



**The Landscape Character and Design  
Draft Supplementary Planning Document**

**Derbyshire Dales District Council's Response to Representations made to the  
Landscape Character and Design Consultation Draft Supplementary Planning Document**

**This statement has been prepared in order to comply with Regulation 18 (4) (b) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, for the adoption of Supplementary Planning Documents by Local Planning Authorities**

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1. The Landscape Character and Design Draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and accompanying Sustainability Appraisal (SA) were subject to a six week period of consultation which expired on Thursday 10 May 2007.

The draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal were widely circulated to a number of individuals, groups and organisations including:-

- District Councillors
  - Adjacent Local Planning Authorities
  - Parish and Town Councils
  - Statutory consultees
  - Amenity and voluntary organisations
  - Planning agents and architects
  - Local developers
2. The documents were made available at the Council Offices, local libraries and on the Councils website. Notices were placed in local newspapers and supplemented by press releases.
  3. Representations were received from a total of 13 individuals and organisations, with 70 separate comments made during the consultation period. The schedule below summarises each representation and provides Officer comments and recommendations in respect of each one. The Council has now formally considered these representations, and resolved what action to take in respect of each one. It has resolved that on the basis of the representation received to make further changes to the draft SPD. This statement has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 18 (4) (b) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, for the adoption of Supplementary Planning Documents by Local Planning Authorities.
  4. The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 requires the Council prior to adoption to have:
    - *“considered any representations received into the draft supplementary planning document; and*
    - *prepared a statement setting out a summary of the main issues raised in these representations and how these main issues have been addressed in the supplementary planning document which they intend to adopt”.*
  5. The schedule recommends that amendments be made to the SPD prior to adoption. It is considered appropriate that this forms the basis of the statement required under the Regulations.
  6. This document gives a full list of the changes to the text of the consultation draft Landscape Character and Design Supplementary Planning Document. The Council has considered each representation received during the formal public consultation, and in response has made some changes to the document. All changes are made in sequence of the SPD.

## The Representation Schedule

7. The text that the Council propose to delete from the SPD is ~~crossed out~~
8. The new text that the Council propose to include in SPD is in *italics*

*Each representation is divided into*

<b>Number</b>	<b>Objector</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Heading / Page</b>	<b>Summary of Representation</b>	<b>Officer's comments and recommendations</b>
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<b>Number</b>	This is a unique reference number given to the representation.
<b>Objector</b>	Name of person, agent or organisation.
<b>Type</b>	Whether the representation is support, objection or comment
<b>Heading/Page</b>	This is the original paragraph / page in Landscape Character and Design Draft Supplementary Planning Document – March 2007
<b>Summary of Representation</b>	This sets out the representation.
<b>Officer's Comments and Recommendation</b>	This sets out the Officer's comments and recommendations in respect of all the objections.

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### Consultation Draft Supplementary Planning Document : Landscape Character and Design

No	Objector	Type	Heading / Page	Representation	Officer Comments and Recommendations
1	Natural England	Support	All	We therefore fully support the production of a Landscape Character and Design SPD that aims to clarify the Council's policies on landscape character providing information and advice to owners, developers and builders on design standards ensuring that future development protects or enhances the character, appearance and local distinctiveness of the landscape.	Noted  <b>Recommendation</b>  No further changes
2	Natural England	Support	Landscape Character LCD 2.2	We are pleased to see a Landscape Character Assessment has been carried out at district level that will be fundamental to the decision making process. We support the character approach that will provide a landscape policy context for the whole district, and note that a "Landscape Character of Derbyshire Dales" based on the County Council's publication "Landscape Character of Derbyshire" will be a useful tool to inform decisions and guide development to provide multiple benefits and improve the environment.	Noted  <b>Recommendation</b>  No further changes
3	Natural England	Comment	Biodiversity LCD 2.3	<p>Natural England support linking LBAPs to Landscape Character areas as an integrated planning method, providing multiple benefits for both landscape &amp; biodiversity by building biodiversity and landscape enhancement into all developments. Natural England supports the inclusion of enhancement of LBAP priority habitats within the planning process; however we would welcome more emphasis to be placed on opportunities to <u>create</u> new areas of these habitats through development, in addition to conservation &amp; enhancement</p> <p>Natural England suggests that species protection is included in this chapter. A number of European Protected Species are found in Derbyshire which must be considered in development proposals. Additionally, species of principle and local importance should be protected where appropriate through policies, and planning obligations. Natural England would support the inclusion of a statement such as "<i>Applicants for planning permission should always check whether protected or important species use part of the site for proposed development and plan the landscape design accordingly</i>" into this chapter..</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Similar text is included in LCD 3.1 but additional text will be included at the end of LCD 2.3 to reinforce the point.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Add the following sentence to LCD 2.3 after the section Local Biodiversity Action Plans</p> <p><i>Applicants for Planning Permission should always check whether protected or important species use part of the site for proposed development and design the landscape accordingly.</i></p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Add the following sentence to the final para of LCD 2.3</p> <p>THE CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE NATURAL HABITAT AND BIODIVERSITY MUST BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF ALL DEVELOPMENT <i>WHEREVER POSSIBLE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE NEW AREAS OF</i></p>

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					<i>WILDLIFE HABITAT SHOULD BE TAKEN.</i>
4	Natural England	Comment	Landscape Designations LCD 2.4	In addition to references made to the Local Plan Policies protecting designated sites, the sequential approach advocated in National Planning Policy PPS9 could also be mentioned in this chapter. E.g asking developers to state how they will avoid adverse effects on biodiversity and geological conservation, to minimise unavoidable effects by mitigation measures, to compensate for unavoidable adverse effects and to provide new benefits for conservation. This chapter could be used to much effect to highlight to developers their increased responsibility to contribute to wider biodiversity issues.	<p>Noted</p> <p>It is considered that an additional para is included at LCD 2.4 to reinforce the role and responsibilities of developers when considering their proposals against biodiversity and geological conservation interests.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>Add the following para to section 7 of LCD 2.4</p> <p><i>Developers' Responsibilities</i></p> <p><i>The Council will expect potential developers of any site benefiting from a special designation to demonstrate how they will:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Avoid any adverse effects on designated or important features</i></li> <li>• <i>Minimise unavoidable effects</i></li> <li>• <i>Compensate for unavoidable adverse effects</i></li> </ul>
5	Natural England	Comment	Protected Trees LCD 2.5	Natural England support the use of planning conditions to protect trees on development sites, reference should be made to Local Plan Policy NBE5 to support this. Reference should also be made to added protection of mature or 'veteran' trees as described in section 10 of PPS9 and included in 5.32 of the Local Plan	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Add the following para at LCD 2.5</p> <p><b>Veteran Trees</b></p> <p><i>Aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland are particularly valuable for biodiversity. The Council encourages the conservation of such trees as part of development proposals.</i></p>
6	Natural England	Comment	Landscape Design & Development Sites LCD 3.1	Natural England encourage the inclusion of Green Infrastructure (GI) initiative in section 3 of this chapter as a method of linking open spaces with other features of development. GI is a multifunctional network of greenspace which can bring a wealth of benefits to communities. Well-designed and integrated GI can promote a sense of community and place and help to reduce crime, fear of crime	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Include the following para at LCD3.1</p> <p><i>Green Infrastructure (G.I.)</i></p>

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				and anti-social behaviour, as well as provide opportunities for exercise, recreation and health benefits. GI is also essential to help protect, recreate or rehabilitate landscapes and help maintain and enhance biodiversity.	<p><i>The nature and quality of the structure of the landscape of all types of development is crucial. Well designed G.I. can:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>protect, recreate and rehabilitate landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>maintain and enhance biodiversity</i></li> <li>• <i>promote a sense of community and place</i></li> <li>• <i>help to reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour</i></li> <li>• <i>provide opportunities for exercise, recreation and health benefits.</i></li> <li>• <i>link with G.I. beyond the site boundary and out into the countryside.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The District Council will promote the creation of G.I. by encouraging developers to link the structural elements of the landscape to create a multi functional network of greenspace. Applicants will be expected to consider the following as a matter of priority</i></p>
7	Natural England	Comment	Landscape Design & Development Sites LCD 3.1	Natural England believes a key consideration to achieve truly sustainable development should be the location of development in relation to current transport infrastructure. Natural England would support the encouragement of sustainable options including ease of access is provided to the public transport network and safe and attractive cycling and walking routes are incorporated into development designs	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Add “and the public transport network” to section 4 (Access and Circulation ) of LCD 3.1</p> <p>The development of access and circulation systems that give priority to pedestrians and cyclists will be encouraged. Routes should facilitate access to local services <i>and the public transport network</i> and be developed with comfort and security of use in mind. The creation of narrow, closely confined passageways between buildings, walls or fences is not acceptable. (see Fig. 3) Landscape schemes should indicate proposals for the prevention of unauthorised use e.g. motorcycle barriers, and lighting where appropriate</p>
8	Natural England	Comment	Landscape and Visual Impact	Natural England supports the consideration of designations and Landscape Character when designing development.	Noted

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			Assessment LCD 3.2	Buildings should re-connect their design and construction with the environment and this can be achieved by taking account of the setting, local form, scale, grain and traditional materials.	<p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>No further changes</p>
9	Natural England	Comment	Development Sites with Trees LCD 3.3	Natural England supports the statements made in this chapter and suggest that tree surveys should also contain an assessment of the potential to support bats as this will increase the 'value' of the tree and make it an important reason for retention.	<p>Noted</p> <p>Consideration of the sites wildlife value including bats is included elsewhere in the SPD. This is not relevant here as it is exclusively to do with trees and their condition</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further changes</p>
10	Natural England	Comment	Planting LCD 4.1	Natural England supports the comprehensive guidance provided in this chapter. We especially support the 'creating wildlife habitat and increasing biodiversity' section and welcome the reiteration of the links between landscape character and suitable habitat types. To encourage all development to include an element of biodiversity planting, you could consider requesting the areas of biodiversity habitat to be marked on the submitted plans (under the 'Specification' heading).	<p>Noted</p> <p>It is considered that this should be included within the design statements and concept/layout plans rather than the specification.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>To add an additional bullet at LCD 3.1 under section Design Principles to read:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>how additional or diversified habitats to enhance biodiversity will be created.</i></li> </ul>
11	Natural England	Comment	Planting LCD 4.1	Natural England would question the use of sycamore as an appropriate tree species for amenity planting, particularly in areas close to natural native woodland. We advise that this species is removed from the list	<p>Noted</p> <p>Sycamore has been included as it appears within the recommended species list for the relevant landscape type. See "Landscape Character Of Derbyshire (Derbyshire County Council)"</p> <p>When considering the planting mix each case will be considered on its own merits on a case by case basis.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>No further changes</p>
12	Derbyshire County	Comment	Landscape Character page 7	For consistency and ease of reading the landscape character types (LCT's) in "The Landscape Character of Derbyshire"	<p>Noted</p>

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	Council		and page 9	publication are listed in the same order. To achieve a similar consistency it is recommended that the same approach be taken in the SPD. This would only affect Page 7- bullet points and Page 9- the Site Locator list. The remaining ordering of these LCT's in the SPD is consistent.	<p>The order of the LCT throughout the SPD will be amended to reflect the same order as presented in the Landscape Character of Derbyshire.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend all LCT lists throughout the SPD to reflect the same order as the Landscape Character of Derbyshire.</p>
13	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	LCD 2.2	With regard to LCD 2.2 Page 7; The Dark Peak – Enclosed Moors referred to should be changed to Enclosed Moorland.	<p>Noted</p> <p>The SPD will be amended throughout in accordance with the Landscape Character of Derbyshire.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> All references to The Dark Peak – Enclosed Moors referred will be changed to Enclosed Moorland.</p>
14	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	LCD 2.2	In the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent section, Settled Farmlands needs a bullet point. Also Enclosed Moors and Heaths will need adding to the list.	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> In the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent section, a bullet point will be added to Settled Farmlands</p> <p>Enclosed Moors and Heaths will be added to the list</p>
15	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	LCD 2.2	The LCT referred to as White Peak - Limestone Plateau Pastures should be changed to read Plateau Pastures	<p>Noted</p> <p>The SPD will be amended throughout in accordance with the Landscape Character of Derbyshire</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> All references referred to as White Peak - Limestone Plateau Pastures will be changed to read Plateau Pastures</p>
16	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	LCD 2.2	The last paragraph is the main point of this page identifying that there are planting guidelines available in the document. Therefore, this paragraph should be highlighted and/ or reference made to LCD Paragraphs 4.2 – 4.6.This would enable the user to easily make the link between landscape character type and the appropriate planting.	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend the last para within LCD 2.2 to refer to Paragraphs 4.2 – 4.6 to read as follows:</p> <p>The key characteristics of each Landscape Type</p>

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					are identified and described and planting and management guidelines are given along with details of appropriate native tree and shrub species (see LCD 4.2 – LCD 4.6).
17	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	LCD 2.2	A similar note at the end of the Site Locator table could be included eg- For appropriate guidance on tree planting and management refer to LCD Paragraphs 4.2-4.6	<p>Noted</p> <p>The site locator has been included within the SPD to help the reader identify which landscape character the development site is within and is an addendum to LCD 2.2</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p>
18	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	LCD 2.2 Site Locator	<p>The Site Locator on Page 9 is useful, however, as Open Moors does not have an entry, maybe Beeley Moor could be used in the text.</p> <p>The Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands needs an entry for Sandstone Slopes and Heaths, and the Trent Valley Washlands needs the same for Riverside Meadows.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>The Site Locator is meaningful when it relates to settlements. It is therefore appropriate to remove the landscape types that have no community in them or just “outlying farmsteads” and individual dwellings.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>Delete the following landscape Character Types from the Site Locator:</p> <p><del>Sandstone Slopes and Heath</del></p>
19	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	Table-Page 13	The Table on Page 13 “Habitats Characteristic and Appropriate within each LCT” should be edited to change - Trent Valley Pastures – West Pasture Meadows to Wet Pasture Meadows. However this, and three other LCT’S do not occur in the Derbyshire Dales. It is recommended that the LCT’s listed below are deleted from the table; Trent Valley Pastures – Wet Pasture Meadows, Dark Peak - Moorland Fringe, White Peak - Limestone Moorland, Derbyshire Peak Fringe - Gritstone Heaths and Commons	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b></p> <p>Amend Table “Habitats Characteristic and Appropriate within each LCT” as follows:</p> <p>West Pasture Meadows to <i>Wet Pasture Meadows</i>  Delete from the Table  <del>Trent Valley Pastures – Wet Pasture Meadows,</del>  <del>Dark Peak – Moorland Fringe,</del>  <del>White Peak – Limestone Moorland,</del>  <del>Derbyshire Peak Fringe – Gritstone Heaths and</del></p>

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					Commons
20	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	Derwent Mills World Heritage Site	The test of the effect upon the Derwent Mills World Heritage Site, or its setting (the Buffer Zone), is the extent to which it affects its 'Outstanding Universal Value', i.e. the reasons it was inscribed on the World Heritage List, namely:	Noted  <b>Recommendation</b>  No further change
21	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	Derwent Mills World Heritage Site	The Derwent Valley saw the birth of the factory system, where new types of building were erected to house the new technology for spinning cotton developed by Richard Arkwright.	Noted  <b>Recommendation</b>  No further change
22	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	Derwent Mills World Heritage Site	In the Derwent Valley for the first time there was large-scale industrial production in a hitherto rural landscape. The need to provide housing and other facilities for workers and managers resulted in the creation of the first modern industrial towns.	Noted  <b>Recommendation</b>  No further change
23	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	Derwent Mills World Heritage Site	The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Management Plan, produced in 2000 and revised in 2006, to which HM Government is signatory, states that its overarching mission is "to conserve the unique and important landscape of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site; to protect its outstanding universal value (OUV), to interpret and promote its assets and to enhance its character, appearance and economic well being in a sustainable manner." The second of its seven aims is to "establish guidelines for the future management of the site and the buildings and land within it, so that the special character of the cultural landscape is protected and enhanced. It also has, as the sixth of its twenty five objectives, to "maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the Derwent Valley Mills cultural landscape."	Noted  The Derwent Valley Mills Management Plan is cross referenced in the SPD  <b>Recommendation</b>  No further change
24	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	Derwent Mills World Heritage Site	Appendix 17 of the Management Plan defines the nature of the cultural landscape which makes up the Site. It explains how an essential characteristic of the Site is that it is a product of "arrested urbanization". It is therefore seen by the Derwent Valley Mills Partnership (of which DDDC is a member) as important that the Site retains its rural setting.	Noted  <b>Recommendation</b>  No further change
25	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	Wildlife Sites	The D.W.S.R Wildlife Sites referred to in the text are now called Local Wildlife Sites (L.W.S.) to conform to DEFRA Guidance, the text therefore should be edited to reflect this.	Noted  <b>Recommendation</b>

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				<p>There are also Local Nature Reserves which are statutory designations separate to DWSR's. These will need a separate heading and an explanation in the text.</p>	<p>All reference to DWSR throughout the SPD will be changed to <i>Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)</i></p> <p>Add a new para at LCD 2.4 to make reference to LNR</p> <p><i>4. Local Nature Reserves (L.N.R.)</i></p> <p><i>L.N.R. is a statutory designation under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949 afforded to places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. The designation is made by Principal Local Authorities, having a legal interest in the land concerned, in consultation with Natural England, local communities and voluntary groups such as the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust. Land use policies contained within the statutory Local Plan protect the three L.N.R. sites that fall within the Derbyshire Dales District.</i></p>
26	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	Sites and Monuments	<p>Regarding the Sites and Monuments Record, the third sentence should be amended to say 'Sites included on the SMR receive protection through....'</p> <p>"Designated" usually refers to nationally protected sites like Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings and may be confusing in this context</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation.</b> Amend section 7 at LCD 2.4 as follows:</p> <p>7. Historic Environment Record (formerly the Sites and Monuments Register)</p> <p>This is a non-statutory designation afforded to sites of known archaeological interest. The Historic Environment Record is maintained by Derbyshire County Council. <i>Included sites and their settings receive protection through the land use policies of the statutory Local Plan. Nearly four hundred sites fall within the Derbyshire Dales District Council area.</i></p>
27	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	LCD 2.5 Tree Preservation Orders	<p>It should be stated that Derbyshire County Council is responsible for some Tree Preservation Orders in the Derbyshire Dales District. If a tree is covered by such a TPO the applicant needs to receive consent from the County for any proposed work.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Include a para at the end of section 2 in LCD 2.5 to read as follows:</p>

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					<p><i>NOTE: Derbyshire County Council is responsible for some T.P.Os in the Derbyshire Dales and applicants will need to receive consent from the appropriate Authority</i></p>
28	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	Landscape Character LCD 2.2	<p>The County Council would particularly welcome the inclusion of planting and management guidelines in paragraphs 4.2-4.6.</p> <p>However four LCT'S do not occur in Derbyshire Dales so the inclusion of these may be confusing. It is therefore recommended that the following LCT's be deleted from the table; Dark Peak - Moorland Fringe, White Peak - Limestone Moorland, Derbyshire Peak Fringe - Gritstone Heaths and Commons, Trent Valley Washlands – Wet Pasture Meadows.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Delete from Landscape Character Table in LCD 2.2 the following character types:</p> <p><del>Dark Peak – Moorland Fringe, White Peak – Limestone Moorland, Derbyshire Peak Fringe – Gritstone Heaths and Commons, Trent Valley Washlands – Wet Pasture Meadows</del></p>
29	Derbyshire County Council	Comment	LCD 3.1	<p>In summary a short introduction on how to use the document could be included.</p> <p>The East Midlands Regional Plan (RSS8) has a policy 27 “Regional Priorities for Environmental and Green Infrastructure”. Green infrastructure (GI) is a key priority in the integrated Regional Strategy. This SPD has green infrastructure aspects throughout e.g. retention of exiting trees, tree preservation orders, and the design of green open spaces. Landscape character can be used to guide and inform GI. The document could benefit therefore by including a paragraph on Derbyshire Dale’s interpretation of GI with some cross referencing throughout the SPD.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Include the following para at LCD1.1-The purpose of Landscape Character and Design SPD</p> <p><i>The SPD is divided into short sections each of which is concerned with a specific issue. It is unlikely that <b>ALL</b> the issues will apply to <b>ALL</b> development sites. Applicants for planning permission will, therefore, be expected to consult only those sections that apply to their individual circumstances.</i></p> <p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Include the following para at LCD3.1</p> <p><i>Green Infrastructure (G.I.)</i></p> <p><i>The nature and quality of the structure of the landscape of all types of development is crucial. Well designed G.I. can:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>protect, recreate and rehabilitate landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>maintain and enhance biodiversity</i></li> </ul>

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>promote a sense of community and place</i></li> <li>• <i>help to reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour</i></li> <li>• <i>provide opportunities for exercise, recreation and health benefits.</i></li> <li>• <i>link with G.I. beyond the site boundary and out into the countryside.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The District Council will promote the creation of G.I. by encouraging developers to link the structural elements of the landscape to create a multi functional network of greenspace. Applicants will be expected to consider the following as a matter of priority</i></p>
30	Sainsbury's Supermarket	Comment	LCD3.1	Agree in principle the need for development to maintain or enhance the quality of the landscape. However, wish to make the point that the need for landscape and visual impact assessments will only be necessary for larger developments and not for any application for an unloading bay or small extension to an existing store.	<p>Noted</p> <p>In this situation a detailed visual impact assessment would not normally be required. The request for a visual impact assessment is made on a case by case basis when the District Council considers there will be an adverse impact on landscape character and visual amenity.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>No further change</p>
31	Sainsbury's Supermarket		LCD 3.2	Suggest the SPD should state the size of development likely to trigger the need for a visual impact assessment and state that this scale of assessment will only be necessary for major new development	<p>Noted</p> <p>The SPD has been published to supplement the policies contained within the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan which sets out the development control policies against which planning applications should be considered. The need for a visual impact assessment will be done on a case by case basis which is not determined by the size of the development but by the significance of the impact on the landscape.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>No further change</p>

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32	Environment Agency	Comment	General	National policy guidance at page 5 of the draft SPD, a reference is made to the content of PPG9/PPS9. PPS9 has now been adopted, which has superseded PPG9. The final SPD should be updated to reflect this.	Noted  <b>Recommendation</b>  The SPD will be amended throughout to reflect the adopted PPS9
33	The National Trust	Support	General	<p>The National Trust has previously welcomed the intention to produce this SPD and having reviewed the draft considers that it will be a valuable addition to the Council's planning guidance and looks forward to its adoption.</p> <p>Not least in preparing these responses it would have been helpful for the paragraphs within the document to have been numbered; it is considered that this would be a useful addition to the final document.</p> <p>Overall the document provides constructive detailed guidance under a number of relevant headings.</p>	Noted  <b>Recommendation</b>  Each LCD sheet will include page numbers and numbered sections to help with referencing. No further change
34	The National Trust	Comment	LCD 2.1 Planning Policy – National Planning Guidance	Although still only at a draft stage it is considered that the Consultation Draft Addendum to PPS1 on Climate Change is an important national policy consideration in respect of landscape change, partly in terms of the policy approach to reducing the scale of climate change impacts and more particularly the landscape mitigation measures that will be needed to address those impacts that are now inevitable. It is already the case the grass mowing regimés are having to be amended to reflect the longer growing season and that some tree species are struggling to cope with more extreme drought conditions. Such considerations will increasingly play a part in looking at management arrangements and species choice.	Noted  We understand this is an important issue and our response to the management of the landscape will be done a case by case basis. However, work on the Derbyshire Dales Core Strategy has started which will need to address issues of Climate Change within the District. The Council should not pre-empt climate change policy that will need to be contained within the Core Strategy.  <b>Recommendation</b> No further change
35	The National Trust	Comment	LCD 2.1 Planning Policy – National Planning Guidance	PPS9 was issued as a final document in August 2005 and should be referred to rather than either PPG9 or the consultation draft PPS9.	Noted  <b>Recommendation</b> The SPD will be amended throughout the SPD to reflect the adopted PPS9
36	The National Trust	Comment	LCD 2.1 Planning Policy – National Planning Guidance	PPG15 – in the context of a document about landscape the most important of the various historic designations is arguably that for Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. It is suggested that this designation is specifically mentioned by name, even if it means deleting the reference to historic buildings.	Noted  <b>Recommendation</b> Amend section 1 planning policy at LCD 2.1 as follows  PPG15 Provides a full statement of Government

No	Objector	Type	Heading / Page	Representation	Officer Comments and Recommendations
					policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, <i>registered historic parks and gardens</i> , and other elements of the historic environment
37	The National Trust	Comment	LCD 2.2 Landscape Character	<p>The references to Landscape Character Type are confusing. To take the example of The Trent Valley Washlands Character Areas:</p> <p>Page 7 – identifies two Character Types – Lowland Village Farmlands and Riverside Meadows;</p> <p>Page 11 – identifies just one Character Type – Lowland Village Farmlands (although it is possible that the Riverside Meadows that have been identified as a Character Type in Derbyshire do not actually occur in Derbyshire Dales?)</p> <p>Page 13 – identifies not only Lowland Village Farmlands and Riverside Meadows but also introduces West (Wet?) Pasture Meadows.</p> <p>Some consistency needs to be brought to these sections regarding the Character Types that exist within Derbyshire Dales (NB there are similar discrepancies for each of the three other Character Areas).</p>	<p>Noted. This is correct Landscape Character Type for the Trent Valley Washlands.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>The site locator only lists Landscape Character Types where there are settlements</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p> <p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Landscape Character Types not falling within the Local Planning Authority area will be removed from the SPD where appropriate</p> <p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> The SPD will be amended to reflect the correct Landscape Character Types as set out in the Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment</p>
38	The National Trust	Comment	LCD 2.2 Landscape Character	It is also considered essential that a plan is included in the final document showing the extent of the individual Character Types on a map base, for example so that applicants can be sure of which area their development proposal falls within so they can draw up landscape proposals accordingly.	<p>Noted</p> <p>Although this is a good idea it would not be practical at this scale. A detailed plan will be included with the landscape character of Derbyshire Dales Document which will be printed to include the landscape character that occurs within Derbyshire Dales.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p>

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39	The National Trust	Comment	LCD 2.4 Landscape Designations	<p>In the second paragraph it is important to note that Conservation Areas (like other historic environment designations) are rarely, if ever, self-contained entities – rather they have important relationships with the spaces and views beyond their boundaries. Proposals within the wider landscape need to consider how they complement a Conservation Area preserve and enhance its attributes. PPG15 notes the importance of the setting of Conservation Areas and in particular views to and from them (para 4.14). In this context attention is drawn to the recognition of this matter in the responses to the Scoping work on the Sustainability Appraisal for this SPG (Draft SA Report, Appendix 2, National Trust comments, response re-para 3.6.1). It is requested that the SPD is amended/supplemented accordingly.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>The setting of a Conservation Area within the wider landscape is an important consideration</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> To include a para at LCD 2.4 under the section Conservation Area to reflect the important relationship conservation areas have with the spaces and views beyond their boundaries.</p> <p><i>The Council consider that the role played by the landscape is fundamental in contributing to the quality and character of the Conservation Area, its setting and views to it from the wider surroundings. Trees in particular receive special protection in this regard (see LCD 2.5).</i></p>
40	The National Trust	Comment	LCD 3.2 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	<p>Under the section titled ‘Special Designations’ it is considered that Registered Historic Parks and Gardens should be specifically mentioned; their wider settings can be especially important given both the intrinsic nature of such spaces and also the potential impacts upon areas of ‘borrowed landscape’ or designed views.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Include “Registered Historic, Parks and Gardens” within the para under Special Designations at LCD 3.2</p> <p>Special Designations</p> <p>As applied to the site itself and to the surroundings e.g Sites of Special Scientific Interest; World Heritage Site – or buffer zone; Conservation Area; Listed Building; Scheduled Ancient Monument; Tree Preservation Order; Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Site; <i>Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</i>; Derbyshire Wildlife Sites Register; best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>
41	Anna Partington	Comment	LCD 3.4 Boundaries and LCD 4.1 Planting	<p>The Dales has a notable proportion of manmade structures and excavations which do not contribute to vernacular harmony. In spite of conditioned schemes too many have boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) with no screening several years after implementation;</li> <li>b) with low survival rate of plantings;</li> <li>c) with inadequate or non-existent replacement;</li> </ul>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Although we agree that these structures when allowed should be screened, we do not agree in principle that the use of non native mature or semi mature evergreen species is either practical or desirable given the potential long term adverse impact on local landscape character. However we</p>

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				<p>d) with non-implementation.</p> <p>This situation is evidential that the ideal of native species, planted young with a view to strong growth, is not always a realistic treatment for boundary landscaping.</p> <p>Structures of concrete block, brick, cladding, steel and glasswork, excavations housing plant and machinery, are economically functional but antipathic to those living in the vicinity as well as to tourism and culture activities.</p> <p>Reality is that the natural bio-diversity oriented approach in its purist form does not achieve required mitigation. Philosophically it sits nonsensically with the manmade structures it is supposed to enhance. <u>If we accept unnatural intrusions and materials it is entirely logical to approve boundary landscaping schemes which are far more functional mixes of mature evergreen and deciduous plantings.</u></p> <p>Precedent for this approach exists in some other areas where planning authorities do not even permit construction to start until effective boundary screening has been installed.</p> <p>I should therefore like to ask for an addition to LCD 3.4 and LCD 4.1 stating that developments should be screened with plantings of mature evergreen and deciduous species capable of providing immediate mitigation of intrusion.</p> <p>Such a practical and functional approach to boundary landscaping would be consistent with the statements:</p> <p>“Tourism is largely dependent on the quality and character of the local landscape” (Table 1 Sustainability Issues No. 18)</p> <p>“To encourage further development of tourism and culture” (Sustainability Objectives EC3)</p>	<p>support the concept of that where appropriate a higher proportion of native evergreen species such as holly, yew and scots pine</p> <p>The SPD promotes the inclusion of evergreen species as part of screen plantings. The Council advocate that species are native in origin in order that the plants themselves do not become intrusive elements in the landscape. There may be a case for planting larger size specimens in some instances and a section will be added to LCD4.1 section 2 in this regard</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> Include 2 para under section 2 –Function at LCD 4.1</p> <p><i>Size of planting. The planting of semi mature trees and advanced nursery stock trees and shrubs can be effective immediately as a screen. The Council will expect that this option is seriously considered in cases where development is particularly intrusive.</i></p> <p><i>The evergreen component. Planted screens consisting entirely of deciduous species are not as effective in winter. Evergreens provide all year screening but their use must be balanced by the need to respect local landscape character.</i></p>
42	Anna Partington	Comment	Landscape Designations LCD 2.4	<p>The Scoping Report refers to ‘village patterns’, noting the “<i>separate character and identity of villages within the landscape</i>” (3.18.14).</p> <p>This “<i>separate character and identity</i>” is dependent upon the landscape which intervenes between town and village</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>There are specific policies set out in the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan that help protect the impacts of development within the countryside in particular on the landscape.</p>

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				<p>settlements continuing in unbroken form.</p> <p>This feature of the Dales is such a vital component, I feel it would be helpful if it were accorded the status of a designation in LCD 2.4.</p> <p>It is as essential and integral to the character of the Dales area as the designations of heritage sites, conservation areas, parks, gardens, geological features and so on.</p> <p>Perhaps I could cite the historical situation of 'Greater Manchester'. The nucleated city was surrounded by rural settlements (the '-tons') separated from the city and each other by fields. Development on these fields has resulted in loss of individual identity and merger of the old villages into undifferentiated suburbs of Manchester.</p> <p>The beginning of such a process is already visible in the Dales.</p> <p>I feel therefore that an additional designation category would be helpful in LCD2.4: recognising that landscape separating village settlements is integral to the character of the Dales; and reinforcing the principle of settlement frameworks established by the Adopted Local Plan.</p>	<p>The Local Plan also sets the strategic framework and establishes settlement framework boundaries around the 3 Market Towns and 8 larger villages to amongst other items help preserve and enhance the character of the existing settlements.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p>
43	Internal	Comment	Biodiversity Chapter (p12)	<p>Biodiversity Chapter (p12)- refers to Local BAPS and corresponding key habitats in the Dales.</p> <p>Do you think this should also refer to National BAPS that are key in this area - obviously I'm thinking of the lime-ash woodlands in Matlock Parks - which cover Via Gellia area as well.</p> <p>Also p.41 for species mix</p> <p>Landscape Designations: (p.15) Should the LNR designation be mentioned for Matlock Parks?</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>This LNR is one of three referred to in the entry for LNRs in the Special Designations sheet</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p> <p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Include the following tree species within the Planting Management Guidelines of the Limestone Dales at LCD 4.3</p> <p>+ <i>Tilia cordata</i> Small leaved Lime + <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> Large leaved Lime + trees associated largely with the Peak District Dales Special Area of Conservation in Matlock Bath and Cromford.</p>

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44	Internal	Comment	LCD 1.2 – The Landscape Profession	<p><b>The Landscape Institute</b></p> <p>The description of Landscape scientists appears to end rather abruptly</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Remove “and” at end of para under the section The Landscape Institute</p>
45	Internal	Comment		<p><b>Professional Membership</b></p> <p>Why restrict the list of Landscape Architects to those in the East Midlands and Sheffield? Practices in Staffordshire and Stoke are closer to parts of Derbyshire Dales than Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire etc</p> <p>Suggested amendment:</p> <p>“..... East Midlands, and surrounding areas, with .....”</p> <p>P. 4 Last paragraph</p> <p>Typographical error – should read “<i>appointing a landscape architect for your project.</i>”</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Remove reference to individual practices and refer applicants to the Landscape Institute’s website and its list of registered practices at LCD1.2</p> <p><i>Professional Membership</i></p> <p><i>Landscape architects become Chartered through study at University followed by a minimum of 2 years work experience prior to taking the professional practice exam after which they are entitled to become Members of the Landscape Institute (MLI)</i></p> <p><i>A list of members of registered practices is kept by the Landscape Institute. For information and registered landscape practices in the UK visit the Landscape Institute website: <a href="http://www.l-i.org.uk">www.l-i.org.uk</a></i></p>
46	Internal	Comment	LCD 2.1 – Legislation, Planning Policy and Landscape Strategy	<p><b>P6 Supplementary Planning Documents</b></p> <p>Reference is made to NBE 8 and NBE 26, but no reference is made to the policies which protect trees and hedgerows which are subjects extensively dealt with in this draft Supplementary Planning Document. It is therefore suggested that reference is also made to NBE 6 (Trees and Woodlands) and NBE 7 (Features which are important within the Landscape).</p>	<p>Noted. The prime purpose of the SPD is to supplement these policies. However the policy context includes other relevant policies contained within the Local Plan, including NBE6 and NBE7 which are referred to in section 4 of LCD 2.1</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p>
47	Internal	Comment	LCD 2.6 – P 18 Hedgerows and the Hedgerow Regulations	<p><b>The Hedgerow Regulations</b></p> <p>Paragraph: 1</p> <p>It is suggested that the following sentence is added to the first paragraph:</p> <p><b>“These regulations do not apply to garden hedges.”</b></p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Include the sentence “<i>These regulations do not apply to garden hedges</i>” at the end of the introductory Para of LCD 2.6 – Hedgerow Regulations.</p>
			LCD 2.6	Paragraph: 3	Noted

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			Hedgerows and the Hedgerow Regulations	<p>Since the penalty given for working on protected trees is given as the maximum penalty that can be imposed in a magistrates court, the same criteria should be used for the Hedgerow removal penalty.</p> <p>Therefore it is suggested that paragraph 3 is amended to read:</p> <p><i>“If you remove a hedgerow without permission (whether it is “important” or not) you may face a fine of up to £5,000. You may also have to replace the hedgerow, which will then be automatically treated as “important” for the next 30 years.”</i></p> <p><i>Alternatively you may wish to amend both LCD 2.5 (under TPO and CA penalties) and LCD 2.6 to include the information that conviction in a crown court can result in an unlimited fine.</i></p>	<p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend para 3 of LCD 2.6 to read as follows</p> <p><i>“If you remove a hedgerow without permission (whether it is “important” or not) you may face a fine of up to £5,000. You may also have to replace the hedgerow, which will then be automatically treated as “important” for the next 30 years.”</i></p>
				<p>Paragraph: 4 &amp; 5</p> <p>The Local Planning Authority <b>cannot refuse consent</b> for the removal of a hedgerow. Therefore it is suggested that paragraphs 4 and 5 are amended as follows:</p> <p><i>“Those wishing to remove a hedgerow or part of a hedgerow must notify the local planning authority (using a “Hedgerow Removal Notice” form) setting out their reasons.</i></p> <p><i>The Local Authority assesses the hedgerow against set criteria to determine whether or not it is an “important” hedgerow prior to making a decision. The Local Planning Authority has 6 weeks to either agree the removal of the hedgerow or to prohibit its removal by serving a “Hedgerow Retention Notice”. There is a strong presumption that important hedgerows will be protected unless the authority is satisfied that the removal of the hedgerow is justified</i></p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> Amend para 4 and 5 of LCD 2.6 to read as follows</p> <p><i>“Those wishing to remove a hedgerow or part of a hedgerow must notify the local planning authority (using a “Hedgerow Removal Notice” form) setting out their reasons.</i></p> <p><i>The Authority has six weeks to either agree the removal of the hedgerow or to prohibit its removal by serving a “Hedgerow Retention Notice”. There is a strong presumption that an “important” hedgerow will be protected unless the Authority is satisfied that its removal is justified.</i></p>
48	Internal	Comment	<p>LCD 2.6 Hedgerows and the Hedgerow Regulations</p> <p>The Definition of a Hedgerow</p>	<p>Paragraph 1 &amp; 2:</p> <p>These paragraphs can be amalgamated as follows:</p> <p><i>“A hedgerow is a row of bushes forming a hedge which may or may not contain trees growing along its length. A hedgerow does not have to contain trees, but any trees growing within in it form part of the hedgerow.”</i></p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend para 1 and 2 as follows:</p> <p><i>A hedgerow is a row of bushes forming a hedge which may or may not contain trees growing along its length. A hedgerow does not have to contain trees, but any trees growing in it form part of the</i></p>

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					<i>hedgerow.</i>
49	Internal	Comment	LCD 2.6 Hedgerows and the Regulations  The Definition of a Hedgerow	<p>Paragraph 3</p> <p>The wording in paragraph 3 could lead to an offence being committed since the difference between a line of trees and a hedgerow is not defined in law and may be a matter of opinion taking into account the height, width, species and management of the plants.</p> <p>It is therefore suggested that:</p> <p>Paragraph 3 be deleted.</p> <p>If paragraph 3 is retained then the wording could be amended to:</p> <p><i>“Where a former hedgerow has not been actively managed and has grown into a line of trees, it may not be covered by the Regulations and advice should be sought on individual cases from the Local Planning Authority. However, both individual trees within the hedgerow and lines of trees may be protected by Tree Preservation Orders or be subject to Felling Licence requirements.</i></p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend para 3 of LCD 2.6 as follows:</p> <p><i>Where a former hedgerow has not been actively managed and has grown into a line of trees, it may not be covered by the Regulations and advice should be sought from the Local Planning Authority. However, both individual trees within the hedgerow and lines of trees may be protected by Tree Preservation Orders or be subject to Felling License requirements (see LCD 2.5).</i></p>
50	Internal	Comments	LCD 2.6 Hedgerows and the Regulations	<p>This section can be simplified as follows:</p> <p><i>The regulations apply to the removal of any hedgerow, either whole or in part, that is on, or runs alongside:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Agricultural land</i></li> <li>• <i>Common land</i></li> <li>• <i>Town or village greens</i></li> <li>• <i>Land used for forestry</i></li> <li>• <i>Land used for the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys</i></li> <li>• <i>Local Nature Reserves</i></li> <li>• <i>Sites of Special Scientific Interest</i></li> </ul> <p>The hedgerow must have a continuous length of at least 20 metres, or if less than 20 metres it must be connected with other hedgerows at both ends. Gaps of up to 20 metres are counted as part of the hedgerow</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend the last para of the section “Hedgerow Covered by the Regulations” at LCD 2.6 as follows:</p> <p><i>The hedgerow must have a continuous length of at least 20 metres in length or, if less than 20 metres, it must be connected to other hedgerows at both ends. Gaps of up to 20 metres length are counted as part of the hedgerow.</i></p>





No	Objector	Type	Heading / Page	Representation	Officer Comments and Recommendations
			Permission	If you have not heard from the Council within 6 weeks of the date on which the Council received your Hedgerow Removal Notice, or such longer period as has been agreed, then the works may be carried out.	<b>If you have not heard from the Council within six weeks of the date on which they received your Hedgerow Removal Notice, or such longer period as has been agreed, then the works may be carried out.</b>
			LCD 2.6 Hedgerows and the Regulations Getting a Permission	<p>Paragraph 7</p> <p>It is suggested that the two sentences are made into two separate paragraphs to reflect the importance of the fact that a Hedgerow Retention Notice is permanent.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend para 7 under the section Getting a Permission as follows</p> <p><i>Permission for the works lasts for two years from the date of the written permission or the ending of the six week period.</i></p> <p><i>A Hedgerow Retention Notice is permanent.</i></p>
	Internal		LCD 2.6 Hedgerows and the Regulations	<p>Paragraph 8</p> <p>It may be advisable to give the contact details of the Council's Arboricultural Officer rather than Planning Enquiries.</p> <p><b>Additional Information</b></p> <p>Consideration should be given to including the following information into LCD 2.6 of the Supplementary Planning Document.</p> <p><b><u>Criteria for Determining Important Hedgerows</u></b></p> <p><i>The Regulations specify in detail how the criteria are met. This is a simplified guide:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• marks a pre-1850 parish or township boundary.</li> <li>• incorporates an archaeological feature.</li> <li>• is part of, or associated with, an archaeological site.</li> <li>• marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600</li> </ul>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend para 8 under the section Getting a Permission as follows</p> <p>If you require a Hedgerow Removal Notice form or have any further questions about the Regulations please contact <i>The Council's Arboricultural Officer</i> on 01629 761244</p> <p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Include an additional para at the end of LCD2.6</p> <p><i>Criteria for Determining Important Hedgerows</i></p> <p><i>The regulations specify in detail how the criteria are met. This is a simplified guide:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marks a pre 1850 parish or township boundary</li> <li>• Incorporates an archaeological feature</li> <li>• Is part of, or associated with, an archaeological site</li> <li>• Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a</li> </ul>

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				<p><i>estate or manor.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>forms an integral part of a pre-Parliamentary enclosure field system.</i></li> <li>• <i>contains certain categories of species of birds, animals or plants listed in the Wildlife and Countryside Act or Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) publications.</i></li> <li>• <i>Includes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>at least 7 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length.</i></li> <li>○ <i>at least 6 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length and has at least 3 associated features.</i></li> <li>○ <i>at least 6 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length, including a black-poplar tree, or large-leaved lime, or small-leaved lime, or wild service-tree.</i></li> <li>○ <i>at least 5 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length and has at least 4 associated features.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>The list of 56 woody species comprises mainly shrubs and trees. It generally excludes climbers (such as clematis, honeysuckle and bramble) but includes wild roses.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Runs alongside a bridleway, footpath, road used as a public path, or a byway open to all traffic and includes at least 4 woody species, on average, in a 30 metre length and has at least 2 of the associated features listed in the first five bullet points below:</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The associated features are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>a bank or wall supporting the hedgerow.</i></li> <li>○ <i>less than 10% gaps.</i></li> <li>○ <i>on average, at least one tree per 50 metres.</i></li> <li>○ <i>at least 3 species from a list of 57 woodland plants.</i></li> <li>○ <i>a ditch.</i></li> <li>○ <i>a number of connections with other hedgerows, ponds or woodland.</i></li> <li>○ <i>a parallel hedge within 15 metres.</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>pre 1600 estate or manor</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forms an integral part of a pre Parliamentary enclosure field system</i></li> <li>• <i>Contains certain categories of species of birds, animals or plants listed in the Wildlife and Countryside Act or Joint Nature Conservation Committee publications</i></li> <li>• <i>Includes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>At least seven woody species, on average, in a thirty metre length</i></li> <li>○ <i>At least six woody species, on average, in a thirty metre length and has at least three associated features</i></li> <li>○ <i>At least six woody species, on average, in a thirty metre length, including a black poplar tree, or large leafed lime, or small leafed lime or wild service tree.</i></li> <li>○ <i>At least five woody species, on average, in a thirty metre length and has at least four associated features</i></li> <li>○</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>The list of fifty six woody species comprises mainly shrubs and trees. It generally excludes climbers such as clematis, honeysuckle and bramble but includes wild roses.</i></p> <p><i>Runs alongside a bridleway, footpath, road used as a public path or byway open to all traffic and includes at least four woody species, on average, in a thirty metre length and has at least two of the associated features listed in the first five bullet points below:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>A bank or wall supporting the hedgerow</i></li> <li>○ <i>Lass than 10% gaps</i></li> <li>○ <i>On average, at least one tree every fifty metres</i></li> <li>○ <i>At least three species from a list of fifty seven woodland plants</i></li> <li>○ <i>A ditch</i></li> <li>○ <i>A number of connections with other hedgerows, ponds or woodland</i></li> <li>○ <i>A parallel hedge within fifteen metres</i></li> </ul>

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52	Internal	Comment	LCD 3.3 – Development Sites with Trees	<p><b>P. 29 2. Protective Fencing</b></p> <p>The diagram referred to in the paragraph at the second bullet point has not been included and the space deleted. If possible it would be desirable to include a diagram of appropriate tree protection that complies with BS 5837:2005.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> A diagram will be included to show protective fencing details at LCD 3.3 under section 2 “Protective Fencing”</p>
53	Internal	Comments	LCD 3.4 – Boundaries including walls	<p><b>P. 32 Paragraph 5</b></p> <p>The following amendment is suggested:</p> <p>..... and deterring pedestrian traffic, as well as vehicles, across specific areas, .....</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend para 5 at LCD 3.4</p> <p>Low trip rails (knee rails) of either timber or metal construction are useful for protecting planted areas and <i>deterring pedestrian traffic</i>, as well as vehicles, across specific areas, thus maintaining an open boundary without being intrusive in the landscape.</p>
54	Internal	Comment	5. Earth Bunds	<p>Consideration could perhaps be given to providing advice to the effect that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developers should consider whether surplus material will be disposed of on site or removed from site as part of the design process and not as an afterthought.</li> <li>• That the creation of bunds to dispose of surplus material on a development site will not always be acceptable. Developers should be advised that retaining surplus soil material on site in the form of a bund will usually require planning permission.</li> </ul>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Add an additional para at the end of the Earth Bunds section at LCD3.4</p> <p><i>DEVELOPERS ARE ADVISED THAT PLANNING PERMISSION WILL USUALLY BE REQUIRED FOR THE RETENTION OF SURPLUS MATERIAL ON SITE IN THE FORM OF A BUND.</i></p>
55	English Heritage	Comment	General	<p>We welcome the production of this guidance, which seems to be comprehensive in its coverage of landscape and design issues. The main point that we wish to raise is the degree to which historic landscapes have been addressed. At the scoping stage we did acknowledge that the Derbyshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) has yet to be integrated with the landscape character assessment <i>The Landscape Character of Derbyshire</i>. However, it should be highlighted as a key data set that prospective developers should take into account when assessing the impact of development on the landscape character of an area and when designing a scheme. For example, the HLC</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>The County Council has informed the District Council that a comprehensive study does not exist but is in the process of being prepared, so at this stage it is not appropriate to include it within the SPD</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> No further change</p> <p>Noted</p>

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				<p>may show that the area has an historic field pattern, e.g. pre-enclosure landscape, which it may be desirable to conserve because of its rarity. Reference could be made to this dataset on page 15 under 6. Sites and Monuments Record.</p> <p>Sites and Monuments Records (not Register) are now being renamed 'Historic Environment Records'. We suggest therefore, that the heading should be Historic Environment Record (formerly Sites and Monuments Record).</p>	<p><b>Recommendation</b> The heading under section 7 of LCD2.4 be amended as follows:</p> <p><i>Historic Environment Record (formerly the Sites and Monuments Register)</i></p>
56	English Heritage	Comment		<p>Secondly, it should not be forgotten that on-site greenspace can contribute to wider networks of 'green infrastructure', by providing links to the wider countryside or sites, including historic sites, enhancing local landscape character, as well as contributing to biodiversity by linking wildlife sites. This is partly dealt with on page 21 Landscape Structure, but more could be said on how this can relate to the wider landscape.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Include the following para at LCD3.1</p> <p><i>Green Infrastructure (G.I.)</i></p> <p><i>The nature and quality of the structure of the landscape of all types of development is crucial. Well designed G.I. can:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>protect, recreate and rehabilitate landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>maintain and enhance biodiversity</i></li> <li>• <i>promote a sense of community and place</i></li> <li>• <i>help to reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour</i></li> <li>• <i>provide opportunities for exercise, recreation and health benefits.</i></li> <li>• <i>link with G.I. beyond the site boundary and out into the countryside.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The District Council will promote the creation of G.I. by encouraging developers to link the structural elements of the landscape to create a multi functional network of greenspace. Applicants will be expected to consider the following as a matter of priority</i></p>
57	English Heritage	Comment	Page 14	<p>You may wish to note the enhanced protection proposed in the Heritage Protection White Paper for World Heritage Sites.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p>

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58	English Heritage	Comment	Pages 14/15:	The importance of protecting the setting of designated historic sites and areas, which would include their landscape setting, should be referred to in this section.	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend section 7 of LCD2.4 as follows:</p> <p>7. Historic Environment Record (formerly the Sites and Monuments Register)</p> <p>This is a non-statutory designation afforded to sites of known archaeological interest. The Historic Environment Record is maintained by Derbyshire County Council. <i>Included sites and their settings</i> receive protection through the land use policies of the statutory Local Plan. Nearly four hundred sites fall within the Derbyshire Dales District Council area.</p> <p>Recommendation. To include a para at LCD 2.4 under the section Conservation Area to reflect the important relationship conservation area have with the spaces and views beyond their boundaries.</p> <p><i>The Council consider that the role played by the landscape is fundamental in contributing to the quality and character of the Conservation Area, its setting and views to it from the wider surroundings. Trees in particular receive special protection in this regard (see LCD 2.5).</i></p>
59	English Heritage	Comment	Page 15, 5. Scheduled Ancient Monuments	<p>The figure of 56 sites given here is different from that given in the SA.</p> <p>There is a reference in this paragraph to the statutory 'Local Plan'; this should be 'Local Development Framework'.</p>	<p>Noted There are 59 SAMs within the LPA</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> . No further changes to the SPD. The SA will be amended to 59 SAMs</p>
60	English Heritage	Comment	Page 24, Baseline Information	<p>Site Description – We recommend that 'historic landscapes' are added to the list;</p> <p>Landscape Character – Please could a reference be made to the HLC;</p> <p>Special Designations – Reference should be made to the WHS Management Plan.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>Include historic landscapes within the list under Site Descriptions</p> <p>The County Council has informed the District</p>

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					<p>Council that a comprehensive study does not exist but is in the process of being prepared, so at this stage it is not appropriate to include it within the SPD</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p>
61	Internal  Internal	Comment  Comment	LCD 2.4 (5):	<p>There are <b>59</b> SAMs in the District</p> <p>I feel that this particular section (LCD 2.4) would benefit with the inclusion of a sub-section on the Recognition of Other Historic Landscape Elements. Although having no statutory designation the following elements contribute to the character and appearance of the District.</p>	<p><b>Recommendation</b> There are 59 SAMs within the LPA. No further changes to the SPD.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Recognition of historic elements of the landscape of this type is included within “The Landscape Character of Derbyshire” document and the potential impact of development on them will, therefore, be taken into account when assessing planning applications</p> <p><b>Recommendation.</b> No further change</p>
	Internal	Comment		historic hard surfacing (stone flags, setts, cobbles etc) to town and villages	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend section 1 of LCD 3.1 to read:</p> <p><b>1. Existing Features</b></p> <p>The successful incorporation of existing features such as trees, hedgerows, rock outcrops, dry stone walls, <i>historic hard surfacing such as stone flags, setts and cobbles</i>, artefacts, water courses, wet areas <i>and other wildlife habitat</i> can contribute to the distinctiveness of a development and add maturity to otherwise brand new environments.</p> <p><i>The Council recognises the important contribution these elements make to the landscape and schemes will need to show how existing features are to be incorporated into the layout and how they will be protected during the construction period.</i></p>
	Internal	Comment		late medieval ridge and furrow to areas of pastureland associated with historic settlements	Noted

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	Internal	Comment		the contribution of drystone walling (and its definition of historic boundary lines) to the character and appearance of the District (see LCD 3.4(1).	<p>Recognition of historic elements of the landscape of this type is included within "The landscape Character of Derbyshire" document and the potential impact of development on them will, therefore, be taken into account when assessing planning application.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Recognition of historic elements of the landscape of this type is included within "The landscape Character of Derbyshire" document and the potential impact of development on them will, therefore, be taken into account when assessing planning application.</p> <p><b>Recommendation.</b> No further change</p> <p>Noted</p>
	Internal	Comment		<p>the contribution of field hedges (and their definition of historic boundary lines) to the character and appearance of the District (see LCD 3.4(2).</p> <p>The District Council recognises the important contribution that these elements have to the landscape and will ensure there preservation (when threatened by development) wherever possible.</p>	<p>Recognition of historic elements of the landscape of this type is included within "The landscape Character of Derbyshire" document and the potential impact of development on them will, therefore, be taken into account when assessing planning application.</p> <p><b>Recommendation.</b> No further change</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p>
62	Mr Peter Greaves	Comment	Page 9	An excellent analysis. Is the location the parish or the settlement?. If it is the latter is this defined by reference to any other document	<p>Noted</p> <p>The site locator has been included within the SPD to help the reader identify which landscape character the development site is within and is an addendum to LCD 2.2. It is cross referenced to settlements.</p>

No	Objector	Type	Heading / Page	Representation	Officer Comments and Recommendations
					<b>Recommendation</b> No further change
63	Mr Peter Greaves	Comment	Page 18	The reference to hedgerows and their significance are largely applicable to drystone walls but these are addressed. There are no regulations affecting drystone walls (are there?) but they have a similar impact on the landscape. Is there an intention to pres for their protection?	Noted  There are no specific regulations on the protection of stonewalls. The District Council recognises the importance of dry stone walls as a landscape feature which is cross referenced to the Landscape Character of Derbyshire document.  <b>Recommendation</b> No further changes
64	East Midlands Regional Assembly	General		You may wish to consider whether it would be appropriate it would be appropriate to make reference in this SPD to the potential for creating of so called “spongy landscapes” and also to the development of “green infrastructure plans”.	Noted  <b>Recommendation</b> Include the following para at LCD3.1  <i>Green Infrastructure (G.I.)</i>  <i>The nature and quality of the structure of the landscape of all types of development is crucial. Well designed G.I. can:</i>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>protect, recreate and rehabilitate landscapes</i></li> <li>• <i>maintain and enhance biodiversity</i></li> <li>• <i>promote a sense of community and place</i></li> <li>• <i>help to reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour</i></li> <li>• <i>provide opportunities for exercise, recreation and health benefits.</i></li> <li>• <i>link with G.I. beyond the site boundary and out into the countryside.</i></li> </ul> <i>The District Council will promote the creation of G.I. by encouraging developers to link the structural elements of the landscape to create a multi functional network of greenspace. Applicants will be expected to consider the following as a matter of priority</i>
65	Bonsall Parish	Support		The Parish Council feel that the document is clear and informative and do not have any changes or additions to make.	Noted

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66	Council John Wood CPRE	General		<p>While the draft SPD contains much valuable advice, it is particularly weak on the subject of light pollution. Many of the recommendations are only visible during the daylight half of the year, and yet the landscape character of the Derbyshire Dales during the night time half of the year is also valuable and worth preserving.</p> <p>I have lived in the Derbyshire Dales for most of my life, and over the last 430 years the quality of the night time landscape has deteriorated markedly. It may be a pretty place by day, but much of the area shows little difference from the surrounding conurbations at night. Light pollution from the Derwent valley is now clearly visible on the adjacent moors and uplands, and the situation is getting steadily worse. Specific developments such as that at riber have the potential to affect the night time skyline for many miles around.</p> <p>I would like to see a stronger commitment to minimising and reducing light pollution in your SPD, and would suggest that you incorporate some of the suggestions in the CPRE document "A Planners Guide to Light Pollution" enclosed. I note this is also a requirement under PPS23. Reducing light pollution is almost always also reducing waste of energy.</p>	<p><b>Recommendation</b> No further changes</p> <p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Add an additional para at the end of 3.1 to read as follows:</p> <p><i>Light Pollution</i></p> <p><i>Light pollution is artificial light which is allowed to illuminate areas not intended to be lit. It can destroy the view of the night sky, is wasteful of energy and can harm the quality of life of those who suffer from it.</i></p> <p><i>The Council will expect prospective developers to carefully consider whether outdoor lighting is a necessary component of any scheme. If it is, the equipment chosen must be appropriate only for the task and not over bright. It must also be installed, directed and properly adjusted/ shielded in a manner that avoids disturbance to neighbours and upward spillage into the night sky.</i></p>
67	Peter Knowles	General		Useful information, especially with pictures, but generally too verbose.	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p>

**Comments on the Sustainability Appraisal**

No	Objector	Type	Heading / Page	Representation	Officer Comments and Recommendations
68	Natural England	Support	All	<p>This section is provided as the formal response of Natural England to your consultation under Directive 2001/42/EC (the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive) at the <b>Environmental Report</b> stage for this plan or programme.</p> <p>We have considered the information provided by you in the Environmental Report and given particular attention to the likely effects of the plan or programme on <b>biodiversity, flora and fauna</b>. We have also considered the likely effects on <b>soil, water and landscape</b> in so far as these are necessary to support biodiversity, flora and fauna.</p> <p>We have checked whether the Environmental report is consistent with any earlier advice provided by Natural England during the scoping stage of the SEA, and <u>we are satisfied that this advice is adequately reflected in the report; we therefore have no further comments to make.</u></p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> No further change</p>
69	English Heritage	Comment	All	<p>We are pleased that most of the points we raised at the scoping stage have been incorporated into the report and that the coverage of the data has been clarified. We are generally content with the appraisal and consider that effective monitoring will be the key issue.</p> <p>It is noted on <b>page 23</b> that the sustainability indicator for parks and gardens has not been changed even though it is indicated in Appendix 2 that it would be amended in response to the comments made in our scoping response.</p> <p>Please note that there are now 138 registered parks and gardens in the region.</p> <p>We also have a few additional minor comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Page 12, 3.2 Background to Landscape Character and Design SPD</b> This section still makes no reference to the Derbyshire Historic Landscape Characterisation that has yet to be integrated into the Landscape Character of Derbyshire, e.g. paragraph 3.2.7</li> <li>- There are discrepancies in the number of scheduled monuments. On <b>page 23</b> the figure is given as 66, on <b>page</b></li> </ul>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p> <p>To include an indicator on Parks and Gardens within the Sustainability Framework</p> <p>Change the number of registered parks to 138 within the East Midlands Region</p> <p>There are 59 SAMs within the LPA. No further changes to the SPD. The SA will be amended to 59 SAMs</p> <p>The County Council has informed the District Council that a comprehensive study does not exist but is in the process of being prepared , so at this stage it is not appropriate to include it within the SPD</p> <p>On page 41 of the SA change historical to historic. Change the second sentence to read “<i>This will include all historic features in the landscape</i>”</p>

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				<p><b>53</b> the total is 57 and in the SPD (see above) a figure of 56 is given.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Page 41</b> There are a couple of typographical errors in the second paragraph; we usually refer to 'historic landscapes' and there seems to be a word missing in the second sentence after 'historic'.</li> <li>- <b>Page 48</b> It is not clear what the statement 'The historic landscape may have developed without appropriate consideration given to risk of flooding' means.</li> </ul>	<p><i>because such features are an intrinsic part of what makes the landscape special.</i></p> <p>The last sentence on page 41 should read "The historic features in landscape may have developed without appropriate consideration to the risk of flooding."</p>
70	Derbyshire County Council	Comment		<p>For the purposes of future documents it should be noted that there are 19 different LCT's in Derbyshire Dales not 18 – this effects Paragraph 3.2.7, Table 9 Assessment of Preferred Option (The Draft SPD) against SA objectives and Page 51 the First column. The County Council would agree with and support the conclusions reached in Table 9</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p><b>Recommendation</b> Amend the SA to read 19 LCTs in Derbyshire Dales</p>