RT5: Caravans and Camping	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Policy RT6: Holiday Occupancy of Camping and Caravan Sites	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Policy RT7: Facilities for Keeping and Riding Horses	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
Policy CC1: Sustainable design and carbon reduction	++	+	+	+?	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0

	SA1: Climate change	SA2: Landscape	SA3: Biodiversity	SA4: Heritage	SA5: Pollution	SA6: Water	SA7: Waste and	SA8: Sustainable	SA9: Soils	SA10: Housing	SA11: Community	SA12: Economy	SA13: Health	SA14: Governance
Policy CC2: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Development	+	?	+/-?	?	+	+	0	+?	?	+	+	+	+	0
Policy CC3: Flood Risk	++	+	+	+	++	++	0	0	+	+	+	+	++	0
Policy CC4: Sustainable Drainage	+	0	+	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	++	+	+	0
Policy H1: Housing	0	+?	+?	+?	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0
Policy H2: Eligible housing need	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	0
Policy H3: Local Connection Definition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	+	0
Policy H4: First Occupation of Affordable Residential Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	0
Policy H5: Second and subsequent occupation of affordable housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	0
Policy H6: Residential dwellings to meet an essential need for a rural worker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0
Policy H7: Gypsy, traveller and travelling show people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Policy H8: Building and extending a dwelling(s) to meet a person's own housing need	0	+/-?	0	+/-?	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Policy H9: Sub-division of dwellings to create multiple units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Policy H10: Replacement dwellings	+?	+?	0	+?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy H11: Ancillary accommodation	0	+/-?	0	+/-?	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0

	SA1: Climate change	SA2: Landscape	SA3: Biodiversity	SA4: Heritage	SA5: Pollution	SA6: Water	SA7: Waste and	SA8: Sustainable	SA9: Soils	SA10: Housing	SA11: Community	SA12: Economy	SA13: Health	SA14: Governance
Policy H12: Residential gardens	0	+?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Policy H13: Provision of Affordable Housing	0	0	0	+/-?	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+		
Policy H14: Making effective use of land	0	+?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
Policy H15: Housing mix	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	0	0
Policy H16: Housing size	0	+?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	0
Policy H17: Primary occupancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Policy H18: Householder development	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
Policy E1: Business development	+?	+?	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Policy E2: Safeguarded Employment Sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
Policy E3: Extensions, alterations, or intensification of existing employment or business space	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0
Policy E4: Change of use of employment/business sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
Policy E5: Agricultural, forestry or rural enterprise land management operational development	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy E6: Farm Diversification	0	+?	+?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
Policy E7: On-farm anaerobic digestion and agricultural waste management	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	?	0
Policy E8: Homeworking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
Policy S1: Shops and community services and facilities in settlements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	++	+	0

	SA1: Climate change	SA2: Landscape	SA3: Biodiversity	SA4: Heritage	SA5: Pollution	SA6: Water	SA7: Waste and	SA8: Sustainable	SA9: Soils	SA10: Housing	SA11: Community	SA12: Economy	SA13: Health	SA14: Governance
Policy S2: Shops and town centre uses in the open countryside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	0
Policy S3: Impact assessment for new retail, professional services and other related town centre use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0
Policy S4: Change of use of shops, other town centres uses and community services and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0
Policy S5: The Provision and Retention of community open space, sport and recreation sites and facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	++	0
Policy S6: Local Green Spaces	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Policy S7: Outdoor advertising	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Policy M1: Minerals Development	+	++	++	+	0	0	++	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
Policy M2: Fluorspar proposals	0	+/- ?	+/-?	0	+/-?	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Policy M3: Building and Roofing Stone	0	+?	+?	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy M4: Restoration and Aftercare	+	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
Policy M5: Mineral Safeguarding	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
Policy W1: Waste Management	0	+?	+?	0	+	+?	++	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
Policy HW1: Redevelopment of Hope Works	+	++	++	++	0	0	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
Policy MW1: The justification for Minerals and Waste Development	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Policy MW2: Waste management facilities	0	+?	+?	0	+	+?	++	0	0	0	+	0	+	0

	SA1: Climate change	SA2: Landscape	SA3: Biodiversity	SA4: Heritage	SA5: Pollution	SA6: Water	SA7: Waste and	SA8: Sustainable	SA9: Soils	SA10: Housing	SA11: Community	SA12: Economy	SA13: Health	SA14: Governance
Policy MW3: The Impact of Minerals and Waste Development on Amenity	0	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0
Policy MW4: The Impact of Minerals and Waste Development on the Environment	0	+	+	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0
Policy MW5: Cumulative Effects of Minerals and Waste Development	0	+	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	0
Policy MW6: Ancillary Minerals Development	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Policy MW7: Processing of Building and Roofing Stone	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Policy T1: Reducing the general need to travel and encouraging sustainable transport	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	+	0
Policy T2: Reducing and directing traffic	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	+	0
Policy T3: Cross-Park Roads	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy T4: Local Road Improvements	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy T5: Managing the Demand for Freight Transport	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
Policy T6: Railway, light railway and guided bus development	+?	+?	+?	0	+?	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	0	0
Policy T7: Routes for Walking, Cycling and Horse Riding, and Waterways	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	++	0	++	0
Policy T8: Development Affecting a Public Right of Way	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	++	0	++	0
Policy T9: Traffic Management	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy T10: Business Parking	0	+	+?	+?	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

	SA1: Climate change	SA2: Landscape	SA3: Biodiversity	SA4: Heritage	SA5: Pollution	SA6: Water	SA7: Waste and	SA8: Sustainable	SA9: Soils	SA10: Housing	SA11: Community	SA12: Economy	SA13: Health	SA14: Governance
Policy T11: Residential Off-street Parking	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Policy T12: Visitor Parking	-	+/-	+/-?	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Policy T13: Air Transport	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Policy T14: EV Charging Points	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy T15: Vehicular accesses to properties	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Policy T16: Transport related wildlife severance	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy U1: New or Expanded Water Resource Reservoirs	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0	0	-	0	+	0	+	0
Policy U2: Development that Requires New or Upgraded Service Infrastructure	+?	+/-	-	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	0
Policy U3: New and upgraded electricity distribution networks	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	+	0	0
Policy U4: Water Networks	+?	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	0
Policy U5: Development Close to Utility Installations	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	0
Policy U6: Telecommunications Infrastructure	-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	+	+	0	0
Policy U7: Restoration of Utility and Telecommunications Infrastructure Sites	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 1.6 Total effects of the Regulation 19 Local Plan**

SA objective	Regulation 19 Local Plan
SA1: Climate change	+
SA2: Landscape	++
SA3: Biodiversity and geodiversity	+
SA4: Heritage	+
SA5: Pollution	0
SA6: Water	+
SA7: Waste and Minerals	+
SA8: Sustainable transport	+
SA9: Soils	+
SA10: Housing	+
SA11: Communities	+
SA12: Economy	+
SA13: Health	+
SA14: Governance	0

## Recommendations

**1.30** A number of recommendations for the Local Plan were made at the Preferred Approach stage of the SA process to help strengthen the positive effects expected. The full list of recommendations and the Authority's reasoning for incorporating the recommendation or not is set out in **Table 1.7** below.

**Table 1.7 Recommendations made previously and how they have been addressed**

Policy	Recommendation made previously	Authority response
Policy CH2	Include specific wording around retrofitting for climate change and incorporating renewable energy.	<p>Policy CH2 is a policy that guides conversion of a heritage asset and is not applicable for retrofitting and incorporating renewable energy development. Depending on whether the heritage asset in question is designated or non-designated, such applications may be considered permitted development. In any case the application would be determined under other policies. The relevant Policies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CH1: Assessing the impact of development on designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting.</li> <li>■ CC1 Sustainable design and carbon reduction (strategic policy). This sets out at Clause C that 'The retrofitting</li> </ul>

Policy	Recommendation made previously	Authority response
		<p>of existing buildings to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions is supported in principle. Where development affects a Listed Building or Conservation Area, energy efficiency and renewable measures will be supported where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– conserve and enhance the significance of the heritage asset; and</li> <li>– minimise harm to historic fabric and character; and</li> <li>– adhere to relevant national guidance, including that of Historic England; and</li> <li>– are reversible where practicable.’</li> </ul>
Policy CC2	Robust criteria for different types of renewable energy development could be developed and included within Policy CC2, to provide greater certainty for developers.	The supporting text to Policy CC2 sets out that The Climate Change and Sustainable Building Supplementary Planning Document (or successor) should be used.
Housing Policies	Provide clarity on how “exceptional circumstances” will be defined, in order to reduce uncertainty and improve transparency in decision-making about which developments are acceptable.	<p>The Housing Chapter refers to exceptional circumstances several times (Policies H1, H3, H6, H7, H9, H10, H13, H15, H16).</p> <p>It is not possible or appropriate in all cases to set out how exceptional circumstances are defined as it relates to the fact and degree pertaining to each individual planning application in relation to the relevant Policy.</p> <p>However, the Plan does set out that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Policy H1: New housing is only provided by exception to the policy that provision is not made for housing solely to meet open market demand and housing land is not allocated in the development plan.</li> <li>■ Supporting text to Policy H3: There may be exceptional circumstances whereby people cannot fulfil the 10 years over a 20 year residency requirement but are close to it and can demonstrate they have (or have retained) a connection with their National Park community, for example through family ties, work, or</li> </ul>

Policy	Recommendation made previously	Authority response
		<p>their contribution to the local community wellbeing. These connections will be taken into account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Supporting text to Policy H6: An essential business need for a rural worker to live permanently at or near their place of work constitutes an exceptional circumstance that justifies a new dwelling in the open countryside in accordance with the NPPF provided there is a proven business need that cannot be met by housing in a nearby settlement, or by use of housing already on the site.</li> <li>■ Supporting text to Policy H7: The Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2022) did not identify any need for pitches in the National Park. Nevertheless, the Authority accepts that over the plan period exceptional circumstances might justify small-scale provision of 1 or 2 pitches subject to identified need and in a suitable location. Planning permission will not be permanent and the need for a site will be kept under review.</li> <li>■ Supporting text to Policy H9: Whether or not subdivision is acceptable will depend on the sensitivity of the building to accommodate change and the standard of accommodation that can be created. It also depends on the landscape setting and neighbour amenity. In exceptional circumstances permitted development rights may be removed by condition. This would be to protect the quality of the development, the setting of the development, and the residential amenity of neighbours.</li> <li>■ Policy H13: The exceptional circumstances where a replacement dwelling may be permitted is in relation to the policy presumption in</li> </ul>

Policy	Recommendation made previously	Authority response
		<p>favour of refurbishment, extension and/or remodelling existing dwellings and that replacement does not on its own constitute an enhancement as set out in Policy C3 (and Policy H10). Enhancement sites are sites where, to further National Park purposes, significant conservation and enhancement of the National Park can be achieved through the provision of housing and landscaping. No two enhancement sites are the same and very few examples exist because their acceptability is based on their material, site specific and exceptional circumstances. As such it is not possible to categorise them in Policy H13.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Policy H15: The Authority may also exercise some flexibility if a viability appraisal that has been independently verified and accepted by the Authority demonstrates there are exceptional circumstances for an alternative housing mix. This must not adversely affect the overall housing mix, and all other aspects of the development must be acceptable to the Authority.</li> <li>■ Policy H16: The affordable house sizes reflect Nationally Described Space Standards for two-storey dwellings with the exception of 1 bed maisonette of 39m<sup>2</sup>. Affordable housing will be expected to align as closely as possible to the house sizes set out in policy and market housing will be expected to align closely with Nationally Described Space Standards. The Authority would have to be persuaded there are exceptional circumstances to not work within the policy.</li> </ul>
Policy H10	The policy could specifically mention embodied carbon.	This recommendation has been taken on board in Policy H10.
Policy E7	Include reference to the protection of the amenity of the surrounding area.	This is covered in Policy C10 which states that 'All development proposals must where possible and appropriate

Policy	Recommendation made previously	Authority response
		promote neighbourliness and amenity for local residents/occupiers.'
Minerals and Waste Policies	The policies that include BNG targets could be made more explicit.	National policy sets a mandatory target. It is not appropriate to set a different target but instead it is set out in policy, a requirement for the highest feasible percentage, which would then be negotiated in relation to the Natural England BNG metric.
	Clarification on what "exceptional circumstances" means is recommended.	National policy defines exceptional circumstances in relation to major development.
	Incorporating binding legal agreements for long-term aftercare would be beneficial.	Policy M4 sets out that 'where necessary proposals will need to be accompanied by an appropriate legal agreement to ensure that the above policy objectives are met.'
Policies T7 and T8	Clearer guidance could be provided on how active travel infrastructure can be designed to maximise health, biodiversity and carbon reduction benefits.	Policy C11 sets out that all development proposals must have regard to the Design and Placemaking Planning Practice Guidance and the Green Infrastructure Framework or successors.  The supporting text of Policy T7 refers to the Peak District Active Travel Plan.
Travel and Transport Policies	The policies could place more emphasis on encouraging the use of public transport instead of private cars to improve accessibility to the Park (although the rural context of the National Park is noted).	Spatial Objectives for travel and transport under Outcome 9 include 'To deliver a pattern of development for homes, businesses and community facilities that reduces the need to travel and enables travel by sustainable means.'  Where development is necessary to encourage the use of public transport, planning policies are supportive and appropriate for the National Park context.  Policies T1 and T2 promote modal shift to sustainable transport.

## Monitoring

**1.31** The SEA Regulations require that monitoring is undertaken in relation to the significant adverse effects of implementing the Plan in question. Suggested indicators for monitoring the potential significant sustainability effects of implementing the Regulation 19 Local Plan are set out below.

**Table 1.8 Proposed SA monitoring framework for the PDNPA Local Plan**

SA Objectives	Indicators	Possible Data Sources
1. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate the rate of climate change and to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy efficiency ratings of new homes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPC certificate check</li> </ul>

SA Objectives	Indicators	Possible Data Sources
adapt to the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proportion of new homes/employment within 500m of energy networks that have been connected.</li> <li>■ Proportion of new homes/employment that incorporate renewable energy.</li> <li>■ Applications granted and completed for renewable energy generation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Planning application checks for major developments</li> </ul>
2. To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever-evolving landscape in a changing climate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proportion of new development on brownfield land.</li> <li>■ Number of permissions granted with conditions to incorporate conservation or habitat creation, landscape treatment and provision of other features which enhance valued characteristics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Planning application checks</li> </ul>
3. To be a place where nature recovers and biodiversity and geodiversity flourishes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Biodiversity net gains achieved through development.</li> <li>■ Loss in areas of biodiversity importance as listed in policy.</li> <li>■ Provision of Green Infrastructure within developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Planning application checks</li> <li>■ Future net gain monitoring database</li> </ul>
4. To conserve and enhance, understand and appreciate the cultural heritage of the National Park as part of an ever-changing landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Condition of Conservation Areas.</li> <li>■ Number and condition of buildings on the Heritage at Risk register.</li> <li>■ Losses to designated cultural heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Planning application checks</li> </ul>
5. To protect and improve air quality and minimise noise and light pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Average annual daily traffic flows.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Highway authorities</li> </ul>
6. To maintain and enhance water quality and quantity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proportion of new development built on flood zones against EA advice.</li> <li>■ Percentage of water bodies at good ecological status or potential.</li> <li>■ Percentage of water bodies assessed at good chemical status.</li> <li>■ Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality grounds.</li> <li>■ Number and proportion of applications granted and completed with Sustainable Urban Drainage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Planning applications checks</li> <li>■ EA information</li> </ul>
7. To reduce waste generation and manage mineral resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proportion of new development coming forward on brownfield land.</li> <li>■ Number of new on-farm anaerobic digestion waste management facilities permitted.</li> <li>■ Production of primary land-won aggregates (million tonnes).</li> <li>■ Number and area of quarries in the National Park: Active or dormant.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Planning application checks</li> </ul>

SA Objectives	Indicators	Possible Data Sources
8. To encourage and develop the use of sustainable transport e.g. public transport and cycling and walking routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proportion of new development located within named settlements in the Park.</li> <li>■ Length of cycleways created/enhanced.</li> <li>■ Number of new car-free developments.</li> <li>■ Percentage of visitor/resident trips arriving by car versus public transport.</li> <li>■ Number and quality of public transport linked walking/cycling connectors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Planning application checks</li> </ul>
9. To protect the National Park's soils and ensure efficient use of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proportion of new development coming forward on brownfield land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Planning applications checks</li> </ul>
10. To provide a wide range of good quality homes to meet the identified local need for housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Housing stock by type.</li> <li>■ Change to housing stock i.e.: Number of dwellings permitted and completed (gross and net) by type (including open market, affordable, key workers, grant assisted, new-build, change of use).</li> <li>■ Number of major developments completed (housing over 10 dwellings).</li> <li>■ Number and proportion of affordable dwelling completion from new development.</li> <li>■ Number of gypsy and travellers' pitches available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 5YLS monitoring reports</li> <li>■ Council tax records</li> <li>■ PDNPA planning records</li> </ul>
11. To support thriving and sustainable communities by improving access to services and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Access to specified services and facilities within target times by public transport (including bank/building society; GP surgery; NHS dentist; petrol station; post office; primary &amp; secondary school; supermarket; hospital).</li> <li>■ Overall number and range of services across named settlements.</li> <li>■ Losses of community facilities through change of use, by settlement and overall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Rural services data series (CRC)</li> <li>■ PDNPA planning records</li> </ul>
12. To promote a flourishing local economy and achieve high levels of employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Amount of floorspace permitted and completed by Use Class (gross and net).</li> <li>■ Applications granted and completions of holiday accommodation by type (gross and net).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Planning application checks</li> </ul>
13. To improve health and reduce health inequality by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing better access to health services and the National Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Number of applications granted and completions for development to promote recreation.</li> <li>■ Provision of Green Infrastructure within developments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Planning application checks</li> </ul>

## Next steps

**1.32** The full SA Report and this Non-Technical Summary will be available for a period of representation alongside the Regulation 19 Local Plan, between 27 July 2026 and 18 September 2026.

**1.33** The consultation responses on the Regulation 19 Local Plan and the full SA Report will be reviewed and considered before the Local Plan is submitted for examination.

LUC

June 2026