



BRAMPTON PARISH NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2017-2034



Working Draft
March 2019

Foreword

To be added.

DRAFT

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Introduction and Background

1. The Localism Act 2011 gives parish councils and other relevant bodies new powers to prepare statutory neighbourhood plans to help guide development in their local area. These powers give local people the opportunity to shape new development as planning applications are determined in accordance with national planning policy and the local development plan. A neighbourhood plan forms parts of this local planning framework.
2. Once made (adopted), a neighbourhood plan has statutory weight, because they become part of the development plan for the area. Decision makers have to take what the Brampton Neighbourhood Development Plan ('The Plan') says into account when making decisions on planning applications
3. The idea of preparing a Neighbourhood Development Plan for Brampton emerged early in 2017, as the Parish Council and residents sought to have more influence on the location, type and nature of new development. The Parish Council formally requested that the Parish be designated as a Neighbourhood Plan Area and this was approved by North East Derbyshire District Council on 22 June 2018 and by the Peak District National Park Authority on 13 July 2018.
4. The Plan has been prepared by a steering group comprising parish councillors and other members of the community under the auspices of Brampton Parish Council ('the Qualifying Body'). It was supported by North East Derbyshire District Council, Peak District National Park Authority, neighbourhood planning consultants *andrewtolertonassociates*, other members of the community together with many other bodies and individuals.
5. The Plan has been produced with strong and meaningful input from the community. This has been at the heart of its preparation. This includes meetings, a household survey and community consultation events. The range of consultation events has ensured that residents of all ages have had an opportunity to have their say.
6. The Plan covers the whole of the Parish of Brampton. This is also indicated on Figure 1 below (map to be added).
7. Throughout the document references to Brampton refer to the whole Parish, unless indicated otherwise e.g. "Brampton village".
8. It covers the period to 2034 which corresponds to the plan period for the emerging North East Derbyshire Local Plan.

How this Plan is Organised

9. This document forms the draft Neighbourhood Plan for the parish of Brampton. It is divided into 5 main sections.

Section 1 sets out the introduction and background to the Plan, the strategic

planning policy framework within which the Plan has been prepared.

Section 2 gives a profile of Brampton, its history, characteristics and outlines the key issues and opportunities that the Plan will address.

Section 3 outlines the vision for Brampton of the future and details the objectives that will help deliver the vision.

Section 4 contains the Plan's detailed policies and proposals:

- Each objective is set out as a heading.
- Background information is provided for each objective, explaining why the objective is relevant to Brampton.
- Each objective is supported by a number of policies, and these policies are highlighted in text boxes.
- The policies are supported by an explanation as to how and why the policy is needed and why its requirements should be met.

Section 5 outlines the next steps in the Plan's preparation.

10. Although neighbourhood planning gives more power to local communities to guide what goes on in their area, there are limitations. Legislations requires that neighbourhood plans must meet the basic conditions before coming into force. The Basic Conditions state that a neighbourhood plan must:

- have appropriate regard to national planning policy and guidance;
- be in "general conformity" with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for that area of the authority (or any part of that area);
- demonstrate they contribute to sustainable development;
- be compatible with EU obligations and human rights requirements; and
- demonstrate it is not likely to have a significant effect on a European site (as defined in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012) either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

11. The Plan must, therefore, be developed with regard to national policy, especially the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2018, which sets out the Government's planning policies for England. The NPPF contains core planning principles which must underpin all plan-making, and provides the basis for local planning authorities to prepare their Local Plans and for communities producing neighbourhood plans. In preparing the Plan, full account has been taken of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and the supporting government guidance set out in National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG).

12. In addition, the Plan must, therefore, be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for that area of the authority (or any part of that area). In the context of Brampton, this is complicated in that it must have regard to two sets of strategic policies. Those prepared by North East Derbyshire District Council which cover the whole of the Parish and Peak Park National Park Authority which covers the western edge of the Parish.

13. These are currently:

- The saved policies in the North East Derbyshire Local Plan (2005). A new local plan is being prepared by the District Council. The Local Plan 2014 – 2034

(Publication Draft) was submitted to the Secretary of State in May 2018 for independent examination; and

- The Peak District National Park Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2011) together with a number of 'Saved' policies for the Peak District National Park Local Plan (2011).
14. The Plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in these two local plans as well as in the Peak District National Park Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2011). The Plan has been written having regard to the evidence informing the emerging Local Plan, in accordance with national guidance.

Section 2

About Brampton

15. Brampton is a very small rural parish, situated in rolling countryside on the fringes of the Peak District National Park and adjacent to the scenic beauty of the Derbyshire Dales. The Plan area lies.....
16. Its History
17. The community including a statistical profile.
18. Settlement pattern. A glance at a map of Brampton reveals that there are several distinct areas, which make up the settlement as it stands today. A summary of each of the main settlements?

Key issues and opportunities for Brampton

19. The community engagement process revealed issues that are of concern as well as development opportunities. It also identified the features and characteristics of the Plan area which are valued and which the community wish to see protected or enhanced. To be added:

Section 3 Vision and Objectives

Vision

20. Objectives (These are the Brackenfield ones for info)

- O1** Ensure that any new development in the Plan area, whether it is new housing, conversion of existing buildings or other built development is proportionate to the size of the settlement and designed to respect Brackenfield's intrinsic rural and distinctive character and individuality and setting in open countryside.
- O2** Protect and enhance the landscape, biodiversity and ecological corridors through considerate design and identification of key landscapes, views and countryside features such as woodlands, hedgerows, dry stone walls, ponds and streams.
- O3** Retain the qualities of tranquillity and dark skies associated with the area.
- O4** Contribute positively to the environment, by promoting actions that contribute to mitigating climate change and reducing our carbon footprint.
- O5** Preserve and enhance Brackenfield's historic environment, prioritising local distinctiveness in every element of growth and change.
- O6** Promote the safety, health, enjoyment and wellbeing of residents and visitors by seeking measures which address community safety concerns, traffic issues and improved walking, cycling and horse riding routes.
- O7** Work with DCC and community transport groups to investigate sustainable transport options.
- O8** Promote the local economy through support for farming-related rural businesses, small-scale eco-tourism and home-based businesses.
- O9** Provide an opportunity for the community to meet and engage in

activities through the facilitation of broader community use of existing facilities

O10 Support small scale, sustainable tourism enterprises where they do not prejudice the special qualities of the Plan area.

21. The following section of the Plan identifies a series of Policy Areas, which correspond to the key issues identified by the Community:

- **Character and Heritage**
- **Natural Environment**
- **Rural Economy and Employment**
- **Housing**
- **Communities, Well-being and Getting Around**
- **Section 4**
- **The Policies**

22. X policies have been developed under the five Policy Areas that seek to influence planning and development outcomes in the Parish. The policies are complementary to the Y Plan Objectives.

Natural Environment

Objectives To be added.

23. Brampton is a rural and open parish. It is made up of villages, small hamlets and settlements scattered amongst large areas of farmland, open countryside and other green spaces.
24. Its open rural and nature are of great importance to its character and identity. They are valued by residents and visitors alike for a wide range of reasons. These include that they provide for the beautiful landscape and setting of the Parish and the villages and hamlets, their visual amenity, recreational value, tranquillity and supporting the richness of wildlife that can be found in the Parish.
25. They are key, if not the defining, features of its character and sense of identity. This is reflected in the findings of the resident's survey. When asked, "*which of these of these features make the area a special place to live (please tick your top 5)?*". Residents considered the natural beauty of the surrounding countryside to be the top feature (with 78% of respondents stating this), closely followed by the distinctive landscape, views and scenery (74%).
26. Their protection and enhancement of its rural and openness are key, if not the top, priorities for the Plan.

Landscape

27. Brampton has an attractive and varied landscape.
28. The high scenic value of the parish is currently recognised through the inclusion of the western edge of the Parish in the Peak District National Park and the designation of the remaining part as a Special Landscape Area in the emerging North East Derbyshire Local Plan. Indeed, the whole of the Parish was seriously considered for inclusion within the National Park boundary when it was conceived in the 1950s.
29. It is identified as an Area of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity (AMES) based on ecological, historic and landscape sensitivity.¹ The landscape is of 'Primary Sensitivity', considered to be 'the most sensitive areas of landscape, which are the most likely to be negatively affected by change or development and will attract a strong focus on the protection (conservation) of their environmental assets.'
30. The landscape will continue to evolve over time. It is important that any future development or change of use recognises the history and resultant distinctive

¹Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity 2013. Derbyshire County Council

character of the area and seek to sustain, reinforce or enhance the positive aspects of character, notably:

- the historic buildings and structures (designated and non-designated);
- Generally, good design of buildings, often constructed out of locally derived natural materials.
- the dispersed and historic settlement pattern;
- the historical field patterns and enclosures;
- the wooded character of the area including woodlands that have existed since medieval time, plantation, field and property enclosures and veteran trees;
- the network of footpaths and bridleways; and.
- expansive long views over open countryside, often incorporating key landmarks.

31. Potential threats to the landscape character include;

- inappropriately located or unsympathetically designed development;
- loss of traditional farm buildings and practices;
- encroachment from development associated with nearby towns and settlements into the open and undeveloped agricultural land of the Plan area; and
- a lack of management; development, farming, and woodland operations such as inappropriate tree planting.

32. The Plan did consider having its own Landscape Policy. It did not consider that this was appropriate as this would duplicate the existing policies in the Peak District National Park and North East Derbyshire local plans. It does fully support these policies and underline the importance that they should be fully and assertively implemented within the Parish.

Distinctive Views

33. The high quality of its built and natural environment coupled with its relatively open landscape means that attractive long open views from, into and within the Parish can be obtained from almost anywhere.

34. The consultation shows that residents and visitors cherish these views. They make a significant contribution to its character and distinctiveness and sense of place.

35. Through the development of the Plan, X views have been identified that are considered to have the greatest importance. These have been derived from established principles of townscape and landscape quality, and are:

- Views of important historic landmark buildings from specific viewpoints and/or;
- Panoramas from specific viewpoints encompassing a broad vista containing many natural features of interest.

36. Whilst there are many other views, these are considered to have more local significance. It is imperative these important views are respected and, wherever possible, enhanced.

POLICY NE1 Respecting and Enhancing Distinctive Views

Development proposals that affect identified distinctive views will be required to respect and enhance this by ensuring that the visual impact of the development on these views is carefully controlled. The following (see below and fig 5) have been identified as being especially important (Group to add)

Local Green Spaces

37. The rural and attractive character of the Parish is defined not only by surrounding countryside but also by the green spaces within the main villages. They are important to their character and distinctiveness, and provide opportunities for informal and formal recreation, for example.

38. National and local planning policy allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them by designating them as a local green space in a neighbourhood plan.

39. Where land is designated as a Local Green Space, it is protected from development other than in very special circumstances.

40. To be designated as Local Green Space, however, it must meet specified criteria as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework². These include:

- Is reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
- Demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example, because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and
- Local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

41. The many green spaces in the Parish were evaluated for their suitability for Local Green Space designation by the Steering Group. After careful consideration, x green spaces have been identified that are considered to have the greatest importance and meet the criteria for designation. These are identified below and in Figure X.

²https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779764/NPPF_Feb_2019_web.pdf

Policy NE2 Protecting Important Local Green Spaces

The Plan designates X (Group to add) as Local Green Spaces.

Development in a local green space will not be supported unless it is ancillary to the current use of the land, protects the openness of the site and enhances the character and environmental aspects of the site.

DRY STONE WALLS

42. The attractive nature of the Parish is not only a result of the buildings to be found within it, but a combination of topography, trees, open spaces and other features that characterise the Parish.
43. Particularly important are the dry stone walls that are to be found across the Parish. These were the traditional field boundaries in this part of Derbyshire, and are an important, and much appreciated, part of the character of the Parish.
44. They are highly valued by residents and visitors. This is not only reflected in the findings of the consultation, but also the number of people who volunteer their time preserving them.
45. Most do not have special protection. Some have fallen into disrepair or have become damaged, and others have been removed.

Policy NE3 Conserving and Enhancing Dry Stone Walls

Development proposals that result in the loss of, or have a significant adverse effect on, a dry stone wall should be designed to retain or enhance the concerned dry stone wall. Development proposals that will conserve and enhance the network of dry walls will be viewed positively.

WILDLIFE AND WILDFLOWERS

46. This countryside and other green areas are rich in biodiversity. They contain significant areas of woodlands, moorlands, pastures, hedgerows, semi-natural grasslands as well as lakes watercourses and associated riparian habitats, many of which have been identified of local and national nature conservation value. These provide a natural habitat for wildlife and wildflowers. They also create natural corridors/networks for wildlife movements.
47. It contains several nationally and locally designated nature conservation areas. The western part of the Parish is designated as the Eastern Peak District Moor Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSIS) because of its importance for wildlife and wildflowers and its geological features. A site of Special Scientific Interest is site designated by Natural England as being one of the country's very best wildlife and/or geological sites. It has statutory protection.
48. There are several other areas identified as Local Wildlife Site³ by the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust because they contain important habitats or support priority species or locally uncommon or rare species. These are listed below together with the key ecological features that make them important.

³Local Wildlife Sites do not have statutory status, but do receive protection through the planning system (NPPF para 113)

Table 1: Derbyshire Local Wildlife Sites in Brampton Parish

Ref No*	Name	Ecological features
NE052	Freebirch Quarries	Unimproved acid grassland Secondary broad-leaved woodland
NE053	Chaneyfield Wood	Ancient semi-natural oak woodland Semi-improved acid grassland
NE054	Birley Brook Complex	Semi-improved acid grassland Secondary broad-leaved woodland
NE065	Frithall & Lady Woods	Secondary broad-leaved plantation Ancient semi-natural – mixed deciduous woodland
NE077	Sud Brook, Salter & Baines Woods	Ancient semi-natural woodland - mixed deciduous
NE306	Bramma Wood	Secondary broad-leaved woodland Semi-improved neutral grassland
NE307	Linacre Reservoirs & Woods	Ancient semi-natural woodland - mixed deciduous Derbyshire Red Book species Lower plant assemblage
NE354	Hemmington Green Pasture	Unimproved neutral grassland Hedgerow

*Derbyshire Wildlife Trust reference no.

49. There are also a number of locally important species and habitats, which whilst not designated as Local Wildlife Site, have been identified by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust as of some local or national nature conservation value importance and as such their value should be recognised and considered appropriately in the planning system.

Table 2: Other sites in Brampton Parish identified by the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust of Wildlife or Wildflower Interest

Ref No*	Name
NE059	Pratt Hall Fields
NE078	Cutthorpe Plantation
	Frith Hall Meadow
R6683	Birley Farm Meadow
	Birley Brook Triangle

	Frith Hall Wood Farm Pasture
	Wigley Fields
	Priestfield Grange
CH057/3	Holme Farm Cottage Plantation
NE058/3	Cow Close Pond 2
NE057/3	Cow Close Pond 1
NE076/3	Cutthorpe Pond

*Derbyshire Wildlife Trust reference no.

50. A wide and diverse range of wildlife can be found, many of which have been identified as nationally important.
51. These nationally important species include Pipistrelle, brown long-eared, noctule, whiskered and Natterer's bats as well as brown hare and badgers which have been found across the whole of the Parish. In addition, white-clawed crayfish have been recorded in Holme Brook and Linacre Brook and Water Voles at Holme Brook, Blackleach Brook, UMBERLEY Brook and Hipper Sick. Yellowhammer, song thrush and grey partridge birds have all been sighted as well as 3 species of BAP⁴ butterflies and 6 species of BAP moths.
52. A number of species have shown increases during recent years. Examples include birds such as the raven and buzzard and butterflies such as the Silver Washed Fritillary and White Admiral.
53. The nature conservation value of the Parish is not confined to wildlife. The Derbyshire Red Data Book lists 31 species of plants that are locally important and have declined in the county.
54. These are the plants we should be most concerned about protecting when they are still present or looking out for if they seem to have declined or become extinct in the locality.

Policy NE4 Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity

The biodiversity of Brampton shall be protected and enhanced to achieve an overall net gain in biodiversity. The inclusion of ecological enhancements in the landscaping and building design of development proposals will be supported.

Proposals that have an unacceptable adverse impact on a Locally Important Ecological Site will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a) The need for development clearly outweighs the importance of the Locally Important Ecological Site; or

⁴ BAP **species** are those identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK **Biodiversity Action Plan** (UK BAP).

- b) Measures can be provided that fully mitigate or compensate for the impact. These measures should be targeted to benefit local conservation priorities as identified in the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan. This will be secured through a planning condition or legal agreement.

Dark Skies

55. Darkness at night is one of the key characteristics of rural areas and a feature which national policy seeks to protect. The NPPF (section 180) notes that in seeking to protect and enhance the natural environment, planning policies should “limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation”.
56. Brampton forms part of a band to the east of the Peak National Park which exhibits some of the darkest skies in North East Derbyshire.
57. The Council for the Preservation of Rural England (CPRE) ‘night blight map’ illustrates that Brampton is an area of relatively dark skies. This is an inherent aspect of its rural character and what sets it apart from more urbanised centres in the district. The consultation showed that many respondents supported the promotion of dark skies through the neighbourhood plan.
58. Dark night skies are also important for the local wildlife and in particular light-sensitive species. In Brampton, this includes the three species of ‘light sensitive’ bat as well as species of ‘light sensitive’ moths that have been recorded across the Parish. There is increasing awareness of the impact that light pollution can have on wildlife, by interrupting natural rhythms including migration, reproduction and feeding patterns. According to the International Dark-Sky Association, glare from artificial lights can have the following impacts:
- Wetland habitats – disruption of the nocturnal activity of amphibians whose night time croaking is part of the breeding ritual, interfering with reproduction and reducing populations.
 - Migratory birds – disruption of migration patterns of birds which depend on cues from properly timed seasonal schedules, causing them to migrate too early or too late and miss ideal climate conditions for nesting and foraging etc.
 - Nocturnal species – detrimental effects most clearly seen in bats. Light falling on a bat roost exit point will at least delay bats from emerging, which shortens the amount of time available for foraging. In addition to causing disturbance to bats at the roost, artificial lighting can also affect the feeding behaviour of bats and their use of commuting routes.
59. It is considered that given the susceptibility of some of the wildlife and ecosystems present in the Plan area, new development should help to maintain and enhance local tranquillity and dark skies. Policy NE5 requires applicants to demonstrate that all proposed external lighting associated with new development is essential and meets the Institute of Lighting Professional

Guidelines.⁵ In open countryside locations, applicants should demonstrate that new external lighting is required for safety or security reasons.

Policy NE5 Dark Skies

To minimise light pollution and to maintain the views of our nighttime skies, planning proposals that include external lighting will have to demonstrate the following:

- a) They have undertaken an assessment of the need for lighting and can demonstrate need; and
- b) The nature of the proposed lighting is appropriate for its use and location.

Sport and Recreation uses that may cause noise and disruption

60. The rural nature of the Parish and its relatively accessibility means that it is popular for sporting and recreational activities. The vast majority of these activities can be undertaken without issue. There have been some concerns that the enjoyment and the quality of the countryside and in some instances residential amenity can be spoilt by noise and other disturbance from some sporting and recreational activities where, for example, they involve (though not exclusively) motor and gun sports – often known as ‘noisy sports’. It is important that such noise generating sports are situated in appropriate locations and designed so that they do not affect noise sensitive development, unless the noise impact can be minimised to an acceptable level.

POLICY NE6: NOISY SPORTS

Proposals for the permanent use of land for noisy sports will be supported provided that:

- a) its noise impact on noise sensitive development or areas valued for their tranquillity can be adequately mitigated through a scheme of noise mitigation measures;
- b) it would not result in excessive noise levels at the boundaries of noise sensitive development;
- c) it incorporates and commits to the implementation of a plan to show how the site will be managed, to minimise the impact of the activity on areas of wildlife and ecological importance and to ensure adequate woodland/countryside management;
- d) it does not disrupt or lead to the loss of public access such as footpaths, bridleways; and cycle routes or place their users in any danger; and

⁵The Institute of Lighting Professionals has produced guidance on acceptable levels of lighting for different areas (environmental zones).

e) it does not cause unacceptable traffic congestion, or generate traffic flows which would be harmful to the environment such as heavy traffic flows on a minor road through a settlement or the Parish more generally.

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