

Council of Europe Diploma

Annual Report for the Peak District National Park
in the United Kingdom of Great Britain
for October 2012 to September 2013

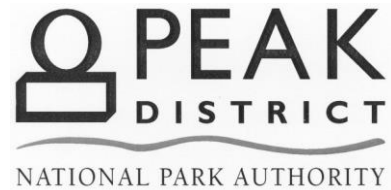
Submitted by the body responsible for its administration:

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The National Parks of England and Wales were set up under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and are now managed under the Environment Act 1995.



COUNCIL OF EUROPE
REPORT OF THE PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

I GENERAL INFORMATION

The Diploma for the Peak District was renewed for a further ten years by resolution Res Dip (2011)11. That resolution granted renewal to 28 March 2021 with 1 condition and 11 accompanying recommendations (see section III).

1. NATURAL HERITAGE - STATE OF CONSERVATION

1.1 Environmental and Natural Beauty

Climate change actions focus on low carbon communities, adaptation to climate change on a landscape scale, a sustainable approach to land management and engagement with the public on issues and solutions around climate change as well as our own carbon management plan.

Key aspects of the Landscape Strategy & Action Plan continue to address issues such as mitigating the impacts of road signage, undergrounding of electricity wires (over 5km in 2012/13) and work at a landscape scale through partnership projects. Our landscape character assessment underpins our plans and strategies and is referred to in planning decisions, policies and land management actions.

We continue to work with the Environment Agency, Defra and Natural England on natural resource protection, particularly through agri-environment schemes, programmes such as the Moors for the Future Partnership and the Catchment Sensitive Farming Scheme, which is part of the measures to improve water quality by 2015 in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive.

A partnership of organisations is drawing up proposals for restoring perennial flow to the River Lathkill.

Large-scale revegetation work by the Moors for the Future partnership addresses some of the most significant impacts of natural resource protection, including the role of moorlands for carbon storage and water management to reduce downstream flood risks. Additional projects on the Derwent catchment involve native woodland creation and moorland restoration to improve water quality, biodiversity and landscape.

1.2 Flora and Vegetation

50,087 ha (34.8% of the National Park) is designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), of which a further 157 ha were brought into favourable or recovering condition during the year, bringing the total to 97.6%. As anticipated progress with bringing areas fully into favourable condition is slow due to the timescales required for recovery of many of the upland ecosystems.

Fungal pathogens remain a concern with several cases of *Phytophthora ramorum* affecting Larch (*Larix spp*) and Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) in the South West Peak. Appropriate action was taken to contain outbreaks. No cases of Ash Dieback (*Chalara fraxinea*) have yet been reported but its arrival is considered likely over the next few years. A range of appropriate responses is being agreed with partners.

The importance of the Peak District for grassland fungi continues to be highlighted, with the waxcap *Gliophorus reginae* described as new to science from 6 UK sites of which 3 are in the Peak District.

1.3 Fauna

Monitoring of key birds of prey in the Dark Peak recorded 6 nesting pairs of Peregrines (*Falco peregrinus*) of which 3 were successful rearing 5 young; 16 pairs of Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) of which 14 were successful, rearing 45-49 young- one of the best years recorded; but an absence of Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammea*). At one site in the South West Peak a brood of peregrine chicks disappeared under suspicious circumstances.

Volunteer surveys across part of the Peak District moors found a minimum of 85 pairs of Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) breeding, suggesting a likely total breeding population of well over 100 pairs in the National Park. Previous surveys in 2004 recorded just 67 pairs with a 26% decline since 1990, so

2. CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

2.1 Cultural Heritage

2.1.1 Archaeology

Historic Environment Record (HER) data continues to be used as the basis of advice for conservation of the historic environment. The Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England (SHINE) database continues to be used for the national Environmental Stewardship Scheme and to inform the Authority's work. The Moors for the Future archaeological protocol informs moorland restoration work.

The Authority's Cultural Heritage Strategy provides the strategic basis for cultural heritage work across the National Park. Updating the strategy awaits the outcome of a review of this strategic approach. The existing Strategy continues to inform our partnership work and achievement of targets.

The £1.8m Calver Weir Restoration Project concludes this year, having successfully conserved the weir and delivered environmental, education and outreach works and extensive community engagement programmes.

Projects continue with English Heritage (EH) for the management and conservation of Properties in Care through Local Management Agreements between the Authority and English Heritage. A major phase of the EH-funded Ecton project concluded in August with a monograph publication. Surface survey and excavation and underground survey included identification of Bronze Age copper mining at only the second location on England. In 2013 the Authority produced the tenth edition of Archaeology and Conservation in Derbyshire, in partnership with Derbyshire County Council (DCC). This free magazine reported on a range of historic environment projects and issues. It was launched in January 2013 at the Derbyshire Archaeology Day, an annual event (in partnership with DCC and Chesterfield Borough Council) that regularly attracts over 400 members of the public.

2.1.2 Built Environment

The quinquennial survey of c. 580 listed buildings (out of 2,907) continued in partnership with South Yorkshire Buildings Preservation Trust, as an EH-funded project assessing buildings at risk. Conservation of 27 listed buildings and historic un-listed buildings within Conservation Areas continued. £48,000 of grant levered in a total of almost £240,000. Appraisals were completed in another Conservation Area (100 of 109 CAs now completed) with 2 more underway.

2.2 Socio-Economic Context

The latest Census data shows there are 37,905 people living in the National Park (source: Office for National Statistics Census 2011). Between the end of 1990/91 and the end of 2012/13, there have been 1668 net additional dwellings (defined as open market or local needs), an average net annual gain of 76 dwellings per year. Of these dwellings, 47% are newly constructed and 28% are restricted by planning conditions and/or legal agreements to supply the needs of local residents. An additional 656 dwellings over the same period have been completed to supply ancillary, holiday, and agricultural accommodation. Local needs and agricultural completions during this period account for an average net annual gain of 26 dwellings, 80% of which are newly built. This data has informed the recently adopted Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategy and will also inform the review of development management policies as the second Development Plan Document in the LDF.

The Authority's rural economy programme initiative "Live & Work Rural" ended on the 31 March 2012. The Authority now provides a Rural Business Adviser who can support individuals, businesses and communities to grow and develop their businesses in an environmental way. Business Peak District, a private sector led group of businesses supported by the Authority and local authorities, was launched in May 2011 and has now developed a Prospectus and Concordat which establishes five priorities for the Peak District. These are: -

1. To become a connected Peak District with competitive **broadband** speeds and availability., .
2. To raise the **brand profile** and value of Peak District products and services
3. To create the conditions that encourage the private sector to bring forward **development sites.**,
4. To facilitate the advancement of **business skills and support** to help businesses grow.
5. To encourage businesses to provide employment **opportunities for local people**, especially younger people,

Work continues with a range of voluntary and community organisations enabling Peak District villages to develop their own community plans. As the current Rural Development Programme draws to a close there may be a period of uncertainty about grants, advice and funding until the new Programme is agreed.

A new integrated National Park grants scheme is in place to simplify and co-ordinate application to all grants. During 2013 to 2015 this will have a particular focus around cycling and community development opportunities.

3. EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

3.1 Visitors - Information Policy

3.1.1 Arrangements for Receiving and Informing the Public

Work with Visit Peak District and other destination management organisations continues and the development of a Peak District tourism strategy is being strengthened by a visitor economy investment plan. We continue to influence all destination management organisations on the issue of environmentally sustainable tourism, a current focus for this is the development of responsible tourism messages working with our parish councils and the development of an approach to increase the sensitivity and awareness of mass event organisers. A significant focus for sustainable tourism over the next few years is the development of the Peak District as an accessible cycling destination. Through partnership working a £7.5m investment in cycle infrastructure has been secured and a summer of cycling is being planned for 2014, featuring international events a colourful programme of local cycling orientated activities to stimulate the local visitor economy. The Peak District Trails Network has been described as "the best leisure cycling in Britain".

The marketing plans for the Peak District strongly feature the rural active recreational opportunities provided by the Peak District and we continue to develop out capacity to reach more audiences through social marketing as well as traditional mediums to achieve wider National Park and Government objectives. We continue to develop our focus on active recreation for all with a particular focus on supporting people who haven't cycled for many years to start cycling to improve their general health and well-being as well as providing adapted cycles which enable people with disabilities to participate in outdoor recreation.

The Environmental Quality Mark achieved accreditation by Visit England increasing opportunities to attract greater numbers of accommodation businesses. The operational delivery of the quality standard was established as a Community Interest Company last year and continues to build capacity to extend the membership of the mark.

Progress is being made against the National Park Authority's Sustainable Transport Action Plan in a number of areas. In particular, the development of a cycle plan for the park. Sustainable public transport continues to be a significant area for focuses activity but this continues to be difficult in times of declining public subsidy for rural buses.

The third year of implementing the Recreation Strategy actions resulted in increased promotion of recreation opportunities through development of the Authority's and partners' websites and provision of information such as the Active Peak brochure.

The Kinder Loop, a new horse riding route, (also available for cyclists and walkers) has opened through the action of Peak Horse Power, providing a new 55 mile loop that encircles the rugged beauty of the area's highest plateau, Kinder Scout. The Authority's strategy for off road recreational vehicular use is progressing with actions on many agreed routes..

National Park field services provided a number of public events across the National Park, including guided walks and talks involving over 3200 people and education work with over 3600 school children.

The Stepping Stones to Nature project has come to a successful end having delivered environmental education and community volunteering opportunities to pupils from selected primary and secondary schools and people living in disadvantaged wards from the city of Stoke on Trent. Activity is already underway to ensure that there are legacy projects arising from the programme.

The Peak District Mosaic programme, (working with BME communities in neighbouring towns and cities to recruit, train and mentor 'champions') is developing and successful events have recruited new community champions. A Peak District Mosaic Partnership has been formed to sustain and extend the concept and commitment has been made from partners to support an externally funded project.

The National Park Learning and Discovery team provided environmental education services for over 13,000 young people visiting the area. The team also worked with over 6,000 adults and children providing informal learning events. The Authority continues to prioritise key target audiences to enable more people from under-represented groups to take part in learning providing targeted projects such as at the Moorland Discovery Centre and Longdendale Environmental Centre. The team continue to run the MICCI project, where young people learn about our connection with the planet by exploring the role that peat plays in carbon sequestration.

In 2012/13 over 8,300 volunteer days were contributed to our work and over 2,000 of these came from disadvantaged groups.

3.1.2 Frequency of Visitors and Behaviour

As part of the Trails Management Plan and Green Travel Plan a survey of trail users was undertaken. This is helping to give a better understanding of the economic impact and behavioural patterns of trail users.

Scarborough Economic Activity Monitor data is sourced on an annual basis 2006-2012. This profiles the economic impact of visitors, profile & type of visitors and park wide volume figures.

3.1.3 Special Visits

Chief Executive, Local Government Association, Lord Smith, Chair of Environment Agency to Moors for the Future Peak District Conservative MPs, Clive Betts MP, Tim Lawton MP

3.2 Scientific Research

3.2.1 Current or Completed Research

The fifth and final National Park Management Plan Annual Monitoring Report for the previous Management Plan 2006-11 was published in 2012. Research and data gathering in 2013 for the Management Plan 2012-17 includes High Level Measures, signature programme and project monitoring. The Peak District State of the Park report has been developed as an online site providing an update date portal for national park data.

The eighth Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report was published for 2011-12.

In October 2012, the Peak District National Park Authority organised a survey of national park residents. The survey asked 4,700 randomly selected households a range of questions about the national park and National Park Authority. Residents are surveyed every three years to obtain current perceptions and opinions on the Peak District National Park and the National Park Authority.

This year MFF Science team has been working to:

- evidence the impact / success of capital restoration works
- research and development into new restoration land management initiatives / practices
- advance understanding of moorlands and their functioning
- long-term monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystem service change

A significant area of work is research facilitation. Through this service we support academic initiatives and student projects through such logistical advice and support, data provision, funding, hosting student placements and projects, and collaborative working. A new Community Science project was launched with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Ecological survey work was carried out on farmland to assist entry into agri-environment schemes, and this data has been added to the digital database of UK priority Biodiversity Action Plan habitats.

Species surveys included monitoring of farmland wader populations in the SW Peak, surveys of woodland birds and deer in the Dane Valley woodlands, surveys of several sites for grassland fungi, monitoring of Bird of Prey populations and surveys and monitoring of White-clawed Crayfish populations. Surveys of the historic Haddon Park

3.2.2 Scientific Publications

- Barnatt, J 2013 'Underground Surveying at Mines: Aiming towards Understanding.' Mining History 18:5, 10-34.
- Barnatt, J 2013 Delving Ever Deeper: The Ecton Mines through Time. Bakewell: Peak District National Park Authority
- Ainsworth A, Cannon P, Dentinger B (2013) DNA barcoding and morphological studies reveal two new species of waxcap mushrooms (*Hygrophoraceae*) in Britain. MycoKeys 7: 45-62.
- *Restoration effects on water table depths and CO2 fluxes from climatically marginal blanket bog* (2013) Biogeochemistry. Simon D. Dixon, Suzane M. Qassim, James G. Rowson, Fred Worrall, Martin G. Evans, Ian M. Boothroyd and Aletta Bonn (MFFP)
- *Peatland conservation at the science-practice interface*. Joseph Holden, Aletta Bonn, Mark Reed, Sarah Buckmaster, Jonathan Walker (MFFP), Martin Evans, Fred Worrall; in '**Peatland Restoration and Ecosystem Services – Science, Policy and Practice**'. Cambridge University Press

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 Changes in Legislation and Regulations

The first Development Plan Document (DPD) in the Peak District Local Development Framework was adopted by the Authority in October 2011. Work is progressing on issues and options for Development Management Policies (DPD) and a Supplementary Planning Document covering Climate Change and Sustainable Building has been adopted. 1 new Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) was notified during the year, comprising 8.5 ha of species-rich neutral grassland. SSSI notification recognises the national importance of this site and affords it statutory protection.

8 new Scheduled Monuments were notified during the year, all comprising leadmine sites of national importance. The importance of these sites was first identified through the Authority's Lead Legacy project and this statutory protection will help protect them and their flora from damage, particularly from off-road vehicles.

4.2 Changes in Ownership and Property Management

The Authority owns 4,919 ha of land within Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) of which 1,566 ha (31.8%) is in favourable condition and 3335 ha (67.8%) is recovering. 7.9 ha (0.4%) remains unfavourable and not recovering.

The Authority is currently reviewing its assets and the management of its properties including woodlands. In April 2013 the Roaches Estate (394 ha) was leased to the Staffordshire Wildlife Trust. A decision was made to retain the North Lees Estate (526ha)..

5. SITE MANAGEMENT

5.1 Improvements Made

The Peak District was awarded Local Nature Partnership status by government in Autumn 2012 (1 of 48 LNPs). The Partnership has identified strategic conservation priorities and is supporting the development of funding bids to address these.. Practical work is being implemented through the Dark Peak Nature Improvement Area (NIA), 1 of 12 government pilots over 3 years and the only upland area. The Authority is a key partner in the NIA.

5.1.1 Ecological Action

Woodland management is mainly covered through forest plans, felling permissions and Forestry Commission grant schemes. Support to the Forestry Commission's Woodland Bird Project continues. Natural England and the Authority, with support from the Forestry Commission and the Environment Agency, continue to work together as the Peak District Land Management Advisory Service. This is a first stop shop advisory service for farmers and land managers in the Peak District for environmental land management advice, sources of grant aid and signposting for diversification and business support. It includes a one day a week drop in centre at the Agricultural Business Centre, Bakewell. Natural England and the Authority continue to raise awareness and understanding of national agri-environment schemes.

Advice was given on over 100 Environmental Stewardship Entry Level Schemes including Uplands Entry Level and 40 potential Higher Level Schemes, resulting in 35 Higher Level Scheme applications and further care and maintenance on over 20 existing Higher Level Schemes. There were also a number of enquiries relating to the Catchment Sensitive Farming Scheme (CSF) and the England Woodland Grant Scheme (EWGS) particularly in relation to the development of Clough woodlands. Capital grants enabled the restoration of over 3,500 metres of walling. The potential restoration of over 100 traditional buildings has been explored through agri-environment funding. A further 6 buildings have been restored and work to progress a further 10 is ongoing. However future funding may now be limited.

The peak district wader recovery project has secured favourable land management practices and farmer support in key areas across the park, resulting in a stabilised colony of 130 lapwing across two hotspots in the dark peak and a 30% increase (2009-2013) in curlew populations in the southwest peak. In other areas of suitable habitat, practical applications, research and monitoring together with land manager liaison is helping to inform which strategies will best facilitate a reduction in predator impact.

Ecological surveys of metallophyte grasslands within the lead mine ore field has been completed and an inventory of key leadmine sites (ecological and archaeological) has been produced.

The Dane Valley Diamonds project continued to engage with landowners to secure better management of areas of ancient and semi-natural oak-birch woodland in and around the Dane Valley- the most extensive of these woodlands in the SW Peak; to manage the impacts of deer; and to establish new areas of native woodland.

Within the Moors for the Future Partnership the major project has been continuing restoration of the most eroded blanket bog landscape in Europe. MFF continues to work with the water authorities to carry out significant works over their moorland estates... The Moorlife project is delivering extensive blanket bog restoration works. The Moors for the Future Partnership continues its focus on monitoring and is carrying out extensive vegetation and hydrological monitoring across the whole Dark Peak Landscape. Moors for the Future conservation works achievements include:

- MoorLife (the largest EU conservation project ever funded in Britain of £7.5m)
- Yorkshire Water (YWS) SSSI Recovery Project;
- Making Space for Water Project;
- Natural England Conservation Plan Project
- YWS non-owned catchment Project;
- South Pennines Commons Project;
- Clough Woodland Project;
- Peatland Restoration: Rivers Alport and Ashop (Catchment Restoration Fund).

In addition, the Private Lands Project will commence this autumn.

The majority of the works in all of these projects continue to be remediating large scale areas of bare and eroding peat, although other significant works (such as upland pathworks and sward diversification) are present.

5.1.2 Protection against the Elements

There have been 9 reported moorland fires this year with the largest being 5.6 ha at Warslow Moors.

The Peak District Fire Operations Group have hosted two more Moorland Wildfire Incident Command Training Courses this year, training 54 fire service personnel. These courses are held for officers who will be first in command of a moorland wildfire incident in the Peak District.

5.1.3 Approaches and Thoroughfares

The Authority has been closely involved with the implementation of Rights of Way Improvement Plans with the constituent Highway Authorities, seeking ways to provide a more joined-up path network for all users, specifically disabled people, horse-riders and cyclists. The Authority undertakes (in conjunction with Highway Authorities) a programme of construction, signage and maintenance work on Rights of Way, boundaries of open country, and concession paths, incorporating a 'least restrictive' option and consideration of heritage and conservation concerns. For 2012-13 the % of public paths that meet the 'ease of use' test was 91%

The Authority continued to focus on the issue of motorised recreation on unsurfaced roads and off-road, by seeking to identify sustainable routes, and improving management of unsustainable ones, and working with the police on tackling illegal activity. Since April 2013

- consultations on proposals for vehicle regulation on 2 routes
- the making of a traffic regulation order on one route
- repairs on 3 routes
- volunteer working parties on 2 routes

The Authority has worked with horseriders to devise and promote the 'Kinder Loop' a long-distance route for horseriders, cyclists and walkers. Physical works include the resurfacing of a concession bridleway and 3 new gates.

The rights of way network has been improved by completion of 2 public path orders, with 1 more on-going.

The Authority is the Access Authority for its open access land and during 2012-13 continued its on-going review of access land restrictions, seeking to increase land publically accessible.

The Local Access Forum continues to provide valuable community input into the strategic management of Rights of Way and Access, via its quarterly meetings, sub-groups and training events.

5.1.4 Field Equipment and Study Facilities

Losehill Hall has now been leased to the Youth Hostels Association but an environmental learning team continues to operate.

5.1.5 Waste Management

Policy presumes against new waste facilities in the National Park and no sites will be allocated. However local, small-scale community-based waste projects which deal exclusively with the waste arising from that community may be supported.

5.1.6 Use of Renewable Energy Systems

The Sustainable Development Fund continued to support projects aimed at reducing carbon dioxide emissions..

The National Park Authority and local authorities continued to look at ways of reducing carbon dioxide emissions, including efforts to reduce transport related emissions from local authority estates and the continuation of energy efficiency schemes available to residents within the National Park. Work to restore eroding peat bogs continued.

5.1.7 Mineral Development

Policy is focused on working towards the continued gradual reduction of aggregates and other land-won minerals from the National Park, although the ability to achieve this is limited by the high level of extant permitted reserves. The policy seeks to implement this approach by not allowing new sites or extensions to existing sites other than in limited exceptions. There remains 39 active mineral sites within the Park at the end of September 2013, a reduction of 6 sites following completion of the restoration and aftercare periods at those sites

5.2 Management

5.2.1 Administration

The Performance and Business Plan for 2013/14 reviews progress against the Authority's stated priorities and sets the direction for the future. See Appendix 1. The Authority is working with a reducing budget over the next 3 years following a cut in resources from Government from £8.2m in 2010/11 to £6.4m in 2014/15.

!6 Councillor members of the National Park Authority represent authorities with a combined population of over 3.9 million. 6 parish members represent the 38,000 local residents and 8 Secretary of State members represent the national interest. In 2012/13 we won £3.5m in external funding and earned over £1.6m in revenue income.

5.2.2 Internal Policing Measures

No change.

5.2.3 Infringement of Regulations

The Authority is the local planning authority for the National Park and is responsible for enforcing planning legislation. Breaches of planning law can lead to enforcement action by the Authority. In June 2013 the Authority's Planning Committee adopted a Local Enforcement Plan.

II **INFLUENCES OF THE AWARD OF THE EUROPEAN DIPLOMA OF PROTECTED AREAS**

National Park Designation is the highest level of protection afforded within United Kingdom legislation for general conservation. The award of the Council of Europe Diploma is seen as a very valuable event, which provides assurance to the Government, its Agencies, Local Government, non-governmental organisations and the electorate that the National Park Authority is striving to maintain the highest standards of conservation and recreation management, and over which there is a regular monitoring and review.

III **CONDITIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AWARD OR RENEWAL**

Renews the European Diploma of Protected Areas awarded to the Peak District National Park (United Kingdom) until 28 March 2021;

Attaches the following condition to the renewal:

1. Complete the review of the national park management plan and continue implementation of the plans and strategies it contains. **NPMP completed and plans and strategies aligned.**

Attaches the following eleven recommendations to the renewal:

1. Secure and enhance the management of existing important key conservation habitats in farmland, especially hay meadows, wetlands, limestone dales and remaining areas of lead mine rakes, particularly through advice and brokerage of agri-environment schemes in conjunction with appropriate partner organisations
. See sections 1 and 5 above.
2. Halt and reverse the past degradation of heather moorland and blanket bog through moorland management plans, agri-environment schemes and with help from the Moors for the Future Partnership; **See sections 1 and 5 above**
3. Step up measures to address the decline in breeding populations of priority bird species, particularly lapwing, curlew and snipe on farmland; **This is being addressed through the Wader Recovery Project in partnership with Natural England.**
4. Negotiate agreements to secure appropriate management of ancient and semi-natural woodland sites; **Work has focused on the area of the Dane Valley and clough woodlands in the Derwent Valley**
5. Implement with partners programmes to achieve the targets and objectives set out in the Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan, 2011-2020; **See section 56.** Maintain at least 95% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) land in favourable or recovering condition on land owned by the National Park Authority; in addition, implement measures on authority-owned land to maximise its contribution to nature conservation and cultural heritage objectives. **See section 4.2**
7. Carry out conservation and community work at a landscape scale through an integrated area-based management approach;. **A signature theme of the National Park Management Plan. Landscape scale work has continued through the Dark Peak NIA, Peak District Local Nature Partnership Moors for the Future Partnership and The Sheffield Moors Partnership.**
8. Implement the Cultural Heritage Strategy for the national park and continue to work with partner organisations, local communities and English Heritage to achieve targets; **see 2.1.1 above**
9. Continue to provide encouragement to small-scale economic schemes linking conservation of the environment of the Peak District to economic benefit; **See reference to the Environmental Quality Mark above.**
10. Only authorise new mineral extraction or extensions to existing mineral operations to meet essential national needs, for example, if the minerals are not available elsewhere or to provide traditional building materials in the park; seek restoration of mineral quarries to enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the national park; **Policies set out in the LDF Core Strategy document.**
11. Continue to develop tourism activities in a way that protects and enhances both the interests of the community and the environment and supports the local economy; ensure that the National Park Authority meets the requirements of an application for the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism; increase the proportion of visitors using sustainable methods of travel. **Work to develop a new PD Sustainable Tourism Strategy has started with Visit Peak District and other partners.**

Appendix 1

1. National Park Management Plan
<http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/npmp>
2. Performance and Business Plan 2013/14
http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/355455/BusinessPlan2013.pdf
3. Park Life
http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/384256/Parklife-October-2013.pdf
4. Cultural Heritage Strategy
http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/91220/chstrategy.pdf
5. Landscape Strategy & Action Plan
http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/90831/landscapestrategyandactionplan.pdf
6. A Living Landscape: Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan
<http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/looking-after/biodiversity>
7. Recreation Strategy
<http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/visiting/getactive/recreationstrategy>
8. Moors for the Future
www.moorsforthefuture.org.uk
9. Fire Operations Group
<http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/looking-after/projects-and-partnerships/fireoperationsgroup/fog>
10. Working with People & Communities Strategy
<http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/publications/communities>
11. Local Development Framework Core Strategy
<http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/looking-after/strategies-and-policies/ldf>
12. The Authority's Carbon Management Plan
http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/133400/carbon-management-plan-2010-2015.pdf