

**Peak District
National Park
Management Plan
2023-28**

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

We have big ambitions for the Peak District National Park. Our 20 year vision is aspirational and outlines where we collectively want the Peak District to be in 20 years' time.

Vision: By 2043 the Peak District National Park is exemplary in its response to climate change and nature recovery. Its special qualities and resilience as a living landscape have been significantly enhanced. It is a welcoming place where all are inspired to care and communities thrive.

Our ambitious 20 year aims, as outlined below, will together help us achieve the vision. In order to prioritise delivery of the aims, a set of five year objectives underpin each aim. This is where we will focus delivery of actions over the Management Plan period.

Aim One: The Peak District National Park is more resilient and net-zero by 2040 through its exemplary response to climate change.

Objective 1: To lower greenhouse gas emissions significantly, focussing on the largest emitters within our influence.

Objective 2: To sequester and store substantially more carbon while contributing to nature recovery.

Objective 3: To reverse damage to nature, biodiversity and cultural heritage and in particular built environments caused by climate change.

Aim Two: The Peak District National Park is a resilient landscape in which nature, beauty, and cultural heritage are significantly enhanced.

Objective 4: To be a place where nature recovers and biodiversity flourishes.

Objective 5: To understand, appreciate and enhance the cultural heritage and in particular built environments of the National Park as part of an ever-changing landscape.

Objective 6: To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever-evolving landscape.

Aim Three: The Peak District is a welcoming place where all are inspired to enjoy, care for and connect to its special qualities.

Objective 7: To encourage a sustainable visitor economy that supports local businesses, cares for the National Park's special qualities and respects the well-being of local communities.

Objective 8: To create opportunities for young people and those from under-served communities to connect with and enjoy the National Park.

Objective 9: To promote the National Park as a place where there are opportunities for the improvement of physical and mental health and well-being.

Aim Four: Peak District National Park communities are thriving and sustainable places where all generations can live healthy and fulfilled lives.

Objective 10: To support sustainable communities by improving opportunities for affordable housing and connection to services.

Objective 11: To promote a flourishing economy in accord with nature recovery and climate change mitigation.

To achieve our aims, we all need to approach them with determination and commit to deliver the actions. The detailed actions that deliver the aims and objectives are outlined in the Delivery Plan (section 4).

1.2 National Park Purposes and Duty

The statutory purposes of a National Park are to:

- Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Parks; and
- Promote opportunities for understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public.

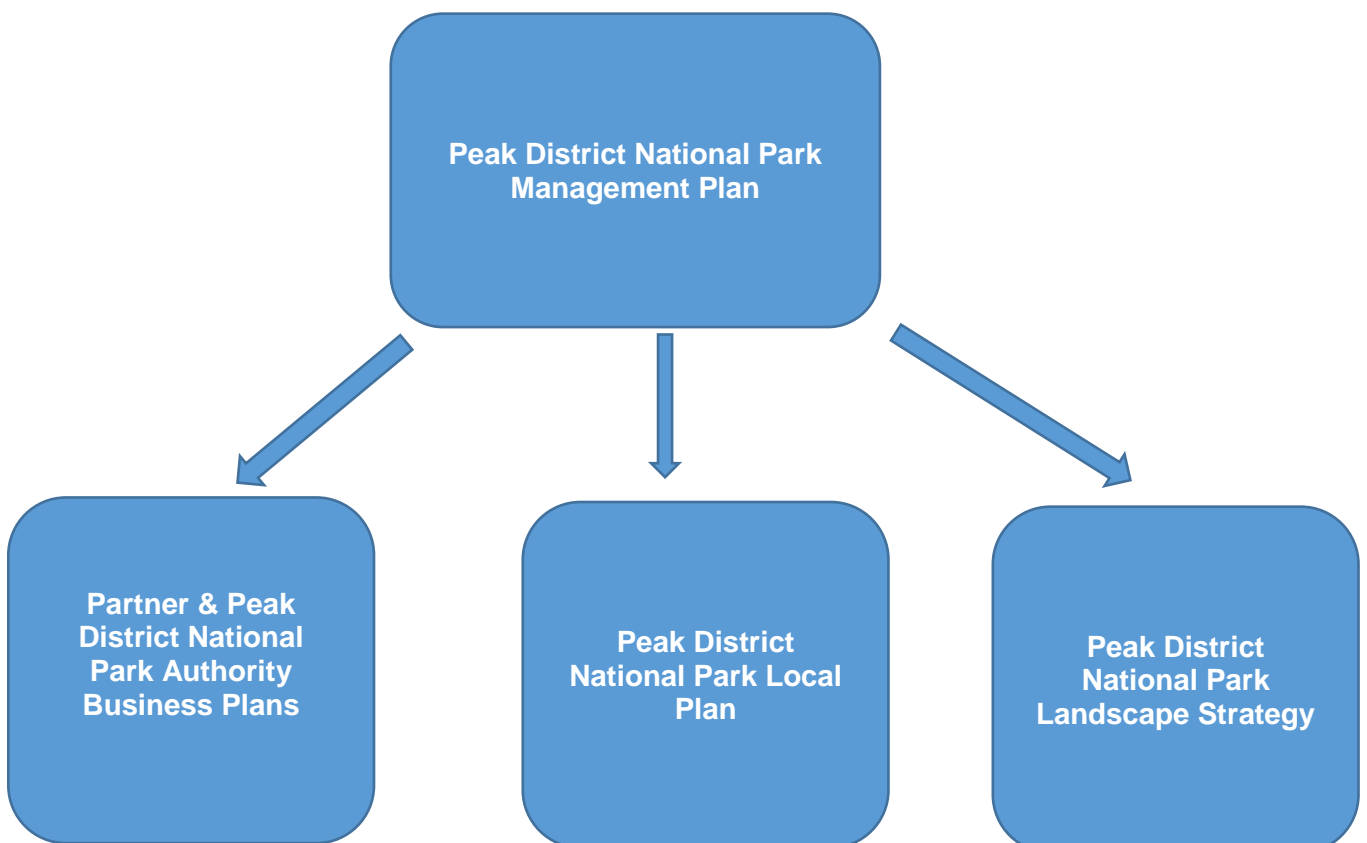
If there is a conflict between these purposes, the first purpose is given greater weight. In carrying out the purposes, National Park Authorities have a duty to seek to foster the economic and social wellbeing of local national park communities.

1.3 The National Park Management Plan

The National Park Authority is required to produce a Management Plan that outlines the vision for the management of the National Park. It must reflect National Park purposes and duty and be updated at least every five years to ensure it is relevant and forward looking.

Our Management Plan is an essential strategic document and no major decisions affecting the future of the National Park should be taken without reference to it. It provides the framework that encourages all those with interests in the National Park to work together to achieve National Park purposes and provides a context for the Local Plan.

Figure 1: How the National Park Management Plan relates to other plans, policies and strategies



This Management Plan has been informed by relevant international and national legislation, national policies, professional opinion, public aspirations and evidence from a range of sources. These include the Landscapes Review, Environment Bill and 25 Year Environment Plan, National Park England's four Delivery Plans and the Agriculture Bill. It has also been developed at a time when the nation is faced with challenges not experienced for generations. These include recovery from a pandemic, the escalating climate change emergency, declining species and habitats, mental and physical health issues amongst the population, and escalating prices and food shortages triggered by global conflicts. The Management Plan will have to demonstrate appropriate actions that respond to this volatile dynamic.

1.4 Partnership Working

The Management Plan is a plan for the National Park as a place and not for any individual organisation or group. In order to deliver the Management Plan's objectives, partnership engagement and commitment are essential. Partners are all those who have an influence over the future of the National Park and include resident communities, visitors, businesses, local authorities, water companies, land owners, land managers and farmers. They provide a diverse range of perspectives and collaborations working together to protect and enhance the National Park. They give opportunities for the National Park to be represented and to advocate and influence at the national, regional and local level. Partnership working is about direct delivery, but as importantly, leading by example and influencing others to the benefit of the National Park.

The Management Plan provides principles and priorities for partnership action working through its vision, aims, objectives and delivery plan. It does not outline actions individual organisations or groups are already undertaking, but adds value through identifying collective endeavour as an addition to the good work already in hand.

1.5 Resources

Achieving the ambitions contained within the Management Plan requires political support and, crucially, funding. Restraints on local government finances, a flat cash settlement for National Park Authorities, and rising costs makes the realisation of those ambitions even harder. However, the clear priorities identified within the Management Plan and the passion that exists for the Peak District will provide the springboard to grow volunteering and raise funds from commercial income, sponsorship, donation, and external funding. The need to diversify income means developing relationships with all appropriate businesses, grant funders, government agencies and charitable institutions. The registered charity The Peak District National Park Foundation, established to raise funds to care for the National Park, has a vital role to play in securing new income streams for the delivery of the Management Plan's aims. The clear priorities provide opportunities for communities, visitors and businesses to support the National Park through increased volunteering.

2 The Peak District National Park and Special Qualities

2.1 The Peak District National Park

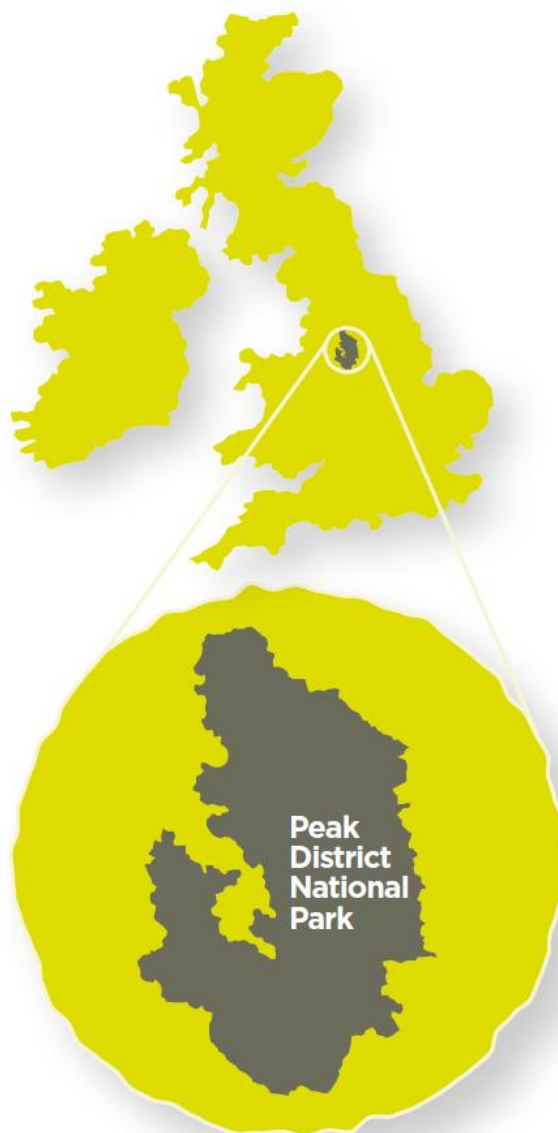
The Peak District National Park plays a special role well beyond its boundary. It is of national, regional, and local importance. Established in 1951, it was the UK's original National Park: there are now fifteen. The designation of National Parks is given because of their natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage – the 'special qualities' that make them so important. They provide a breathing space and opportunities for learning, discovery and enjoyment.

Located at the heart of the country, the Peak District National Park is 555 square miles of accessible, world-class landscapes. Mostly in Derbyshire, it extends into local authority areas of Oldham, Thameside, High Peak, Stockport, Cheshire East, Staffordshire moorlands, Derbyshire Dales, North East Derbyshire, Sheffield, Barnsley and Kirklees. with some 20 million people living on its doorstep. Surrounded by such highly populated areas, the National Park experiences an unprecedented demand for day visits which puts pressure on its fragile natural environment.

It features geological contrasts of white peak limestone plateau and dark peak gritstone outcrops, providing a unique contrast between dramatic upland moors and more gentle lowland grassland, both supporting internationally important habitats and species.

The Peak District National Park Authority owns 5% of the area, with the remainder in the ownership of private land owners and estates, water companies and the National Trust.

The Peak District's landscape has been shaped by people and industry since prehistoric times, with a wealth of internationally significant historical features and cultural heritage including Chatsworth House. It is a living National Park, with 38,000 residents. Quarrying, agriculture, and tourism are the mainstays of the economy. Tourism alone generates over £1.5 billion for the economy each year.



The Peak District National Park



2.2 The Peak District National Park Special Qualities

The Peak District National Park was designated because it exhibits a range of special qualities, which are nationally, and frequently internationally significant. At the heart of the statutory purposes of the Peak District National Park is the need to document and clearly express these special qualities, their status and their condition. Defining the special qualities helps to manage and plan for the Peak District National Park in order to protect them.

The summaries of the special qualities listed below are in no particular order. They should be read as an integrated set rather than in isolation. The full text describing the special qualities can be found in the appendix at section 6.

Special quality 1: Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology

Views ranging from the Dark Peak's millstone grit horseshoe to the South West Peak's intimate mosaic landscape and the rolling limestone plateau of the White Peak.

Special quality 2: Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats

Dramatic topography, steep slopes and climatic conditions which support a variety of habitats and associated species.

Special quality 3: Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions

Tranquil experiences exploring open moors and deep dales with their sense of wild remoteness and dark skies.

Special quality 4: Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry

Landscapes that tell the story of human history from Stone Age people all the way through to today's land managers.

Special quality 5: Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions

Settlements and the people that live in them that are integral to the landscape, representing past and present communities, traditions and cultures.

Special quality 6: An inspiring space for escape, adventure, exploring and quiet reflection

An unrivalled setting for finding adventures and escaping everyday pressures so people can recharge drained batteries and enjoy healthy and active lifestyles.

Special quality 7: Vital benefits for millions of people that flow beyond the landscape boundary

Many benefits that extend beyond the Peak District National Park boundary to positively impact on people who may never visit and may be unaware of its existence.

3 Vision

3.1 Our vision

The following 20 year vision for the Peak District National Park is aspirational and outlines where we collectively want the Peak District to be in 20 years' time.

Vision: By 2043 the Peak District National Park is exemplary in its response to climate change and nature recovery. Its special qualities and resilience as a living landscape have been significantly enhanced. It is a welcoming place where all are inspired to care and communities thrive.

4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 Our Aims

To help us to achieve the vision, the four integrated aims below will work together over the 20 year period. These build on the statutory purposes and duty of National Parks while taking account of key external factors such as climate change and the need for continuing nature recovery. The aims should be read as an integrated set, rather than in isolation, as actions that deliver one aim will frequently deliver other aims too. In addition, there is no priority in terms of the order of the aims.

4.2 Our Objectives

To prioritise the delivery of our aims, a set of five-year objectives with specific targets underpin each aim. The objectives are the priority areas where we collectively can have the most impact in delivering our aims and provide added value over and above what individuals are already delivering. Each objective has an associated target. As with the aims, these objectives will not work in isolation as actions that deliver an objective will frequently help in delivering other objectives.

4.3 Aim One: Climate Change

The Peak District National Park is more resilient and net-zero by 2040 through its exemplary response to climate change.

Global warming, its causes and consequences have become an indisputable fact in recent years. Never has there been a greater collective focus on what and how action can be taken to reduce, mitigate and adapt to it. Although the Peak District National Park covers a small part of the UK spatially, its importance in the climate change agenda is disproportionately large, as it offers opportunities to lead on reducing greenhouse gases through how we live, work and play, but also on actions to protect its fragile biodiversity.

Climate change is the greatest long-term threat to our upland landscapes. It has the potential to change the features that make up the National Park's natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. Climate change will modify the Peak District National Park's special qualities and alter the opportunities for the public to enjoy them. It will also alter the benefits the Peak District National Park provides. Responsible and inventive management can help to mitigate the effects of climate change by creating and maintaining resilient landscapes. Resilient landscapes consist of fully functioning ecosystems that allow nature and people to adapt to climate change. This will aid wildlife and communities within the Peak District National Park, as well as those that feel a knock-on impact - regionally, nationally and even globally. The challenge is twofold. We must balance the need to actively manage our contribution to climate change with the desire to conserve and enhance the special qualities.

This aim considers measures to reduce, mitigate and adapt to global warming, but each of these is also fundamental in shaping objectives relating to landscape and nature recovery, land management, visitor management, sustainable transport, thriving communities and the local economy.

There are three objectives focussed on delivering our climate change aim. These focus on achieving carbon net zero by reducing emissions as quickly as possible through influencing the largest emitters, ensuring we take carbon out of the atmosphere and reversing the current impacts of climate change. The emitters that are in scope are ones that partners are able to mitigate through the Management Plan. As such, emissions within the remit of national or international decision-making are excluded. The three largest emitters within our influence are land management, energy for premises and road travel – these will be our focus over the next five years.

Objective 1: To lower greenhouse gas emissions significantly, focussing on the largest emitters within our influence.

Target: By 2028 there will be a 25% reduction in total greenhouse emissions in the Peak District National Park.

Headline delivery for land management:

By 2028 we will have reduced net carbon emissions from land management by focussing on the following.

- Working with land owners, managers and farmers to mobilise opportunities to positively influencing land management practices across the National Park.
- Influencing future schemes and incentives for the delivery of carbon friendly land management.
- Sharing carbon management tools and best practice case studies.

Headline delivery for energy for premises:

For energy for premises we will have undertaken the following.

- Implementing at least one pilot project in carbon reduction in a traditional or listed building.
- Encouraging and enabling individuals and communities to make informed choices to reduce energy use, make buildings more efficient and switching to renewable energy.
- Developing and implementing Local Plan policies that strengthen carbon reduction in new builds and refurbishments.

Headline delivery for road travel:

To decrease emissions from road travel we will have developed a National Park sustainable travel framework that delivers the following.

- Reducing in greenhouse gases.
- Developing an approach to travel that promotes a more sustainable visitor economy.
- Supporting sustainable communities by improving connection to services.

Our initial focus will be on developing a robust evidence base and seeking funding and partner support for the study and implementation of travel options.

Objective 2: To sequester and store substantially more carbon while contributing to nature recovery.

Target: By 2028 there will be a 2,878 tonnes net decrease in carbon emissions from moorlands.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will have enabled implementation of nature-based solutions for climate change through the following.

- Improving the condition of upland habitats, particularly moorland and blanket bog, to store more carbon.
- Optimising carbon and water storage by enhancing land management practices to ensure soils are healthy and resilient.
- Increasing appropriate tree cover across the National Park to lock in carbon.
- Restoring and creating additional species rich grassland to lock in and store more carbon.

Objective 3: To reverse damage to nature, biodiversity, cultural heritage and in particular built environments caused by a changing climate.

Target: By 2028 we will secure funding for four measures that increase the resilience of existing habitats and species, cultural heritage and the built environment.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will have increased the resilience of the National Park to climate change by undertaking the following.

- Improving water management resulting in better downstream river quality and natural flood management.
- Implementing the recommendations for key habitats as outlined the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment 2020.

- Developing and implementing the One Peak District Nature Recovery Plan.
- Actively managing the prevention and mitigation of uncontrolled fires on moorland.

4.4 Aim Two: Landscape and Nature Recovery

The Peak District National Park is a resilient landscape in which nature, beauty, and cultural heritage are significantly enhanced.

The Peak District National Park was the first in the UK to be designated in 1951 for its outstanding landscape, environment and wildlife. Its special qualities depend on the conservation and enhancement of nature, beauty and cultural heritage. This is evidenced in special quality 1: beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology, special quality 2: internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats and special quality 5: Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions. A definition of Cultural Heritage can be found in the appendix at section 8.

The Landscapes Review highlighted the challenges facing our National Parks but recognised that there are solutions and most importantly opportunities particularly as bigger and better places for nature, connecting through wildlife corridors to each other, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and the wider countryside to increase resilience to climate change.

The UK is one of the most nature depleted countries in the world and the development of a nature recovery network across England is firmly on the national agenda. The Peak District National Park has not been immune to biodiversity loss and a partnership approach to implementing the Lawton principles of “Bigger, Better, More and Joined Up” for nature recovery is required. The landscape also needs to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. For example, increasing temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, increased frequency of extreme events such as flooding, displacement of species and changes to the start and length of seasons, new diseases and invasive species such as ash dieback disease and crayfish plague.

Caring for our landscape, providing for nature recovery, addressing climate change as well as producing food is the revised ask of our farmers, land managers and land owners. The phasing out of the Basic Payment Scheme (with payments based simply on the area of land farmed) by 2027 and its replacement by the new Environmental Land Management (ELM) schemes with the principle of “payment of public money for the delivery of public goods” means a period of huge change for our farming and land management community. A resilient and sustainable business model that delivers for nature and carbon as well as producing food is required. ELM schemes will need to provide sufficient incentive for farmers and land managers to participate and deliver nature recovery, address climate change, care for characteristic cultural heritage features such as traditional buildings, dry-stone walls and other heritage assets as well as producing food.

Whilst recent world events have increased the focus on food production, food security and business growth, the National Park remains well positioned to provide for nature recovery and the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. The landscape which has evolved over generations of human interaction will continue to change as nature recovery and climate change are addressed. These changes need to take place in a way that protects and enhances the quality and condition of cultural heritage and landscape character. Current and future pressures facing cultural heritage including the built environment and the wider historic landscape will continue to be addressed, in particular through reuse of traditional buildings, good design for the built environment and protecting and enhancing historic landscapes and their heritage assets.

This aim and associated objectives are fundamental to ensure the essence of the National Park is conserved and enhanced but it depends on and links to the climate change measures. The three objectives seek to contribute towards the national agenda on nature recovery and ensure that the contrasting yet evolving landscapes of the National Park retain their unique characteristics for future generations.

Objective 4: To be a place where nature recovers and biodiversity flourishes.

Target: By 2028 to have implemented the first five years of the One Peak District Nature Recovery Plan.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will have undertaken the following.

- Agreeing and implementing the first five years of the One Peak District Nature Recovery Plan, complementing the emerging County Local Nature Recovery Strategies.
- Increasing the area of land in Environmental Land Management schemes or equivalent, with a focus on, local nature recovery and landscape recovery.
- Delivering the Wye Valley Collaboration Nature Recovery Project.

Objective 5: To understand, appreciate and enhance the cultural heritage and built environment of the National Park as part of an ever-changing landscape.

Target: By 2028 there will be a 10% increase in audiences appreciating, understanding and enjoying cultural heritage.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 our cultural heritage and built environment will be cared for and enhanced as an integral part of routine management through implementing the Landscape Strategy 2023 and by undertaking the following.

- Reducing unnecessary signage, overhead wires and eyesores.
- Ensuring appropriate historic environment information is publicly accessible.
- Piloting one whole estate plan that addresses socio-economic issues as well as high environmental gains for a specific area.
- Minimising the impact on the landscape by sympathetically designing replacement and new signage, cabling, communication masts and other similar infrastructure.

Objective 6: To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever-evolving landscape

Target: By 2028 landscape character, quality and condition will be enhanced or reinforced as it provides for nature recovery, climate change and access for all.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 the quality and character of the landscape will have been protected, enhanced or reinforced through implementing the Landscape Strategy 2023 and by delivering the following.

- Establishing a baseline and reassess the changes to the landscape using Landscape Description Unit photographs.
- Understanding how people appreciate the evolving landscape and supporting them to positively embrace landscape change.
- Piloting landscape change modelling using new technologies to simulate how the landscape will look in the future as it provides for climate change and nature recovery.

4.5 Aim Three: Welcoming Place

The Peak District is a welcoming place where all are inspired to enjoy, care for and connect to its special qualities.

One purpose of National Parks is to give people the opportunity to understand and enjoy the National Park's special qualities. The Peak District National Park provides users with a wonderful

resource for all to enjoy the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. However, the National Park is not accessed equally by all communities. We plan to tackle this inequality by removing barriers that prevents a diverse representation of users. Some of these are physical barriers, such as a lack of user friendly or affordable public transport links which makes some areas difficult to reach without a car and in some places, there is no access for those with limited mobility. Other barriers relate to perceptions, cultural or social factors that can prevent people from visiting due to a lack of confidence to explore and discover the natural world. If we do not tackle these inequalities there will be communities who will miss out on the benefits the Peak District National Park has to offer.

There are many benefits from widening the number and type of communities who connect with the National Park. Widening connections provides an opportunity to improve people's health and wellbeing through activity in the outdoor environment. Experiencing cultural heritage and the natural world can also enrich lives in many ways. Since the COVID 19 pandemic, greater awareness and emphasis have been put on health and wellbeing and there is now an opportunity to promote the health and wellbeing benefits the National Park can offer.

The Peak District National Park is one of the UK's most well-known and best loved visitor destinations providing the area with much-needed income, jobs and services. We want to ensure that a sustainable tourism industry flourishes in order to support a healthy local economy. However, given the popularity of the National Park and its proximity to major centres of population, sustainable visitor management is key. All are welcome to use the National Park but sometimes activities may harm the special qualities, in particular at very busy or sensitive locations. At times the number or behaviour of visitors can impact on the landscape and nature being visited, other visitors and people who live and work here. We want to help people to recognise and understand this when they enjoy the special qualities. This applies equally to the people who live and work here as to visitors. Understanding that the National Park's special qualities are at risk from a range of pressures can help reduce those pressures and increase people's enjoyment. With enjoyment, there comes responsibility and it is important that we help everyone recognise the part they can play in helping to protect the Peak District National Park.

The three objectives in this aim focus on the National Park being a welcoming place where understanding, enjoyment and respect of the National Park's special qualities are central to the management of the place.

Objective 7: To encourage a sustainable visitor economy that supports local businesses, cares for the National Park's special qualities and respects the well-being of local communities.

Target: By 2028 there will have been an increase in people recognising sustainable visitor practices.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will have improved active travel and sustainable access through the following.

- Progressing the Buxton to Matlock sections of the 'White Peak Loop'.
- Developing and delivering area management plans for key recreation hubs and access points that inspire all to care for and enjoy our special qualities.
- Promoting and developing the rights of way network to connect to recreation hubs in the National Park accessibly.
- Developing a National Park travel framework that encourages more sustainable visitor patterns to, from and within the National Park.

By 2028 we will have a sustainable visitor economy that supports local businesses and cares for the National Park's special qualities by delivering the following.

- Encouraging more businesses to adopt sustainable practices by taking part in business support programmes and achieving the Environmental Quality Mark.
- Extending the reach of #Peak District Proud messages so it is used widely by businesses and communities to promote and care for our special qualities.

By 2028 we will enable all to connect, enjoy and care for the special qualities by encouraging businesses to become Peak Partners and raise funds through the Peak District National Park Foundation to support delivery of the Management Plan aims.

Objective 8: To create opportunities for young people and those from under-served communities to connect with and enjoy the National Park.

Target: By 2028 visitors that connect to and enjoy the National Park are substantially closer to national population demographics.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will adopt an inclusive approach that delivers the following.

- Providing opportunities for young people within an hour's travel time of the National Park to connect and enjoy the place, including the potential for an overnight experience.
- Creating ways for young people and under-served communities to be involved in shaping National Park policies.
- Identifying key under-served communities and working with these to co-create opportunities to enjoy and contribute to the care of the National Park.
- Providing sustainable access opportunities to the National Park for young people and under-served communities.

Objective 9: To promote the National Park as a place where there are opportunities for the improvement of physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Target: By 2028 users feel their time in the National Park has contributed to their improved health and wellbeing.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will have promoted the Peak District National Park as an outstanding place to support and improve health and wellbeing through the following.

- Promoting the benefits of connecting with nature and heritage for physical and mental health and wellbeing.
- Ensuring the existing rights of way network is more accessible and connected to recreation hubs.

4.6 Aim Four: Thriving Communities

Peak District National Park communities are thriving and sustainable places where all generations can live healthy and fulfilled lives.

The Peak District National Park is a living, working landscape with a resident population of around 38,000. In pursuing its purposes, the National Park Authority has a statutory duty to foster its communities' economic and social well-being. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions are one of the Peak District's special qualities and are integral to the life and management of the National Park. A thriving and sustainable community relies on social, economic and environmental factors. A thriving community is one where people of all generations can live healthy and fulfilled lives and can grow, flourish and prosper, now and in the future. Sustainable development can help communities to thrive by meeting today's needs in a way that harmonises economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection, ensuring that the needs of future generations are not compromised.

The relative remoteness of some areas of the National Park is part of what makes living here desirable. However, this makes the affordability of local housing and access to services more difficult. To maintain thriving and sustainable communities, the most appropriate housing and

access to services, including provision of high-speed broadband, must be pursued. The pressure of an ageing population, with a reduction in working age people, presents growing challenges to services and transport connectivity. Traditional industries, such as quarrying and farming, need to continue to adapt to meet the new issues and demands they face. Younger people and those of working age are a crucial element of sustainable communities. Therefore, there is a need to encourage locally based jobs, including those of high value, and permanently available affordable residences that are compatible with National Park purposes for people of all ages, but especially the young and those of working age.

An understanding of what is envisaged by “thriving and sustainable communities” has been reached with partners and parishes, a copy of this definition can be found in the appendix at section 7. Therefore, our ambition is to support and promote sustainable communities to conserve and enhance the special qualities. This will focus on future proofing our actions through long term protection of land and property uses, embedding climate change principles, and supporting the use of new technology.

The two objectives in this aim seek to help communities to thrive by providing a focus on housing, access to services and appropriate economic growth opportunities.

Objective 10: To support sustainable communities by improving opportunities for affordable housing and connection to services.

Target: By 2028 we will have enabled enhanced access to services, jobs and home working increasing premises that can access Superfast (>30Mbps) services from 82% to 84%.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will have a Local Plan that enables people with local roots to live in or return to the National Park and help families to remain together in mutual support by developing policies that provide the following.

- Addressing a range of second and holiday home issues.
- Addressing a range of local population issues, for example, young families, elderly and working age.
- Increasing the stock of affordable housing protected in perpetuity through housing associations, local housing trusts, and opportunities for individuals to own their own home for example, via self-build.

In relation to housing, we will undertake the following.

- Influencing national funding bodies (e.g. Homes England) to address the housing needs of Peak District communities.
- Advocating for measures to better control the number of homes used as second or holiday homes.

In relation to access to services, we will deliver the following.

- Improving high-speed digital and mobile access to the hardest-to-reach properties through Project Gigabit, Shared Rural Network, voucher schemes and opportunities arising from future initiatives.
- Improving connections to services through the National Park sustainable travel framework.

Objective 11: To promote a flourishing economy in accord with nature recovery and climate change mitigation.

Target: By 2028 to have delivered the Shared Prosperity Fund programmes.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will have a Local Plan with policies that provide the following.

- Encouraging environmentally and economically sustainable businesses in suitable locations where they can grow.
- Offering housing opportunities that support a diverse workforce with the skills needed for local businesses and services.
- Recognising the local mineral resource by enabling a sustainable level of mineral activity appropriate to our special landscape.

We will have delivered advice and grant support across the National Park through the new business support programme (including the Shared Prosperity Funds, which is the Government's new economic support programme) and any future schemes in a way that aligns economic, nature recovery and climate change priorities across the National Park.

We will have completed a whole estate plan for the Chatsworth Estate that will address socio-economic issues as well as providing high environmental gains. It will act as an exemplar for others to learn from.

5 Delivery Plan

This section sets out the actions that partners will implement working together to help achieve the objectives under each aim. The same numbering has been used in the delivery plan as in section 4, so it is easy to cross-refer between the objectives and the actions that follow.

It is not the intention of the plan to duplicate or outline what others are already doing but to add value by focusing our attention on the main priorities for action. Therefore, the delivery plan does not include all current activity that supports National Park purposes, but outlines the added benefits that partnership working brings.

Although the Management Plan is a five-year document, the delivery plan is not a static element, as we must be able to reflect the changing environment and take advantage of opportunities as they arise over the next five years. To ensure it is up to date, we will develop additional implementation steps towards achieving the objective as they become known. This is particularly the case where initial actions need to be undertaken before further steps can be developed. We will also remove delivered actions and add ones as existing actions are delivered. This ensures that we maintain the necessary partnership momentum in every objective. Therefore, this section of the Management Plan will be updated annually.

5.1 Monitoring

The Management Plan will be monitored using the delivery milestones and dates that are set out in the delivery plan. Monitoring and reporting on the delivery plan will take place every six months. The National Park Authority will coordinate this with partners responsible for monitoring and reporting the areas they lead on.

The Management Plan will also be tracked by a series of high-level targets that relate to the 11 objectives in the plan. The indicators are extensive and cover multiple features of the landscape and factors of work from audience engagement to socioeconomic data. Together they show the condition of these features and factors, the pressures acting upon them and the provision of services or benefits they provide. They are a mixture of output, outcome and contextual based indicators on the best available data for each objective. Some will be developed in the Management Plan period to ensure we have the most appropriate indicator for the objectives. They reflect external pressures and factors in addition to the actual performance of the Management Plan.

5.2 Aim One: Climate Change

Aim One: The Peak District National Park is more resilient and net-zero by 2040 through its exemplary response to climate change.

Objective 1: To lower greenhouse gas emissions significantly, focussing on the largest emitters within our influence.

Target: By 2028 there will be a 25% reduction in total greenhouse emissions in the Peak District National Park.

Headline delivery for land management:

By 2028 we will have reduced net carbon emissions from land management by focussing on the following.

- Working with land owners, managers and farmers to mobilise opportunities to positively influence land management practices across the National Park.
- Influencing future schemes and incentives for the delivery of carbon friendly land management.
- Sharing carbon management tools and best practice case studies.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
<p>CC.1 Increasing understanding, enabling, incentivising and implementing appropriate land management to reduce emissions, sequester and store more carbon.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Natural England, Forestry Commission, National Farmers Union, Country Land & Business Association, National Trust, Water Companies, Moorland Association, Farmers, Land Managers & Owners</p>	<p>Promote carbon management tools and best practice case studies annually between 2023-25</p> <p>Use Farming in Protected Landscapes funding to support farmers, land managers and owners with carbon management annually between 2023-24</p> <p>Influence design, payment rates and delivery of the Environmental Land Management schemes annually between 2023-25</p> <p>Support farmers, land managers and owners to access funding as opportunities develop for improved carbon management annually between 2023-28</p>

Headline delivery for energy for premises:

For energy for premises we will have undertaken the following.

- Implementing at least one pilot project in carbon reduction in a traditional or listed building.
- Encouraging and enabling individuals and communities to make informed choices to reduce energy use, make buildings more efficient and switching to renewable energy.
- Developing and implementing Local Plan policies that strengthen carbon reduction in new builds and refurbishments.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
CC.2 Implementing at least one pilot project in carbon reduction technology in traditional or listed buildings and use findings as exemplars for wider scale delivery.	National Park Authority	Chatsworth, County Councils, unitary authorities, district & borough councils, Peak Park Parishes Forum, Rural Action Derbyshire, Historic England	Pilot project delivered by March 2024 Wider scale delivery achieved annually between 2024-2028
CC.3 Encouraging and enabling individuals and communities to make informed choices to reduce energy use, making buildings more efficient and switch to renewable energy.	Derbyshire County Council	County Councils, District & Borough councils, Peak Park Parishes Forum, Rural Action Derbyshire, Historic England	Green Entrepreneurs Fund rolled out annually between 2023-28
CC.4 Adopting Local Plan policies that strengthen carbon reduction in new buildings and refurbishment of existing buildings.	National Park Authority	Local Plan Review Stakeholders & Consultees	Complete review 2023-25 Policies adopted by March 2025

Headline delivery for road travel:

To decrease emissions from road travel we will have developed a National Park sustainable travel framework that delivers the following.

- Reducing in greenhouse gases.
- Developing an approach to travel that promotes a more sustainable visitor economy.
- Supporting sustainable communities by improving connection to services.

Our initial focus will be on developing a robust evidence base and seeking funding and partner support for the study and implementation of travel options.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
<p>CC.5 Developing a National Park sustainable travel framework that delivers reductions in greenhouse gases, a sustainable visitor economy that cares for special qualities and supports sustainable communities by improving connection to services.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Highway Authorities, Public Transport Authorities, County Councils, District & Borough Councils, Marketing Peak District & Derbyshire, D2N2, Peak Park Parishes Forum</p>	<p>Seek funding to develop a robust evidence base that consolidates existing and commissions new research with partners by March 2024</p> <p>Develop and assess potential travel options that could be part of the framework – 2023-25</p> <p>Seek funding and support partners to implement the sustainable travel framework – 2025-28</p>
<p>Objective 2: To sequester and store substantially more carbon while contributing to nature recovery.</p>			
<p>Target: By 2028 we will secure funding for five measures that increase the resilience of existing habitats and species, cultural heritage and the built environment.</p>			
<p>Headline delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the condition of upland habitats, particularly moorland and blanket bog, to store more carbon. Optimising carbon and water storage by enhancing land management practices to ensure soils are healthy and resilient. Increasing appropriate tree cover across the National Park to lock in carbon. Restoring and creating additional species rich grassland to lock in and store more carbon. 			
Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
<p>CC.6 Developing a sustainable long-term business model delivering the vision of the Moors for the Future Partnership.</p>	<p>Moors for the Future Partnership</p>	<p>National Park Authority, Natural England, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust National Trust, RSPB, Heather Trust, South Pennines Park, National Farmers Union, Water Companies, British Mountaineering Council, Moorland Association</p>	<p>Sustainable business model developed by March 2024</p> <p>Complete implementation of sustainable business model 2024-25</p>

<p>CC.7 Producing and implementing the Moors for the Future Partnership annual Operational Plan to deliver the partnership's vision.</p>	<p>Moors for the Future Partnership</p>	<p>National Park Authority, Natural England, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust National Trust, RSPB, Heather Trust, South Pennines Park, National Farmers Union, Water Companies, British Mountaineering Council, Moorland Association</p>	<p>Operational Plan produced and implemented each year - 2023-28</p>
<p>CC.8 Encouraging and enabling implementation of nature-based solutions for climate change through improving the condition of uplands, including moorlands and blanket bog to lock in and store more carbon.</p>	<p>Moors for the Future Partnership</p>	<p>National Park Authority, Natural England, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust National Trust, RSPB, Heather Trust, South Pennines Park, National Farmers Union, Water Companies, British Mountaineering Council, Moorland Association, Farmers, Land Managers and Owners, Wildlife Trusts</p>	<p>790 tonnes net decrease in carbon emissions from moorland by March 2024</p> <p>Restoration including re-wetting of moorlands to achieve a net decrease of 2,878 tonnes in carbon emissions from moorland habitats by March 2028</p>
<p>CC.9 Encouraging and enabling implementation of nature-based solutions for climate change through managing land so that soils, particularly peat soils, are healthy.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Natural England, National Farmers Union, Country Land & Business Association, National Trust, RSPB, Environment Agency, Moorland Association, Farmers, Land Managers & Owners</p>	<p>Soil health workshops and farm visits 2023-25</p> <p>Annual support for farmers, land managers and owners in accessing funding to improve soil health – 2023-28</p> <p>Catchment Sensitive Farming delivered annually between 2023-28</p>
<p>CC.10 Encouraging and enabling implementation of nature-based solutions for climate change through implementation of the Wooded Landscapes Plan to deliver the right tree in the right place to lock in carbon.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Natural England, National Farmers Union, Country Land & Business Association, Woodland Trust, National Trust, RSPB, Forestry Commission, Environment Agency, Wildlife Trusts, Moorland Association,</p>	<p>Annual support to relevant partners in the implementation of the Wooded Landscape Plan between 2023-28</p> <p>Increase woodland and tree cover by 500 hectares by 2028.</p>

		farmers, land managers & owners	
CC.11 Encouraging and enabling implementation of nature-based solutions for climate change through restoring, creating and managing species-rich grasslands to lock in and store more carbon.	National Park Authority	Natural England, National Farmer's Union, Country Land & Business Association, National Trust, Wildlife Trusts, RSPB, Environment Agency, Farmers, Land Managers & Owners	<p>Use Farming in Protected Landscapes funding to support farmers, land managers and owners with carbon management 2023-24</p> <p>Support farmers, land managers and owners to access funding for more species rich grassland and to adopt carbon and nature friendly farming practices annually between 2023-28.</p> <p>Target area to be determined as the ELM scheme detail becomes clearer – 2023-24.</p>
Objective 3: To reverse damage to nature, biodiversity, cultural heritage and in particular built environments caused by a changing climate.			
Target: By 2028 we will secure funding for four measures that increase the resilience of existing habitats and species, cultural heritage and the built environment.			
Headline delivery: By 2028 we will have increased the resilience of the National Park to climate change by undertaking the following.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving water management resulting in better downstream river quality and natural flood management. • Implementing the recommendations for key habitats as outlined the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment 2020. • Developing and implementing the One Peak District Nature Recovery Plan. • Actively managing the prevention and mitigation of uncontrolled fires on moorland. 			
Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
CC.12 Encouraging and enabling implementation of nature-based solutions for climate change through improved water management for inside and outside the National Park to improve the quality of drinking water and reduce flood risk.	Moors for the Future Partnership	National Park Authority, Natural England, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust, National Trust, RSPB, Heather Trust, South Pennines Park, National Farmers Union, Water Companies, British	<p>Farming in Protected Landscapes funding utilised to support farmers and land managers to implement nature based solutions for climate change – 2023-24</p> <p>Delivery of Catchment Sensitive Farming – 2023-28</p>

		Mountaineering Council, Moorland Association, Farmers, Land Managers and Owners, Wildlife Trusts	Support farmers, land managers and owners to access funding for improved water management annually between 2023-28
CC.13 Encouraging and enabling implementation of the Peak District Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment 2020.	National Park Authority	Natural England, Wildlife Trusts, county councils, district & borough councils, National Trust, RSPB National Farmers Union, Country Land & Business Association, Environment Agency, Historic England, Farmers, Land Managers & Owners	Produce more user-friendly version of key findings of the assessment and share with all relevant partners by March 2024
CC.14 Encouraging and enabling implementation of the One Peak District Nature Recovery Plan in a way that increases the recovery and resilience of existing habitats and species.	National Park Authority	Natural England, Wildlife Trusts, county councils, district & borough councils, National Trust, RSPB National Farmers Union, Country Land & Business Association, Environment Agency, Woodland Trust, Moorland Association, Farmers, Land Managers & Owners	Continue to develop and share the One Nature Recovery Plan - 2023-24 Implement the One Nature Recovery Plan 2024-28
CC.15 Encouraging and enabling a strategic approach to actively managing the prevention and mitigation of uncontrolled fires on moorland.	National Park Authority	Natural England, Moorland Owners, National Game Keepers Organisation, RSPB, Local Access Forum, Fire Operations Group, Peak District Land Managers Forum, The National Trust, Moorland Association, Moors for the Future Partnership	Use research and learnings from pilots and other initiatives to develop and agree a strategic approach with partners March 2024 Implement the strategic approach and ensure that there is no increasing trend in the area impacted by uncontrolled fires – 2023-28

5.3 Aim Two: Landscape and Nature Recovery

Aim Two: The Peak District National Park is a resilient landscape in which nature, beauty, and cultural heritage are significantly enhanced.

Objective 4: To be a place where nature recovers and biodiversity flourishes.

Target: By 2028 to have implemented the first five years of the One Peak District Nature Recovery Plan.

Headline delivery:

- Agreeing and implementing the first five years of the One Peak District Nature Recovery Plan, complementing the emerging County Local Nature Recovery Strategies.
- Increasing the area of land in Environmental Land Management schemes or equivalent, with a focus on local nature recovery and landscape recovery.
- Delivering the Wye Valley Collaboration Nature Recovery Project.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
<p>LNR.1 Maximising the area in the Environmental Land Management schemes of Sustainable Farm Incentive, Local Nature Recovery, Landscape Recovery & future equivalents.</p>	<p>Natural England</p>	<p>Rural Payments Agency, National Park Authority, Wildlife Trusts, county councils, Unitary Authorities, district & borough councils, National Trust, RSPB, National Farmers Union, Country & Land Business Association, Moorland Association, Farmers, Land Managers & owners, Forestry Commission, Environment Agency, Historic England</p>	<p>Influence design, payment rates and delivery of the Environmental Land Management schemes to foster farmer, land manager and owner participation - 2023-25</p> <p>Farmers, land managers and owners supported to access the Environmental Land Management schemes annually between 2025-28</p> <p>Influence the design, payment level and delivery of future funding mechanisms to foster farmer, land manager and owner participation – 2023-28</p> <p>Percentage targets agreed for the area of National Park land in each of the three Environmental Land Management or equivalent schemes – March 2024</p>

			Monitor the area and value of land in Environmental Land Management schemes or equivalent annually 2023-28
LNR.2 Delivering and evaluating at least two projects which tackle nature recovery and blend public and private funding to inform future funding models.	Natural England	National Park Authority, National Trust, Wildlife Trusts, Chatsworth, Farmers, land Managers & Owners	Deliver, evaluate and share the findings from the Wye Valley Collaboration Nature Recovery Project - 2023-25 Complete, evaluate and share findings of the Life in the Ravines Project – 2023-25
LNR.3 Implementing the agreed One Peak District Nature Recovery Plan in a way which works with and complements emerging County Local Nature Recovery Strategies.	National Park Authority	Natural England, Wildlife Trusts, County Councils, District & Borough Councils, National Trust, RSPB National Farmers Union, Country & Land Business Association, Moorland Association, Farmers, Land Managers & Owners, Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust, Environment Agency, Historic England	Agree complementary approach to the Peak District's One Peak District Nature Recovery Plan with all relevant local authority Local Nature Recovery Strategies – March 2024 Implement the One Nature Recovery Plan 2024-28

Objective 5: To understand, appreciate and enhance the cultural heritage and built environment of the National Park as part of an ever changing landscape.

Target: By 2028 there will be a 10% increase in audiences appreciating, understanding and enjoying cultural heritage.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 our cultural heritage and built environment will be cared for and enhanced as an integral part of routine management through implementing the Landscape Strategy 2023 and by undertaking the following:

- Minimising the impact on the landscape by sympathetically designing replacement and new signage, cabling, communication masts and other similar infrastructure.
- Reducing unnecessary signage, overhead wires and eyesores.
- Ensuring appropriate historic environment information is publicly accessible.
- Piloting one whole estate plan that addresses socio-economic issues as well as high environmental gains for a specific area.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
<p>LNR.4 Using the Landscape Strategy 2023 as a routine management tool and apply the guidance.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Natural England, Wildlife Trusts, County Councils, District & Borough Councils, National Trust, RSPB, National Farmers Union, Country & Land Business Association, Moorland Association, Farmers, Land Managers & Owners, Forestry Commission, Historic England, Utility Companies, Planning Agents</p>	<p>Launch the Landscape Strategy 2023 with partners 2023-24</p> <p>Encourage the use and implementation of the Landscape Strategy by delivering a series of virtual “How to use the Landscape Strategy” events with partners - 2024-28</p>
<p>LNR.5 Enhancing and or conserving landscapes, settlements, archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures including through adaptive re-use.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Natural England, Wildlife Trusts, county councils, district & borough councils, National Trust, RSPB, National Farmers Union, Country & Land Business Association, Moorland Association, Farmers, Land Managers & Owners, Forestry Commission, Historic England</p>	<p>Increase the quality of planning applications by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relaunching pre-application advice 2023-24 • completing and sharing the review of the Local Plan 2023-25 • all applicants using the Landscape Strategy 2023-28, Historic Farmstead Guidance and Conservation Area Appraisals 2023-28 <p>Farming in Protected Landscapes agreements enhancing and conserving cultural heritage and the built environment 2023-24</p> <p>Maximise the use of future conservation management tools which enhance or conserve cultural heritage – 2024-28</p>
<p>LNR.6 Reducing unnecessary clutter (e.g. signage, overhead wires, eyesores).</p>	<p>County councils, unitary authorities, district &</p>	<p>Peak Park Parishes Forum, National Park Authority, utility companies, Network Rail, Farmers, Land Managers and Owners.</p>	<p>Encourage removal of unnecessary clutter through promotion of best practice case studies – 2023-28</p>

	borough councils,		
LNR.7 Ensuring appropriate historic environment information is publicly accessible and increase the number of sites with new and / or enhanced interpretation.	County councils & unitary authorities	National Park Authority, Farmers, Land Managers & Owners, Historic England	Timescales for making Historic Environment Records publicly available agreed by March 2024 A minimum of 5 enhanced access and interpretation projects delivered - 2023-28
LNR.8 Piloting and agreeing one whole estate plan that addresses socio-economic issues as well as high environmental gains for a specific area to inform future ways of working.	Chatsworth	National Park Authority, Historic England, Natural England	Pilot completed and evaluated by March 2024 Plan implementation from April 2024-28
LNR.9 Sympathetically designing and replacing new infrastructure. LNR.10	County councils, unitary authorities, district & borough councils	Peak Park Parishes Forum, National Park Authority, Utility Companies, Network Rail, Farmers, Land Managers and Owners.	Encourage sympathetic design through implementation and promotion of best practice case studies – 2023-28

Objective 6: To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park’s contrasting and ever evolving landscapes.

Target: By 2028 landscape character, quality and condition will be enhanced or reinforced as it provides for nature recovery, climate change and access for all.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 the quality and character of the landscape will have been protected, enhanced or reinforced through implementing the Landscape Strategy 2023 and by delivering the following.

- Establishing a baseline and reassess the changes to the landscape using Landscape Description Unit photographs.
- Understanding how people appreciate the evolving landscape and supporting them to positively embrace landscape change.
- Piloting landscape change modelling using new technologies to simulate how the landscape will look in the future as it provides for climate change and nature recovery.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
<p>LNR.11 Using the Landscape Strategy 2023 as a routine management tool and apply the guidance to enhance or reinforce the quality and character of the landscape.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Natural England, Wildlife Trusts, County Councils, District & Borough Councils, National Trust, RSPB, National Farmers Union, Country & Land Business Association, Moorland Association, Farmers, Land Managers & Owners, Forestry Commission, Historic England, Utility Companies, Planning Agents</p>	<p>Deliver virtual “How to use the Landscape Strategy” events with partners – 2023-25</p> <p>All key partners using the Landscape Strategy from 2023-28</p>
<p>LNR.12 Establishing a baseline and reassessing the changes to the landscape using repeat Landscape Description Unit photographs.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Natural England, Wildlife Trusts, National Trust, RSPB, National Farmers Union, Country & Land Business Association, Moorland Association, Farmers, Land Managers & Owners, Forestry Commission, Historic England</p>	<p>Establish a baseline assessment of the character, quality and condition of the landscape using the Landscape Strategy Landscape Description Unit photographs in 2023.</p> <p>Landscape Description Unit photographs repeated and reassessed from April 2026 to March 2027.</p>
<p>LNR.13 Developing a robust evidence base to better understand how people appreciate the evolving landscape. Use findings to agree approaches that enable people to more positively embrace landscape change.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Natural England, County Councils, Unitary Authorities, Districts and Boroughs, National Trust, Chatsworth, RSPB, Historic England, Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust, Moorland Association, Universities</p>	<p>Develop and agree scope of research and evidence base with partners, deliver findings and agree future approaches by March 2024.</p> <p>Agreed approaches rolled out from April 2024 to March 2028.</p>
<p>LNR.14 Piloting landscape change modelling to simulate how the landscape will look in the future as it provides for climate change and nature recovery.</p>	<p>National Trust</p>	<p>Peak District National Park, Natural England, Historic England, Wildlife Trusts, RSPB, Universities</p>	<p>Explore the use of new technologies including the use of remote sensing data and augmented reality by March 2024.</p> <p>Complete and promote the High Peak Estate pilot by March 2024.</p>

5.4 Aim Three: Welcoming Place

Aim Three: The Peak District is a welcoming place where all are inspired to enjoy, care for and connect to its special qualities.

Objective 7: To encourage a sustainable visitor economy that supports local businesses, cares for the National Park's special qualities and respects the wellbeing of local communities.

Target: By 2028 50 new businesses have been supported to achieve the Peak District Environmental Quality Mark.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will have improved active travel and sustainable access through the following.

- Progressing the Buxton to Matlock sections of the 'White Peak Loop'.
- Developing and delivering area management plans for key recreation hubs and access points that inspire all to care for and enjoy our special qualities.
- Promoting and developing the rights of way network to connect to recreation hubs in the National Park accessibly.
- Developing a National Park travel framework that encourages more sustainable visitor patterns to, from and within the National Park.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
<p>WP.1 Improving and promoting sustainable, inclusive and active ways to travel to and around the National Park.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>County Councils, Unitary Authorities, Districts and Boroughs, National Trust, Marketing Peak District and Derbyshire, Water Companies, Buxton Town Team</p>	<p>Map priority routes (including White Peak Loop) 2023-24</p> <p>Deliver identified work (including White Peak Loop) as funding allows- Across all years 2023-28</p> <p>Promote existing and new routes – Across all years 2023-28</p>
<p>WP.2 Developing and delivering partnership area management plans for key recreation areas to provide</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Water companies, National Trust, Staffordshire Wildlife Trust, , County Councils, Unitary Authorities, Districts and</p>	<p>Develop template/toolkit for area action plans and pilot in Hope Valley 2023-24</p>

joined up working and support coordinated development.		Boroughs Moorland Land Owners Association, National Farmers Union	Identify key areas/recreation hubs to work with during the period of the Management Plan 2023-24 Roll out to identified areas in years 2024-28
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Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will have a sustainable visitor economy that supports local businesses and cares for the National Park's special qualities by delivering the following.

- Encouraging more businesses to adopt sustainable practices by taking part in business support programmes and achieving the Environmental Quality Mark.
- Extending the reach of #Peak District Proud messages so it is used widely by businesses and communities to promote and care for our special qualities.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
WP.3 Supporting sustainable inclusive visitor businesses that support the National Park's special qualities.	Marketing Peak District and Derbyshire	Environmental Quality Mark, National Park Authority, County Councils, Unitary Authorities, Districts and Boroughs, Chatsworth	Develop bespoke business support programme for SME's including carbon management 2023-24 Deliver Support programme 2024-28 Support 10 businesses to annually achieve Environmental Quality Mark 2023-28
WP.4 Developing the #Peak District Proud scheme to share messages to promote responsible visitor behaviour and enjoyment.	National Park Authority	Peak District Communication Group	20 new business or community groups annually support and share #PeakDistrictProud messages, with signage or shared social media posts 2023-28

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will enable all to connect, enjoy and care for the special qualities by encouraging businesses to become Peak Partners and raise funds through the Peak District National Park Foundation to support delivery of the Management Plan aims.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
WP.5 Providing opportunities for communities and visitor businesses to	Peak District Foundation	National Park Authority, Peak District Communication Group	Raise a total of £500,000 across 2023-28 (Annual targets to be confirmed annually).

support the National Park through advocacy, volunteering and financial support.			
Objective 8: To create opportunities for young people and those from under-served communities to connect with and enjoy the National Park.			
Target: By 2028 visitors that connect to and enjoy the National Park are substantially closer to national population demographics.			
<p>Headline delivery: By 2028 we will adopt an inclusive approach that delivers the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing opportunities for young people within an hour’s travel time of the National Park to connect and enjoy the place, including the potential for an overnight experience. • Creating ways for young people and under-served communities to be involved in shaping National Park policies. • Identifying key under-served communities and working with these to co-create opportunities to enjoy and contribute to the care of the National Park. • Providing sustainable access opportunities to the National Park for young people and under-served communities. 			
Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
WP.6 Ensuring there is the potential for young people within an hour’s travel time of the National Park to develop an appreciation and understanding of the special qualities and a connection to nature. This includes at least one overnight experience.	Youth Hostel Association	National Park Authority, Peak District Educators group, Sheffield ESCAPE Group	Deliver next steps of Access Unlimited project – subject to funding – Across all years 2023-28
WP.7 Developing ways for young people to have a voice and role in decision making and co-creation of opportunities building on the Euro Parcs youth manifesto.	National Park Authority	Peak District Educators Group, Youth Hostel Association, National Parks Education and Outreach Group	Scope and co-create remit of group including funding for participation. Recruit initial champions 2023-24 Establish regular pattern of meetings – 2024-28

			Review success of group 2027-28
WP.8 Enabling identified under-served communities to develop an appreciation and understanding of the special qualities and a connection to nature.	National Park Authority	Natural England, Water Companies, National Trust, Youth Hostel Association, Peak District Mosaic, Sheffield Environmental Movement	Map under-served communities 2023-24 Develop monitoring tools to measure opportunities provided by partners 2023-2024 Implement monitoring tools 2025-28
WP.9 Developing a forum of community champions to influence decision making and co-create ways to increase access and connection to the National Park.	Natural England	National Park Authority, Peak District Mosaic, Sheffield Environmental Movement	Scope and co-create remit of group including funding for participation. Recruit initial champions 2023-24 Establish regular pattern of meetings – 2024-28 Review success of forum 2027-28
WP.10 Influencing national bodies to develop an appropriate indicator for under-served communities' enjoyment of the National Park	National Park Authority	Natural England, Water Companies, National Trust, Youth Hostel Association, Peak District Educators group	Indicator developed 2023-24 Indicator implemented and evaluated 2024-28

Objective 9: To promote the National Park as a place where there are opportunities for the improvement of physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Target: By 2028 users feel their time in the National Park has contributed to their improved health and wellbeing.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will have promoted the Peak District National Park as an outstanding place to support and improve health and wellbeing through the following.

- Promoting the benefits of connecting with nature and heritage for physical and mental health and wellbeing.
- Ensuring the existing rights of way network is more accessible and connected to recreation hubs.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
WP.11 Developing networks and links with health providers and practitioners	National Park Authority	Natural England, Active Derbyshire, NPUK Health and	Scope and co-create networks – 2023-24

to ensure that connection to nature and the role the National Park plays is recognised in the commissioning and delivery of health services.		Wellbeing Group, Peak District Mosaic, Derbyshire County Council	Establish regular pattern of meetings – 2024-28 Review success of group - 2027-28
WP.12 Developing and promoting the National Park as a champion of Accessibility	National Park Authority	Natural England, Experience Community, Active Derbyshire, NPUK Health and Wellbeing Group, Marketing Peak District and Derbyshire, Water Companies, National Trust	Develop plan for infrastructure improvements -2023-24 Deliver improvements as funding allows – 2023-28 Deliver accessibility training for businesses – 2023-28 Promote existing and new facilities with annual marketing campaigns –2023-28

5.5 Aim Four: Thriving Communities

Aim Four: Peak District National Park communities are thriving and sustainable places where all generations can live healthy and fulfilled lives.

Objective 10: To support sustainable communities by improving opportunities for affordable housing and connection to services.

Target: By 2028 we will have enabled enhanced access to services, jobs and home working increasing premises that can access Superfast (>30Mbps) services from an average of 82% to 84%.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will have a Local Plan that enables people with local roots to live in or return to the National Park and help families to remain together in mutual support by developing policies that provide the following.

- Addressing a range of second and holiday home issues.
- Addressing a range of local population issues, for example, young families, elderly and working age.
- Increasing the stock of affordable housing protected in perpetuity through housing associations, local housing trusts, and opportunities for individuals to own their own home for example, via self-build.

In relation to housing, we will undertake the following.

- Influencing national funding bodies (e.g. Homes England) to address the housing needs of Peak District communities.

- Advocating for measures to better control the number of homes used as second or holiday homes.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
<p>TC.1 Developing and implementing policies and programmes that impact positively on local communities by addressing a range of second and holiday home issues.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Local Plan Review Stakeholders & Consultees</p> <p>County councils, district & borough councils, Peak Park Parishes Forum</p>	<p>Develop Local Plan policies that address a range of second home and holiday home issues 2023-25</p> <p>Develop joint campaigning on housing use classes for second homes that addresses a range of second home and holiday home issues 2023-25</p> <p>Explore with local authorities the full range of financial and legislative tools that can help address second home and holiday home issues 2023-28</p>
<p>TC.2 Developing and implementing policies and programmes that impact positively on local communities by providing and future proofing affordable housing in areas where it is needed, particularly where there is sustainable access to services and support networks, so that those with local roots can remain or return and family groups can support each other.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Local Plan Review Stakeholders & Consultees</p> <p>County Councils, District & Borough Councils, Peak Park Parishes Forum</p>	<p>Local Plan review, including identification of the amount of affordable housing needed, 2023-25</p>
<p>TC.3 Developing and implementing policies and programmes that impact positively on local communities by influencing national funding programmes and working with local housing authorities to boost local delivery of affordable housing.</p>	<p>National Park Authority</p>	<p>Local Plan Review Stakeholders & Consultees</p> <p>County Councils, District & Borough Councils, Peak Park Parishes Forum</p>	<p>Develop tools and programmes looking at understanding housing need in the National Park and investigating intervention at a village scale 2023-25</p> <p>Develop a pilot intervention for affordable housing delivery in rural settlements 2025-28</p>

Headline delivery:

In relation to access to services, we will deliver the following.

- Improving high-speed digital and mobile access to the hardest-to-reach properties through Project Gigabit, Shared Rural Network, voucher schemes and opportunities arising from future initiatives.
- Improving connections to services through the National Park sustainable travel framework.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
TC.4 Enabling high speed digital and mobile access to the hardest to reach properties through Project Gigabit, Shared Rural Network, voucher schemes and opportunities arising from future initiatives.	Derbyshire County Council	County Councils	Programmes successfully delivered 2023-28

Objective 11: To promote a flourishing economy that is in accord with nature recovery and climate change mitigation.

Target: By 2028 to have delivered the Shared Prosperity Fund programmes.

Headline delivery:

By 2028 we will have a Local Plan with policies that provide the following.

- Encouraging environmentally and economically sustainable businesses in suitable locations where they can grow.
- Offer housing opportunities that support a diverse workforce with the skills needed for local businesses and services.
- Recognising the local mineral resource by enabling a sustainable level of mineral activity appropriate to our special landscape.

Actions	Responsible Partner	Key Delivery Partners	Critical Success Factors
TC.5 Delivering business support, including Shared Prosperity Funds and any future schemes in a way that align economic, nature recovery and climate change priorities across the National Park.	Derbyshire Dales District Council	District and Borough Councils	Shared Prosperity Fund programme successfully delivered 2023-28
TC.6 Developing whole estate plans to increase the resilience of nature friendly sustainable estates.	Chatsworth	National Park Authority, Historic England, Natural England	Pilot completed and evaluated by March 2024 Plan implemented from April 2024 to March 2028

			Pilot used to influence and encourage others to develop whole estate plans from April 2024 to March 2028
TC.7 Growing and enhancing environmentally and economically sustainable businesses through Local Plan policies that identify more places in sustainable locations where businesses can grow.	National Park Authority	Local Plan Review Stakeholders & Consultees	Local Plan reviewed to take account of required policies 2023-25 Support sustainable business development in accordance with approved policies from April 2025 to 2028
TC.8 Growing and enhancing environmentally and economically sustainable businesses by providing a diverse workforce through a sufficient supply of safe, energy efficient homes in a mixture of tenures.	National Park Authority	Local Plan Review Stakeholders & Consultees	Local Plan reviewed to take account of required policies 2023-25 Support the development of appropriate housing in accordance with approved policies from April 2025 to 2028
TC.9 Growing and enhancing environmentally and economically sustainable mineral businesses through enabling a sustainable level of mineral activity appropriate to our special landscape.	National Park Authority	Local Plan Review Stakeholders & Consultees Derbyshire County Council	Local Plan reviewed to take account of required policies 2023-25 Support the development of appropriate mineral resources in accordance with approved policies from April 2025 to 2028

6 Appendix: Special Qualities

6.1 Special quality 1: Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology

The combination of contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology across the Peak District National Park creates its famous beautiful views.

The area's geology is often revealed in spectacular ways. Visitors stumble upon stunning panoramas when landscapes suddenly change, like the hairpin bends at Crowdecote with their unexpected view across the 'dragon's back' of Chrome and Parkhouse Hill. Others explore the 'shivering mountain' of Mam Tor, following the dramatically collapsed road. Those walking the Manifold Valley in the summer see the river 'vanish' at Wetton Mill, running through caves and underground passages before reappearing at Ilam Park.

Many of the contrasting landscapes that give the Peak District National Park its well-known views have been produced by the interaction between people and nature over thousands of years, giving different areas their own individual character and sense of place.

The Dark Peak's Millstone Grit horseshoe has scattered rock outcrops and deep cloughs across a moorland landscape, its elevation giving panoramic views that contrast the wilderness of the moors with the neighbouring cities. Walk on Holme Moss and enjoy uninterrupted moorland views across miles of blanket bog, heather and peat and out over the neighbouring cities. Experience the unique position of the Peak District National Park, with beautiful views surrounded by urban life.

Views across the White Peak's rolling limestone plateau reveal a farmed landscape enclosed by dry stone walls and interspersed with deeply dissected wooded dales and grasslands. These views are accessible and intimate. Visit Monsal Head to take in spectacular views across the green valley, where the historic railway viaduct spans the gorge. The viaduct is part of the Monsal recreation trail, giving users a bird's-eye view of the river and the surrounding pastures.

The South West Peak's sweeping views reveal iconic ridges and valleys with unusual features like the 'Winking Man' rock formation at Ramshaw Rocks. Discover the Upper Dane Valley and pause on Axe Edge to enjoy breath-taking views as far as the eye can see in all directions, with the outlines of instantly-recognisable Peak District hills stretching away to the east in sharp contrast with the flat expanse of the Cheshire plains to the west. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology.

6.2 Special quality 2: Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats

As one of the UK's most accessible national parks, the Peak District National Park enables millions of people to enjoy distinctive habitats and a wealth of wildlife.

From the atmospheric dark moors and bogs of Bleaklow to the leafy woodlands, sparkling rivers and dramatic limestone cliffs of Dovedale, the Peak District National Park's wildlife and habitats are internationally important and valued by millions of people. They differ from the surrounding lowlands and densely populated towns and cities, being created by the interaction between centuries of land management and the area's distinctive climate, steep slopes and dramatic topography.

The diverse mosaic of habitats support a rich range of wildlife; from Jacob's ladder to lapwing, from dipper to mountain hare. Many are locally, nationally and even globally rare. Wildlife is an integral part of the Peak District experience for residents and visitors, young and old, the expert and the curious.

Lying at the southern tip of the Pennines, the Peak District National Park is at a crossroads, where the uplands of the north-west meet the lowlands of the south-east. With many species at the edge of their ranges, the mix of species is unique. The bilberry bumblebee, once widespread across the north and west of England, is still found on the bilberry moorlands of the Dark and South West Peak. The iconic 'mountain blackbird', or ring ouzel, is thriving in the Peak District, its most south-easterly breeding area. The rare leek-coloured hawkweed, previously thought to be globally extinct, has been rediscovered.

Visit the Dark Peak and explore iconic expanses of blanket bog, moorland and heathland, interspersed with flushes and springs. Fringed by upland oak woodlands and grasslands rich in colourful waxcap fungi, these uplands are bisected by the streams and rivers that feed the many local reservoirs. Stop to watch rare upland birds like golden plover through binoculars or lie back to see a sea of fluffy white cotton grass bobbing in the breeze against a bright blue sky.

A trip to the White Peak reveals precious and vulnerable ash woodlands, ponds and clear-flowing streams, limestone heath, lead mine remains and species-rich grasslands. Walk through the steep-sided valley of Lathkill Dale during spring and be surrounded by flower-rich grassland and the instantly recognisable song of the skylark. Picnic at Cheedale and be transfixed by the rhythmic bobbing of a dipper or hear the familiar plop of a water vole launching itself into the river.

Explore the South West Peak and find habitats similar to the Dark Peak, but in a much more intimate mosaic. Smaller blocks of moorland fringed with rush pastures, hedges, rivers and farmland. Listen out for the 'go back, go back' cry of a red grouse or the burbling song of a curlew. Look closely and spot an elusive camouflage-striped snipe emerging from the bog or a short-eared owl swooping over the moors

6.3 Special quality 3: Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions

The Peak District National Park is an accessible backdoor wilderness allowing millions of people to find a welcome sense of tranquillity.

For generations, people have escaped from towns and cities to visit the Peak District National Park and enjoy its tranquillity. Being immersed in tranquil, undeveloped places allows people to step outside their busy lives and be refreshed. It improves mental and physical wellbeing and is one of the most sought-after qualities of the countryside.

As modern life offers fewer opportunities for tranquillity, the Peak District National Park's tranquil places are all the more important. They offer a powerful sense of timelessness and escape, with the relative peace and quiet in stark contrast to the hustle and bustle of the surrounding cities. This contrast is why the Peak District National Park is so special. It retains its distinctly tranquil and undeveloped character, despite being one of the most popular, accessible and well-known areas in England. And its close proximity to the cities means many millions of people are able to benefit from its relative tranquillity.

This tranquillity is experienced in many ways. For some, it is about quiet appreciation of natural wonders. Standing on the summit of Black Hill as the sun sets provides a rare opportunity to find solace in an open landscape away from the distractions of modern living. Being surrounded by the sounds of bubbling water, rustling leaves and evocative bird song on a quiet day at Padley Gorge can bring peace to a busy mind. Stepping into the cool, atmospheric confines of Lud's Church on a hot summer's day can be a profound experience. Watching the dark night skies at Minninglow is a world away from the bright lights of nearby urban neighbourhoods, inspiring people to marvel at our place in the universe, just as our ancestors have for thousands of years.

For others it is about the relative tranquillity of the Peak District National Park's villages and town. These can be a world away from inner-city life, with many people finding serenity in the narrow

streets, characterful buildings and small shops. This glimpse into a rural way of life feels, for many, like stepping into another time.

6.4 Special quality 4: Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry

People visiting, working and living in the Peak District National Park today are immersed in a lived-in landscape that has been shaped by people for thousands of years. Here, human activity can be traced back for more than 300,000 years, with caves revealing the tools used and animals hunted by our Palaeolithic ancestors. With one of the richest concentrations of prehistoric monuments in the country, explorers can glimpse the lives of past communities, their lost traditions and ancient beliefs displayed through stone circles, burial mounds and hillforts.

Some of the diverse cultural heritage is prominent within the landscape, from the Bronze Age Nine Ladies stone circle to the eleventh century Peveril Castle and the great estate houses of Chatsworth, Haddon Hall and Lyme Park in their iconic parkland settings. Generations of farmers have created a rich tapestry of surviving farmsteads, unique field patterns and historic dry stone walls that criss-cross the landscape. Past industry has left quarries, mills, weirs, railways and limekilns, many of which can be explored today. Approach the dark silhouette of Magpie Mine, visible on the skyline, and discover the remains of a lead mine that has stood here for over 300 years.

Trade and transport routes, vital to people and industry throughout the years, have also left their marks on the landscape. Waymarked turnpike roads, packhorse routes and saltways are still visible. The historic green lanes now used for recreation were once main travelling routes. Cycle the Tissington Trail and follow a Victorian railway route that transported Peak District minerals and produce from farms, cottage industries and mills to the rest of the nation. Travel the long, straight road between Ashbourne and Buxton and marvel that this was a route used by Roman legionaries. Walk ancient tracks like the Long Causeway and trace the footsteps of medieval ancestors.

The landscape itself bears witness to these past lives, having been transformed by people. The Peak District National Park's famous grassy dales and open moorland have been largely created by people and their industry; moulded by over 10,000 years of woodland clearance and thousands of years of agricultural development. Subsequent industries supporting generations of local people have further shaped the landscape, leaving distinctive imprints in managed woodlands, mine shafts, meadows, quarry faces and lead rakes. Many of these have become unique habitats.

This transformation continues today with valuable woodland, grassland and moorland habitats being restored through landscape-scale projects.

6.5 Special quality 5: Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions

Generations of life are reflected in the diversity of the Peak District National Park's buildings, whether agricultural or industrial, religious or social, domestic or educational. Together, these create the characteristic settlements typical of the area, with manor houses, churches, schools, farmhouses, inns, shops and industrial buildings of all sizes, from large mills and factories to small smithies and workshops. The settlements range from loose, linear communities of farmsteads and paddocks to nineteenth century planned estate villages. They have a rich history, with many mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086.

The settlements and communities have evolved alongside industry. The area has been farmed for thousands of years and many farmsteads have medieval origins, with some dating back to former royal and private forests. Industries have shaped the character of settlements through weavers' cottages, terraced workers' houses, mills, smithies and workshops. Large landowning families have also given some communities their iconic character, such as the Chatsworth Estate and Edensor village.

Today's surviving historic places are a rare connection to a unique past; painting a picture of people's lives in the Peak District National Park. These traditional settlements built by communities to meet local needs create the unique character of the place, with their distinctive grouping and use of locally available stone – limestone in the White Peak and gritstone in the Dark Peak. Walk through scattered medieval farmsteads in Abney or discover ancient villages of labourer's cottages like Bradwell and feel connected to the lives of those who lived and worked here in the past. Explore Bakewell with its Anglo-Saxon church founded in 920 and famous five arched bridge from 1200 and marvel at the ingenuity of our ancestors.

These distinctive historic places have a sense of community with local people feeling pride in the area and connected to its history. Today's communities are involved in everything from conservation projects and producing future village plans to providing community transport. Community initiatives like Bamford's community-owned Anglers Rest and the community-led Calver Weir Restoration Project show how local communities continue to shape the area.

Many cultural traditions continue today, with crowds of local people and visitors attending events like Tissington well-dressing, Edale fell race, Castleton Garland Day and Winster Pancake Run. Such traditions link together local communities, past and present. Many stories and products are associated with Peak District National Park settlements. Visit Eyam to learn how seventeenth century locals isolated themselves to stop the bubonic plague spreading. Go sightseeing in Castleton and explore its caves, including the Blue John and Treak Cliff caverns where the famous Blue John gemstone is found. Try a Bakewell pudding, which local legend attributes to an inexperienced cook's attempt at a jam tart.

6.6 Special quality 6: An inspiring space for escape, adventure, discovery and quiet reflection

The Peak District National Park is bordered on all sides by major towns and cities. It is within an hour's travel for around 16 million people, providing a rural oasis in stark contrast to its urban neighbours.

Although today many visitors take public access to the moors and hills of the Peak District National Park for granted, prior to 1949 the majority had no public access. People were passionate about exploring Kinder Scout and the moors in the north and east of the Peak District, so it became the stage for annual protests such as the mass ramblers' demonstrations at Winnats Pass and Cave Dale from 1928 and the famous Kinder Mass Trespass in 1932. These protests and demonstrations lead ultimately to the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act which established national parks as places of escape and enjoyment, with the Peak District National Park being the original on April 17th 1951.

Today it provides a vital space that nurtures physical and mental wellbeing. Escape the daily routine and find activities to suit all ages and abilities, with a third of the Peak District National Park being open access land, over 1,300 miles of rights of way and a network of accessible routes or 'miles without stiles'. Plan scenic family bike rides away from the traffic on old railway routes. Reflect on the day's experiences while relaxing in picturesque villages, country cafes and traditional public houses. Walk in one of the UK's best-loved, most accessible places, where networks of walking routes have been developed over generations by some of the oldest rambling groups in the country. Accept a challenge by walking the hugely popular Pennine Way, which begins in Edale.

People looking for outside adventure are spoilt for choice. Enjoy a night sleeping under the stars at one of the many campsites. Satisfy that inner adrenaline junkie by paragliding above breathtaking landscapes, climbing world famous crags, scrambling over boulders or potholing through subterranean limestone labyrinths. Be immersed in the landscape while horse-riding or mountain biking along ancient bridleways.

The Peak District National Park is somewhere for visitors to discover more about wildlife, geology, history and rural life through exploration, visitor centres, school trips, volunteering and guided walks. It is an unrivalled setting to escape the pressures of everyday life and recharge drained batteries, motivating people to enjoy a healthy, active lifestyle

6.7 Special quality 7: Vital benefits for millions of people that flow beyond the landscape boundary

It is clear that people who visit, live or work in the Peak District National Park directly benefit from it. Yet many of its benefits go beyond its boundary to positively impact the UK and the rest of the world, including people who may never visit the area or may be unaware of its existence.

Protecting national park landscapes on a large scale enhances natural resources and allows vital benefits such as flood prevention, clean water provision and food production to function more naturally. Scale enhances the benefits that can be provided by an area, enabling them to flow beyond its boundaries. Such public benefits originate in the landscape, but many have been shaped by people through industry, land management and farming.

The Peak District National Park is a refuge for many species that used to be widespread, like the small heath butterfly, water vole, curlew and a range of hay meadow plants. Climate change will make this role ever more important. Increasing temperatures, changing habitats and unpredictable weather will force wildlife to move in search of suitable homes. Protected areas like the Peak District National Park where wildlife can thrive are vital to sustaining resilient habitats, particularly as they may then repopulate other areas in the future.

Being surrounded by major cities and towns areas makes the Peak District National Park's protected space of even greater significance as a breathing lung and green oasis for the millions of people who live in close proximity. The landscape character flows beyond the Peak District National Park's boundary, creating a valued setting and positively impacting the surrounding areas. Turn on a tap in Sheffield and drink water that originated in the Peak District National Park's hills and was filtered by its uplands. Take a deep breath in Buxton and breathe clean air produced by the Peak District National Park's vegetation. Live downstream and benefit from a reduced risk of flooding due to the Peak District National Park's upstream habitats, which store and slow the flow of water.

These positive impacts also flow beyond the UK. Climate change is predicted to affect the everyday lives of billions of people, but by absorbing and storing millions of tonnes of carbon, especially in the peat on our moorlands, the Peak District National Park's habitats can help to lessen these future impacts by increasing climate change resilience. As part of a global network of protected landscapes, the Peak District National Park plays a crucial role in protecting the vital ecosystems that will sustain life into the future. By contributing to visions of sustainable biodiversity and social and economic wellbeing at local, regional, national and international levels, the Peak District National Park provides benefits that extend well beyond its boundary to the whole planet.

7 Appendix: Thriving and Sustainable Communities Definition

Definition of 'Thriving and Sustainable Communities' in the context of the Peak District National Park Management Plan

This definition has been developed specifically in relation to resident communities in the Peak District National Park.

Thriving communities

A thriving community is one where people of all generations can live healthy and fulfilled lives and can grow, flourish and prosper, now and in the future. A thriving community is one in which:

- the diverse population is resilient, resourceful and adaptable to change, with a sense of pride in itself
- its people and institutions are welcoming and demonstrate mutual care and respect, and where informed decision-making strives for equality, fairness and inclusivity
- people are connected to others to share, collaborate and learn
- the environment is safe and healthy
- people, institutions and businesses respond positively to climate change (the net zero commitment) and the biodiversity crisis in a way that does not harm, and actively promotes the restoration of, functioning ecosystems and natural processes
- its cultural heritage is respected, cared for and celebrated
- there are sufficient resources and infrastructure, including appropriate new development
- there are high quality, long-term employment opportunities so that local people do not have to move away.

Sustainable communities

Sustainable development can help communities to thrive by meeting today's needs in a way that harmonises economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection, ensuring that the needs of future generations are not compromised.

A sustainable community is therefore likely to include (all or most of):

Social

- the provision of a sufficient supply of safe, energy efficient homes in a mixture
- of tenures so that:
 - a diverse population can be sustained
 - those with local roots can remain or return
 - family groups across the generations can stay together for mutual support
- opportunities to develop and participate in community activities
- access to nature and outdoor green space for sport, play and recreation
- essential services, including shops, entertainment and medical facilities
- the ability to sustain those things that are important to it (e.g. schools, places of worship, community-run buildings, pubs, and cultural activities)
- access to the highest quality life-long education
- consistent high-quality super-fast broadband and communications
- convenient, attractive, affordable public transport alongside safe opportunities for active
- travel.

Environment

- people working together to conserve and enhance their area
- land and natural resource management that safeguards communities, biodiversity and ecosystems
- a radical shift in patterns of consumption towards reuse, repair & recycling and shorter
- supply chains that do not degrade any natural resources
- unpolluted air, water and soil

- development that achieves biodiversity net-gain
- an environment where flood and other major risks are regularly risk-assessed and proactively mitigated
- renewable energy that is available to all
- systems to ensure that waste does not exist.

Economy

- sustainable, innovative workplaces
- access to good-quality apprenticeships and training
- the right conditions and infrastructure for businesses to flourish and innovate so that
 - the best workers are attracted
 - local people can stay and compete in the national and global market for jobs
 - there is a shift away from commuting towards local employment and self-employment
- sustainable products and services.

8 Appendix: Cultural Heritage Definition

The cultural heritage of the Peak District National Park includes all the evidence for past human activity and the associations that can be seen, understood and felt. It includes landscapes, buildings, sites, monuments and objects, records, archives and collections, as well as local customs, legends, traditions and arts. The cultural heritage includes the aesthetic appreciation as well as the physical evidence of human activity across thousands of years. It is all around us, providing the context for our everyday lives. It influences regional, local and cultural identity and makes a significant contribution to quality of life, including access, accessibility and social inclusion. It contributes to knowledge, education, understanding and the local and regional economy, it provides recreation and employment, is a force in regeneration, tourism and sustainable development and provides places in which to live and work. The cultural heritage is dynamic and continually subject to change.