

Sheffield Plan

Statement of Common Ground in respect of the Duty to Further the Purposes of the Peak District National Park

Sheffield City Council

Peak District National Park Authority

October 2025

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this Statement of Common Ground is to set out the agreement reached between Sheffield City Council (SCC) and the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) regarding how the statutory duty to further the purposes of the National Park is being achieved in the Sheffield Plan. Specifically, it sets out the conclusions regarding the potential impacts of the proposed additional site allocations (published by the City Council in May 2025), as well as summarising how various policies in the Sheffield Plan ensure that the duty is being met.
- 1.2 Section 245 of the 2023 Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (LURA) placed a duty, effective from 26th December 2023, to “seek to further” the statutory purposes of protected landscapes, including AONBs and national parks. SCC and the PDNPA agree that case law¹ has established that, to discharge the duty, it is necessary to show only that the Sheffield Plan will leave unharmed the National Park in the context of its statutory purposes. It is not necessary to demonstrate ‘enhancement’ when discharging the duty.

2. Impact of the Proposed Additional Site Allocations

- 2.1 SCC and the PDNPA agree that only two sites have the potential to impact on the special qualities of the National Park. Those sites are:
- SWS18 Land between Lodge Moor Road and Redmires Conduit – this is just over 800m to the boundary of the National Park at Roper Hill but it is agreed that the views are distant and any development would be set against the backdrop of existing houses at Lodge Moor;
 - SWS19 Land to the north of Parkers Lane, S17 3DP – this is approximately 910 metres from the Peak Park but the site adjoins existing built development in Dore and would not be visible from the closest point at Whitelow Lane. It is agreed that views of the site from the National Park are distant and are only possible from Houndkirk Moor and areas around Lady Canning’s Plantation (1.5km away) and, again, this is set against existing built development at Dore.
- 2.2 In light of the above, both SCC and the PDNPA agree that an additional policy requirement/ planning condition should be added to both allocations as follows:
- ‘The development will be expected to protect the setting of the Peak District National Park, including views into and out of the National Park.

¹ Wadhurst Parish Council v Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government

To mitigate the visual impact of the development when viewed from the National Park appropriate landscape buffers will be required to visually screen the development. Buffer widths will need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and will be site specific based on a site's context and level of visibility from the National Park.'

- 2.3 Further detail on how the duty has been considered in relation to the proposed additional site allocations is set out in the attached Position Statement, Part B (see Appendix).

3. Supporting the Objectives in the Peak District National Park Management Plan

- 3.1 Part C of the Position Statement provides a summary of how policies and proposals in the Sheffield Plan support, or are consistent with, the objectives of the Peak District National Park Management Plan. Both SCC and the PDNPA agree that the policies and proposals in the Sheffield Plan will not harm the statutory purposes of the National Park.
- 3.2 The measures necessary to mitigate potential impacts on the internationally important habitat sites within the Peak Park are the subject of a separate Statement of Common Ground signed by the authorities on 17th September 2025 (EXAM 44A).

Name	Role	Organisation	Signature & Date
Michael Johnson	Head of Planning	Sheffield City Council	 14.10.25
Brian Taylor	Head of Planning	Peak District National Park Authority	 14/10/2025

Protected Landscapes Duty – Position Statement

A. Introduction and background

Section 245 of the 2023 Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (LURA) amended the duty on relevant authorities, required in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949) and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) in respect of their functions which affect land in England's National Parks, national landscapes, and the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads, collectively referred to as 'protected landscapes'.

Under the amended duty, effective from 26th December 2023, relevant authorities now have to "seek to further" the statutory purposes of protected landscapes, including AONBs and national parks. This replaces the previous legal duty to "have regard to" such purposes.

The statutory purposes of national parks are:

- *conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the areas designated; and*
- *promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of those areas by the public.*

Guidance published in December 2024² explains how relevant authorities should meet this legal requirement, including setting out when and how the duty applies. Local planning authorities outside protected landscapes, including Sheffield City Council, are required to consider the duty when planning for development that might affect protected landscapes and their setting. Plan makers need to show how the duty has been complied with and how the duty also applies to functions undertaken outside of the designation boundary, which affects land within the Protected Landscape.

The Sheffield Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for examination in October 2023, prior to the enhanced duty. However, it is important to demonstrate how the Sheffield Plan, including recent consultation on Proposed Additional Site Allocations (May 2025), has met the duty. This note indicates the key activities and themes related to development of the Sheffield Plan which provide evidence that the Duty has been met.

² [Guidance for relevant authorities on seeking to further the purposes of Protected Landscapes - GOV.UK](#)

B Sheffield Plan – Proposed Additional Site Allocations

Evidence base or policy area	How has this met the Duty	Relevant document links
Landscape Character Assessment	Sites considered based on the potential to accommodate change. Only 2 proposed sites with potential to have an impact (see Section 2 of Statement of Common Ground above).	017f5b_615ff73cad324a0e876899e57184e79b.pdf Refer to documents GB01-04
HRAAA	Conserving the internationally important habitat sites (SPA/ SAC). Appropriate mitigation has been identified in relation to potential impacts (see Statement of Common Ground in relation to the HRAAA (EXAM 126)).	EXAM 126 document HRAAA Addendum
Green Belt Review Site Selection	Sites considered in the context of Green Belt purposes: (a) To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas and (c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment.	017f5b_615ff73cad324a0e876899e57184e79b.pdf Refer to documents GB05-08
Sheffield Plan – Part 1 – spatial Strategy	Overriding approach of the Sheffield Plan has been to prioritise the allocation of land in existing urban brownfield areas first. It has been agreed between SCC and the PDNPA that the 2 proposed additional site allocations on Green Belt land closest to PDNP should include conditions to protect qualities of the PDNP e.g. landscape buffers to visually screen development when	017f5b_615ff73cad324a0e876899e57184e79b.pdf Refer to documents CD35

	viewed from the PDNP.	
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C. Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023-28

In seeking to further the purposes of the Peak District National Park (PDNP), Sheffield City Council, as an adjoining authority, has reviewed the submitted Sheffield Plan against the aims and objectives of the Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023-28 and the PDNP's Special Qualities as outlined below:

1. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology.
2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats
3. Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions
4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry
5. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions
6. An inspiring space for escape, adventure, exploring and quiet reflection.
7. Vital benefits for millions of people that flow beyond the landscape boundary.

The following table demonstrates how the Sheffield Plan will contribute towards achieving these targets and in doing so help further the purposes of the PDNP.

Table 1: How the Sheffield Plan supports the Aims and Objectives in the Peak District National Park Management Plan

Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023-28	
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	
Sheffield Plan Part 1 Spatial Strategy	Policy T1 Enabling Sustainable Travel – <i>reduces carbon emissions through sustainable travel.</i> Policy BG1 Blue and Green Infrastructure – <i>protects, enhances and extends BGI, bringing wider environmental gains including carbon reduction.</i> Policy D1 Design Principles and Priorities – <i>Requires sustainable development, including energy efficient buildings helping to reduce carbon emissions.</i> Policy IN1 Infrastructure Provision – <i>promotes sustainable transport and renewable energy infrastructure helping to reduce carbon emissions.</i>
Sheffield Plan Part 2 Development Management Policies	Policy ES1 Measures Required to Achieve Net Zero Carbon Emissions – <i>requires development to reduce carbon emissions.</i> Policy ES2 Renewable Energy Generation – <i>reduces carbon emissions through renewable energy generation.</i> Policy ES3 Renewable Energy Networks and Shared Energy Schemes – <i>reduces carbon emissions through decentralised low carbon networks.</i> Policy ES4 Other Requirements for the Sustainable Design of Buildings – <i>reduces carbon emissions through incorporation of other sustainable design features.</i> Policy CO1 Development and Trip Generation – <i>reduce carbon emissions through delivery of net zero transport.</i>
Habitats Regulation Assessment Appropriate Assessment (HRAAA)	The HRAAA assessed the impact of the Local Plan, alone and in combination with other plans on air quality. None of the changes within the Affected Road Network trigger the threshold value as set out by Natural England (NE) and their advice as set out in the Statement of Common Ground 2024 indicates that NE are content that the plan alone, or in combination with other plans, will not give rise to significant effects regarding air quality.
Objective 2: To sequester and store substantially more carbon while contributing to nature recovery	
Sheffield Plan Part 1 Spatial Strategy	Policy BG1 Blue and Green Infrastructure – <i>protects, enhances and extends BGI, bringing wider environmental gains including carbon reduction.</i>

Sheffield Plan Part 2 Development Management Policies	Policy ES1 Measures Required to Achieve Net Zero Carbon Emissions - <i>requires development to reduce carbon emissions.</i> Policy GS5 Development and Biodiversity - <i>protects, enhances and extends habitats, helping to reduce carbon emissions.</i> Policy GS6 Biodiversity Net Gain - <i>protects, enhances and extends habitats, helping to reduce carbon emissions.</i> Policy GS7 Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows – <i>protects existing trees and hedgerows and requires new tree planting, helping to reduce carbon emissions.</i>
South Yorkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (SYLNRS)	The SYLNRS is currently a work in progress. When complete the strategy will set out an approach to protect, enhance and extend habitat connectivity within the region, while linking with habitats in neighbouring authority areas including the PDNP. This will also help to focus the delivery of both onsite and offsite BNG. The protection, enhancement and extension of habitats will bring added environmental gains in terms of carbon sequestration.
Objective 3: To reverse damage to nature, biodiversity and cultural heritage and in particular built environments caused by climate change	
Sheffield Plan Part 1 Spatial Strategy	Policy BG1 Blue and Green Infrastructure - <i>protects, enhances and extends BGI.</i> Policy D1 Design Principles and Priorities – <i>promotes sustainable development.</i>
Sheffield Plan Part 2 Development Management Policies	Policy ES1 Measures Required to Achieve Net Zero Carbon Emissions – <i>Reduces carbon emissions.</i> Policy NC15 Creating Open Space in Residential Developments – <i>Provide new open space in residential developments, bringing wider environmental gains.</i> Policy GS5 Development and Biodiversity - <i>Protects, enhances and extends habitats bringing wider environmental gains.</i> Policy GS6 Biodiversity Net Gain - <i>Protects, enhances and extends habitats bringing wider environmental gains.</i> Policy GS7 Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows - <i>Protects existing trees and hedgerows and requires new tree planting bringing wider environmental gains.</i> Policy GS8 Safeguarding Geodiversity - <i>protects designated geological sites helping to protect habitats and bring wider environmental gains.</i> Policy GS9 Managing Flood Risk – <i>Requires development to mitigate risk of flooding.</i> Policy GS10 Protection and Enhancement of Water Resources – <i>Requires development to support objectives of WFD and Humber Basin Management Plan.</i> Policy GS11 Sustainable Drainage Systems - <i>Requires development to mitigate risk of flooding through SuDS.</i>

	Policy DE9 Development and Heritage Assets – <i>Conservation of heritage assets.</i>
Site allocations conditions	Where site allocations are located next to Local Wildlife Sites, site conditions will require buffers to be located within a site to protect the LWS. Additionally, where sites are located within or adjacent to the SYLNRS (based on initial baseline mapping), site conditions will require BNG to be delivered onsite to retain and enhance habitat connectivity.
SYLNRS	When complete the SYLNRS will set out an approach to protect, enhance and extend habitat connectivity within the region, while linking with habitats in neighbouring authority areas including the PDNP. This will also help to focus the delivery of both onsite and offsite BNG. The protection, enhancement and extension of habitats will help contribute towards restoring nature and biodiversity in the region and surrounding areas.
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	
Sheffield Plan Part 1 Spatial Strategy	Policy BG1 Blue and Green Infrastructure - <i>Protects, manages, enhances and where possible extends blue and green infrastructure to help increase biodiversity.</i> Special Quality the policy contributes to: 2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats. How Will help to increase biodiversity, providing connectivity between habitats from Sheffield into the Peak District enabling nature to thrive.
Sheffield Plan Part 2 Development Management Policies	Policy ES1 Measures Required to Achieve Net Zero Carbon Emissions - <i>requires development to reduce carbon emissions, including through habitat creation and restoration.</i> Special Quality the policy contributes to: 2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats. How This will bring wider environmental benefits to nature within Sheffield and the Peak Park. Policy GS5 Development and Biodiversity - <i>requires development to provide biodiversity benefits, including focus on the South Yorkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy.</i> Special Quality the policy contributes to: 2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats. How Implementation of Policy GS5 will benefit wildlife in both Sheffield and the Peak District National Park, by protecting and creating habitats and improving connectivity between them.

Policy GS6 Biodiversity Net Gain - *Deliver a minimum 10% BNG.*

Special Quality the policy contributes to:

2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats.

How

By prioritising the delivery of offsite BNG within the SYLNRS, this will help protect, restore and extend the ecological network between Sheffield and PDNP.

Policy GS7 Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows - *Protects existing trees and requires new tree planting.*

Special Quality the policy contributes to:

2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats.

How

By protecting existing trees from development and potential biosecurity hazards and ensuring new trees are planted in the right place, this will help protect existing habitats within proximity of and within the Peak District.

Policy GS8 Safeguarding Geodiversity - *Protects geological sites.*

Special Quality the policy contributes to:

2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats.

How

The policy will help protect important sites within proximity of the PDNP as emphasized in the policy introduction.

Policy GS9 Managing Flood Risk - *Requires implementation of SuDs and natural flood management measures.*

Special Quality the policy contributes to:

2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats.

How

The requirement for SuDS and natural flood management measures, creates opportunities to implement new wetland habitats, which may occur within proximity of the PDNP. This could increase biodiversity and habitat connectivity between Sheffield and the PDNP.

Policy GS10 Protection and Enhancement of Water Resources - *Requires development to support the objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and Humber River Basin Management Plan (HBMP)*

Special Quality the policy contributes to:

	2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats. How The policy criteria will help protect watercourses in Sheffield and in doing so complement any measures required by the PDNPA upstream within the National Park. Policy GS11 Sustainable Drainage Systems - <i>Requires implementation of SuDs and natural flood management measures.</i> Special Quality the policy contributes to: 2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats. How The requirement for SuDS and natural flood management measures, creates opportunities to implement new wetland habitats, which may occur within proximity of the PDNP. This could increase biodiversity and habitat connectivity between Sheffield and the PDNP.
Site allocations conditions	Where site allocations are located next to Local Wildlife Sites, site conditions will require LWS buffers to be located within a site to protect the LWS. Additionally, where sites are located within or adjacent to the LNRS (based on initial baseline mapping), site conditions will require BNG to be delivered onsite to retain and enhance habitat connectivity. Special Quality the policy contributes to: 2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats. How This requirement will help protect habitats and potentially increase connectivity between habitats where sites are located within proximity of the PDNP.
SYLNRS	When complete the SYLNRS will set out an approach to protect, enhance and extend habitat connectivity within the region, while linking with habitats in neighbouring authority areas including the PDNP. This will also help to focus the delivery of both onsite and offsite BNG. The protection, enhancement and extension of habitats will help contribute towards restoring nature and biodiversity in the region and surrounding areas. Special Quality the policy contributes to: 2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats. How The SYLNRS is currently work in progress, with an estimated completion time of late 2026. When complete it will map the LNRS network in Sheffield and identify opportunities for habitat connectivity with the PDNP.

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

Sheffield Plan Part 1 Spatial Strategy

Policy BG1 Blue and Green Infrastructure - *protects, manages, enhances and where possible extends blue and green infrastructure to help increase biodiversity.*

Special Qualities the policy contributes to:

1. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology.
3. Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions.
4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry.

How

By the policy protecting the landscape and its character along the west boundary of the city where it meets the PDNP.

Policy D1 Design Principles and Priorities - *requires development to respect, take advantage of and enhance the characteristics of the city, its settlements, districts and neighbourhoods.*

Special Qualities the policy contributes to:

1. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology.
3. Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions.
4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry.
5. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions.

How

Through implementation of the policy criteria requiring development to respect the character of Sheffield's distinctive heritage, including the distinctive landscape of river valleys, dramatic hillsides, extensive tree cover and views out to Sheffield's Peak District setting.

Sheffield Plan Part 2 Development Management Policies

Policy GS3 Landscape Character - *Protects the character and features of the landscape.*

Special Qualities the policy contributes to:

1. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology.
3. Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions.
4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry.
5. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions.

How

Through implementation of the policy, which will only permit development that protects and enhances the setting of the PDNP.

	Policy DE1 Local Context and Development Character - <i>requires development to positively respond to and enrich local context and character.</i> Special Qualities the policy contributes to: 1. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology. 3. Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions. 4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry. 5. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions. How Through implementation of the policy which requires developers to form a detailed understanding of local context and character so that proposals provide a positive intervention that contributes to the sense of place. Policy DE9 Development and Heritage Assets - <i>requires development to conserve and enhance heritage assets.</i> Special Qualities the policy contributes to: 4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry. 5. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions. How Through implementation of the policy which will help to conserve heritage assets in proximity of the PDNP, which contribute to its character and setting.
Objective 6: To protect and enhance the natural beauty of the Peak District National Park's contrasting and ever-evolving landscape	
Sheffield Plan Part 1 Spatial Strategy	Policy BG1 Blue and Green Infrastructure - <i>Protects, manages, enhances and where possible extends blue and green infrastructure to help increase biodiversity and bring wider environmental gains.</i> Special Qualities the policy contributes to: 1. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology. 2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats. 3. Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions. 4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry. How The policy (as outlined in the opening paragraph) will help enhance the character, condition and quality of the landscape along the west boundary of the city where it meets the PDNP.

	Policy D1 Design Principles and Priorities - <i>Requires development to respect, take advantage of and enhance the characteristics of the city, its settlements, districts and neighbourhoods.</i> Special Qualities the policy contributes to: 1. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology. 3. Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions. 4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry. 5. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions. How Through implementation of the policy criteria requiring development to respect the landscape character of the PDNP.
Sheffield Plan Part 2 Development Management Policies	Policy NC15 Creating Open Space in Residential Developments - <i>Sets out requirements for open space in residential developments.</i> Special Qualities the policy contributes to: 2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats. 6. An inspiring space, for escape adventure, exploring and quiet reflection. 7. Vital benefits for millions of people that flow beyond the landscape boundary. How The proposed modification to policy below will help contribute towards reducing recreational pressure on the PDNP, and in doing so help protect the natural beauty of the PDNP landscape. In the supporting text, at the end of paragraph 4.50 insert new sentence: <i>'The provision of new accessible natural greenspace within the Sheffield planning authority area can help to deflect recreational pressure away from the designated European habitat sites (Special Areas for Conservation and Special Protection Areas) in the Peak District National Park (see Policy GS5).</i> At the end of the Policy, insert: <i>Wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to create or enhance accessible natural greenspace where it can help divert visitor pressure away from the South Pennine Moors SAC, Peak District Dales SAC and Peak District Moors (Pennine Moors Phase1) SPA (see Policy GS5).'</i> Policy GS2 Development in the Green Belt - <i>Protects against inappropriate development in the Green Belt.</i> Special Qualities the policy contributes to:

	1. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology. 3. Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions. 4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry. 5. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions. How Implementation of the policy will ensure inappropriate development is not permitted within areas in proximity of the PDNP, to help protect and enhance its natural beauty. Policy GS3 Landscape Character - <i>Protects the character and features of the landscape.</i> Special Qualities the policy contributes to: 1. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology. 3. Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions. 4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry. 5. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions. How Through implementation of the policy, which will only permit development that protects the setting of the PDNP, including views into and out of the National Park. Policy GS5 Development and Biodiversity - <i>Protects statutory designated sites and non-statutory designated sites.</i> Special Quality the policy contributes to: 2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats. 6. An inspiring space, for escape adventure, exploring and quiet reflection. 7. Vital benefits for millions of people that flow beyond the landscape boundary. How Implementation of the policy will help protect the Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) in the PDNP in accordance with Policy NC15 Creating Open Space in Residential Developments. Policy DE1 Local Context and Development Character - <i>Requires development to positively respond to and enrich local context and character.</i> Special Qualities the policy contributes to: 1. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology.
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	3. Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions. 4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry. 5. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions. How Through implementation of the policy, which requires developers to form a detailed understanding of local context and character so that proposals provide a positive intervention that contributes to the sense of place. Policy DE9 Development and Heritage Assets - <i>Requires development to conserve and enhance heritage assets.</i> Special Qualities the policy contributes to: 4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry. 5. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions. How Through the following policy, which will help to conserve heritage assets in proximity of the PDNP, which contribute to its character and setting.
Habitats Regulation Assessment Appropriate Assessment (HRAAA)	The HRAAA assessed the potential impact of the Draft Sheffield Plan on internationally important habitats within the PDNP, both on its own and in-combination with other local authority development plans. Special Quality the policy contributes to: 2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats. 6. An inspiring space, for escape adventure, exploring and quiet reflection. 7. Vital benefits for millions of people that flow beyond the landscape boundary. How SCC has worked with both Natural England and the PDNPA in the development of the HRAAA. SCC and the PDNPA have agreed a set of mitigation measures to help address potential impacts from matters such as increased recreational pressure including the requirement for open space in accordance with Policy NC15 along with developer contributions to help fund new rangers and repair works e.g. footpath repair.
Landscape Character Assessment	The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) identifies the features and elements of Sheffield's landscape that contribute to creating the areas distinctive character. This has helped for example to inform

	policies and site allocations. The LCA has helped to protect and minimise negative impacts on the PDNP. Special Qualities the policy contributes to: 1. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology. 3. Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions. 4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry. 5. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions. How The LCA has helped inform judgments in order to protect the natural beauty of the PDNP.
Green Belt Review Site Selection	Process to assess sites against the Green Belt Purposes, to help identify additional sites to meet Sheffield's future needs for residential and employment uses. Special Qualities the policy contributes to: 1. Beautiful views created by contrasting landscapes and dramatic geology. 2. Internationally important and locally distinctive wildlife and habitats. 3. Undeveloped places of tranquillity and dark night skies within reach of millions. 4. Landscapes that tell a story of thousands of years of people, farming and industry. 5. Characteristic settlements with strong communities and traditions. How The Green Belt Review has assessed relevant sites against the key purposes of Green Belt policy in the NPPF. The process has helped minimise impacts on the PDNP.
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	
Sheffield Plan Part 1 Spatial Strategy	Policy T1 Enabling Sustainable Travel – In the 'National and Regional Level' section, add an additional bullet point: • <i>Encourage sustainable travel choices between urban Sheffield and the Peak District National Park</i>
Sheffield Plan Part 2 Development Management Policies	Policy NC15 Creating Open Space in Residential Developments – Proposed amendments to the Policy: In the supporting text, at the end of paragraph 4.50 insert new sentence:

	<i>'The provision of new accessible natural greenspace within the Sheffield planning authority area can help to deflect recreational pressure away from the designated European habitat sites (Special Areas for Conservation and Special Protection Areas) in the Peak District National Park (see Policy GS5).</i> At the end of the Policy, insert: <i>Wherever possible, opportunities should be taken to create or enhance accessible natural greenspace where it can help divert visitor pressure away from the South Pennine Moors SAC, Peak District Dales SAC and Peak District Moors (Pennine Moors Phase1) SPA (see Policy GS5).'</i> <i>In the definitions section, after the definition of 'Minimum quantity' insert additional definition: "For 'accessible natural greenspace' – see Policy GS1."</i> Policy DC1 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Other Developer Contributions – a proposed amendment to the Policy: Add: <i>Developments comprising 10 or more new dwellings will be required to make a proportionate contribution towards mitigation measures to offset potential adverse impact on the South Pennine Moors SAC, Peak District Dales SAC and Peak District Moors (Pennine Moors Phase1) SPA.</i>
HRAAA	The HRAAA assessed the impact of the Local Plan, alone and in combination with other plans on recreational pressure in the PDNP. The HRAAA concluded that there would be likely significant effects arising from both the Local Plan on its own and in combination with other plans. Sheffield has held discussions with the PDNPA and agreed upon appropriate mitigation measures to help alleviate recreational pressure on the PDNP.
Objective 8: To create opportunities for young people and those from under-served communities to connect with and enjoy the National Park	
Sheffield Plan Part 1 Spatial Strategy	Policy T1 Enabling Sustainable Travel - <i>Support sustainable travel options from Sheffield to the PDNP.</i>
SYLNRS	When complete the SYLNRS will set out an approach to protect, enhance and extend habitat connectivity within the region, while linking with habitats in neighbouring authority areas including the PDNP. The SYLNRS will help provide opportunities for people to access nature and experience the transition from the city into the PDNP.
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	
Sheffield Plan Part 1 Spatial Strategy	Policy T1 Enabling Sustainable Travel - <i>Support sustainable travel options from Sheffield to the PDNP.</i>
SYLNRS	When complete the SYLNRS will set out an approach to protect, enhance and extend habitat connectivity within the region, while linking with habitats in neighbouring authorities areas including the PDNP. The SYLNRS will help provide opportunities for people to

	access nature and experience the transition from the city into the PDNP.
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	
Sheffield Plan Part 1 Spatial Strategy	Policy T1 Enabling Sustainable Travel - <i>Support sustainable travel options from Sheffield to the PDNP.</i>
Sheffield Plan Part 2 Development Management Policies	Policy NC3 Provision of Affordable Housing – <i>Provide Affordable Housing in Sheffield, which could help people who cannot afford to live in PDNP.</i> Policy NC4 Housing for Independent and Supported Living – <i>Provide Accessible Housing in Sheffield, which could help people who cannot find accessible housing in PDNP.</i> Policy NC11 Access to Key Local Services and Community Facilities in New Residential Developments – <i>Provision of local facilities could help provide people living in PDNP in proximity of Sheffield easier access to facilities.</i> Policy NC13 Safeguarding Local Services and Community Facilities - <i>Protection of local facilities could help provide people living in PDNP in proximity of Sheffield easier access to facilities.</i> Policy NC15 Creating Open Space in Residential Developments - <i>Provision of local facilities could help provide people living in PDNP in proximity of Sheffield easier access to facilities.</i>
SYLNRS	When complete the SYLNRS will set out an approach to protect, enhance and extend habitat connectivity within the region, while linking with habitats in neighbouring authority areas including the PDNP. The SYLNRS will help provide opportunities for people to access nature and experience the transition from the city into the PDNP.
Objective 11: To promote a flourishing economy in accord with nature recovery and climate change mitigation	
South Yorkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy	When complete the SYLNRS will set out an approach to protect, enhance and extend habitat connectivity within the region, while linking with habitats in neighbouring authority areas including the PDNP. This will also help to focus the delivery of both onsite and offsite BNG. The delivery of offsite BNG units in the local area through potential Habitat Banks, will help to retain investment in the area while providing landowners the opportunity to diversify and develop alternative income streams. The provision of local Habitat Banks will bring additional benefits to Sheffield and the PDNP via environmental gains including carbon sequestration and flood management.