



LOCAL  
DEVELOPMENT  
FRAMEWORK

The building blocks for the future  
of the Lake District National Park



Annual Monitoring Report  
2009 - 2010



# Contents

## Executive Summary

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2. A Profile of the Lake District National Park</b>	
National Park Purposes	13
National Park Authorities as Planning Authorities	15
Lake District – a spatial portrait	16
Complex challenges and issues	17
Urban/ Rural Classification	19
<b>3. Local Development Scheme Implementation</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>4. Implementation – monitoring effectiveness</b>	
What do we monitor and why?	29
RSS	29
Structure Plan	30
Local Plan	30
How do we monitor	31
<b>5. Findings and trends</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>6. Area based policies – Distinctive Areas</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>7. Climate Change</b>	
Sustainable transport solutions	43
Generating renewable and low carbon energy	46
<b>8. Development and flood risk</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>9. Vibrant Communities</b>	
Housing Provision	57
Completions	63
Housing Trajectory	63
Affordable Housing Completions	66
Density	69
Gypsy and Travellers - pitch provision	70
Vibrant Settlement Centres	70
Open Space and recreation	72
<b>10. Prosperous economy</b>	
Employment	75
Employment and land availability	79
<b>11. Visitor Experiences</b>	
Delivering sustainable tourism	85
Occupancy rates	89

<b>12. Spectacular landscape</b>	
Protecting the spectacular landscape	93
Geodiversity and Biodiversity	98
The acclaimed historic environment	103

<b>13. Minerals and Waste</b>	
Mineral extraction	109
Waste Management	111

<b>14. Appendices</b>	115
-----------------------	-----

### List of Figures

<b>Figure 1:</b> Lake District National Park in the regional context	14
<b>Figure 2:</b> Lake District National Park	15
<b>Figure 3:</b> DEFRA's Urban/Rural Classification for Cumbria	20
<b>Figure 4:</b> Local Development Scheme	24
<b>Figure 5:</b> Key diagram and Distinctive Areas of the National Park	40
<b>Figure 6:</b> Unemployment Rates – April 2007 to March 2010	76
<b>Figure 7:</b> Total gross employment floor completions by year	78
<b>Figure 8:</b> Employment Land Available (Ha) by Settlement Type	80
<b>Figure 9:</b> Total Tourist Expenditure in the Lake District National Park	89
<b>Figure 10:</b> Changes in tourism spend, tourism numbers and days, and jobs created between 2008 and 2009 (STEAM)	90
<b>Figure 11:</b> Landscape Character Types and Areas of Distinctive Areas	96
<b>Figure 12:</b> National and International Wildlife Sites	97
<b>Figure 13:</b> County Wildlife Sites and Regionally Important Geological Sites	99
<b>Figure 14:</b> Predicted Waste Arisings	113

### List of Tables

<b>Table 1:</b> National Park Profile	18
<b>Table 2:</b> Percentage of Output Areas in each Rural Urban Classification	19
<b>Table 3:</b> The different types of indicators within the Annual Monitoring Report	31
<b>Table 4:</b> Average annual traffic flows at selected points in and around the Lake District National Park 2006 – 2009	44
<b>Table 5:</b> Areas at risk of flooding in rural service centres	51
<b>Table 6:</b> Planning Approvals for new dwelling units 1 April 09 – 31 March 10	59
<b>Table 7:</b> Planning permissions by District	59
<b>Table 8:</b> Planning permissions by Parish	60
<b>Table 9:</b> Previously Developed Land/Greenfield permissions	61
<b>Table 10:</b> Housing Trajectory	63
<b>Table 11:</b> Completions data by District	65
<b>Table 12:</b> Completions data by Parish	66
<b>Table 13:</b> Housing Needs Surveys	67
<b>Table 14:</b> Greenfield/Brownfield completions	69
<b>Table 15:</b> Density of new dwellings based on completions	69
<b>Table 16:</b> Unemployment rate	75
<b>Table 17:</b> Total Completions on Previously Developed Land by year	79
<b>Table 18:</b> Tourist Numbers in the Lake District National Park	88

## Executive Summary

The Annual Monitoring Report provides the opportunity to assess the impact our planning policies are having on development taking place in the Lake District National Park to determine their effectiveness and enable us to re-assess what is needed. This report covers the year 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.

The Lake District National Park Core Strategy was adopted in October 2010, with its production staying on schedule throughout this monitoring period, in line with the revised LDS, published in April 2009. The pre-submission Core Strategy was published in September 2009, and was available for representations to be made on its soundness until November 2009. In response to representations received, changes were made to the document prior to its submission to the Secretary of State in January 2010. Its submission was the formal start of the independent examination, and a pre-hearing meeting took place in March 2010, followed by a number of hearing sessions in early May.

Work commenced on the production of the Housing Provision SPD, to accompany Core Strategy policy CS18. This was subsequently adopted by the Authority in October 2010, alongside the Core Strategy. Meanwhile, the production of the Allocations of Land DPD also commenced with a 'call for sites' in late 2009.

The AMR provides detailed analysis on trends, outcomes and effects of policies. It does however focus on the effectiveness of the adopted development plan which for this monitoring period is the 1998 Local Plan rather than any components of the LDF.

However, the main assessment is structured to reflect the key themes of our new spatial development strategy for the National Park, which together combines to deliver the long term Vision for the Lake District National Park. These key themes comprise of:

- Area-based policies
- Climate Change
- Vibrant Communities
- Prosperous Economy
- Visitor Experiences
- Spectacular Landscape
- Minerals and Waste

Despite economic fragility nationally, this monitoring period has witnessed high numbers of completions of housing to meet local, and local affordable needs across the National Park. Whilst in 2007/08 there was strong evidence of less economic activity across the National Park, the amount of employment floorspace provided this year is approximately double that of the previous period, a high proportion of which has been delivered on previously developed land. Notwithstanding this, unemployment remains at relatively high levels, albeit significantly lower than the national average.

Our monitoring and implementation framework has been comprehensively redeveloped to accompany the adoption of the Core Strategy, to ensure that the new approach can be effectively and comprehensively monitored. Details of this will be provided in the AMR for 2009 – 2010.



Introduction





# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This is the Lake District National Park Authority's sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the year 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010. The content of the AMR is governed by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 as amended. We produce an AMR each year and it tells us two things:
- i Progress we have made to implement the Local Development Scheme – the timetable to create the Local Development Framework for the Lake District National Park.
  - ii The extent to which the policies set out in the different elements of new Local Development Framework are being achieved (or that of the adopted development plan in the absence of adopted LDF policies).
- 1.2 The analysis within this report is based on a wide variety of both qualitative and quantitative information, using many different indicators to measure the effectiveness of the strategies and policies we employ. This ensures that the Annual Monitoring Report paints a picture of the progress we are making in delivering the Vision for the Lake District National Park.
- 1.3 The Core Strategy was adopted subsequent to the end of this monitoring period, but it is important to highlight that the planning policies contained in that document, which will form part of our Local Development Framework, are intended to assist in achieving a long term Vision for the National Park. The Vision was agreed by the Lake District National Park Partnership following public consultation in 2006. The Vision is:

**‘The Lake District National Park will be an inspirational example of sustainable development in action’.**

- 1.4 In order to achieve this Vision, our planning policies are intended to facilitate the delivery of a prosperous economy, world class visitor experiences and vibrant communities, whilst all sustaining the spectacular landscape, its wildlife and cultural heritage.
- 1.5 This AMR should be read with the Vision in mind; the analysis of what is being achieved, and the identification of emerging patterns and trends, is done so in the context of the overriding desire to achieve this Vision and our associated strategic objectives. This report should also be read alongside our Business Plan; that document provides useful additional details on our strategic objectives for the organisation as a whole.



A Profile of the  
Lake District  
National Park





## 2. A Profile of the Lake District National Park

### National Park Purposes

- 2.1 The purposes of National Park designation were established in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, and amended by the Environment Act 1995, to:
- **conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage (of the National Parks); and**
  - **promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities (of the National Parks) by the public.**
- 2.2 In pursuing the statutory purposes, National Park Authorities have a duty to:
- **seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities.**
- 2.3 Within the National Park there are many different, and often conflicting, interests to manage. Protection of the landscape versus economic factors, viable local communities versus tourism – the challenges are endless. It is widely acknowledged that the National Park is a living, man-made cultural landscape that has evolved over time and needs to continue evolving to sustain its future.
- 2.4 The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (Section 11A) makes clear that if National Park purposes are in acute conflict then conservation must have priority. This is known as the ‘Sandford Principle’ and stems from the Sandford Committee’s recommendation, in 1974, that enjoyment of National Parks ‘shall be in a manner and by such means as will leave their natural beauty unimpaired for the enjoyment of this and future generations’.
- 2.5 The Act also requires all relevant authorities and public bodies, such as District Councils and the Utilities Companies, to take National Park purposes into account when they make decisions or carry out activities which might affect the National Park:
- ‘In exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in a National Park, any relevant authority shall have regard to the (National Park) purposes...and, if it appears that there is a conflict between those purposes, shall attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area comprised in the National Park’.
- 2.6 In March 2010, the new UK Government Vision and Circular for the English National Parks and the Broads was published. This Circular sets out a vision for National Parks for 2030, key outcomes sought by the Government over the next five years to ensure progress towards the vision, together with reiterating the key statutory duties of National Park Authorities. The Core Strategy is fully compatible with the 2010 Circular, reflecting the depth of input which the Lake District National Park Authority had in the production of the Circular.

Figure 1: Lake District National Park in the regional context

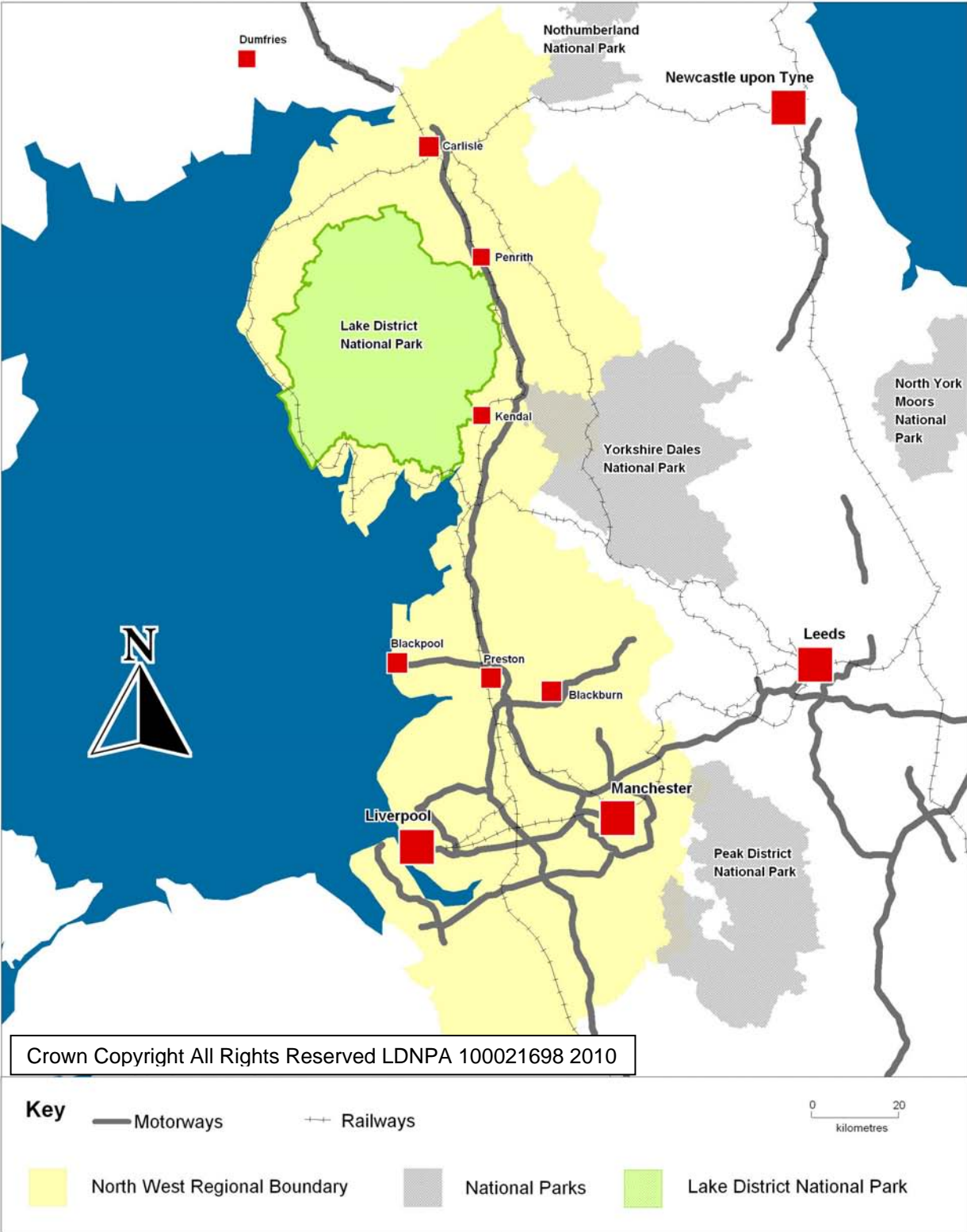
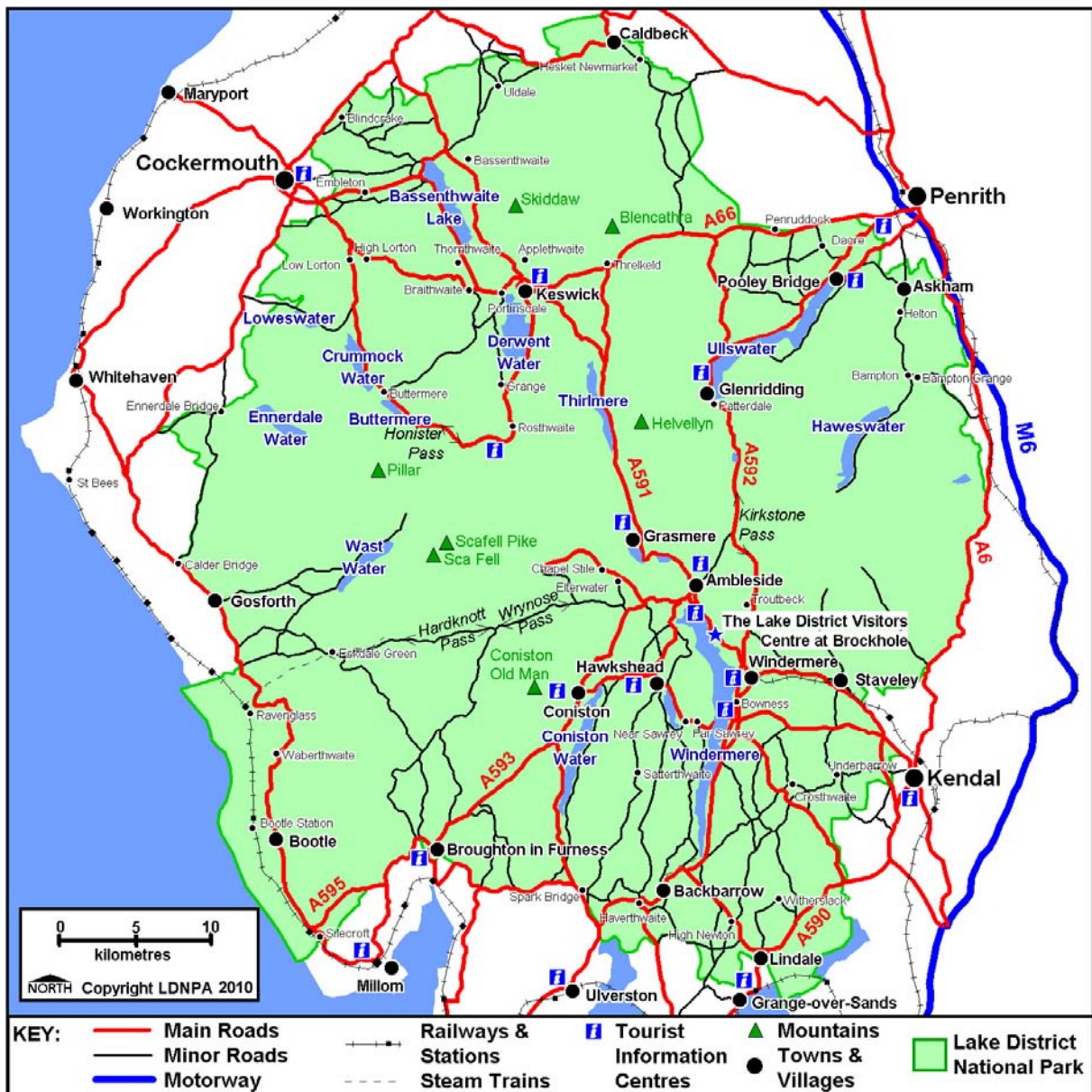


Figure 2: Lake District National Park



## National Park Authorities as Planning Authorities

- 2.6 National Park Authorities have planning powers, including those for Minerals and Waste, under the Environment Act 1995. They must use their planning functions to further the National Park purposes and duty.
- 2.7 National planning policy is directly relevant to National Parks, particularly Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas.

## Lake District – a spatial portrait

- 2.8 The Lake District National Park, designated in 1951, is the largest National Park in England. It covers 2,292 square kilometres and makes up a third of the total area of Cumbria. Its boundary extends across parts of Eden, Allerdale, South Lakeland and Copeland districts and it encompasses 80 parishes. It is bounded by the M6 and A6 to the east. The A66 and A590 run through the northern and southern areas respectively.
- 2.9 The National Park has a population of 41,831 and a traditional settlement pattern. Only three settlements have resident populations over 3,000: Keswick, Ambleside and Windermere/Bowness. Over 8 million visitors come to the National Park each year, and tourism is the major industry. Much of the tourism activity is around Keswick and Borrowdale in the north, and the Windermere to Grasmere corridor in the south east.
- 2.10 Settlement patterns and transport routes reflect the area's topography. There is a clear radial pattern of lakes and valley catchments from the central Lake District. A recent landscape character assessment shows that different parts of the National Park have very different characteristics, for example landscape features, type of land management, and building materials. Links between areas within and outside the National Park also vary, and depend on factors like accessibility and employment opportunities.



- 2.11 The National Park has some of the country's finest upland scenery. Its dramatic and imposing landscape is made up of rugged mountains, tranquil lakes and sheltered valleys. It has an outstanding range of designated and non-designated ecological, geological, archaeological, and historic sites and features, and many protected species of plants and animals. Our extensive public rights of way network is complemented by significant areas of open access land.

2.12 A summary of the National Park profile is in Table 1 overleaf.



## Complex challenges and issues

2.12 The relationship between the National Park's designated status, its physical characteristics, accessibility and land uses, together with economic, social and environmental trends, have resulted in a number of complex issues. They include:

- a lack of affordable housing
- increasing traffic volume and seasonal congestion
- lack of diverse employment opportunities
- decline of rural services
- the development potential of sites important for their nature conservation or historic/cultural value
- erosion of special qualities such as tranquillity and local distinctiveness
- effect of climate change on habitats and species
- changes in agricultural practices and impact on landscape and rural communities

**Table 1: National Park Profile**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>UNIT</b>
<b>Area</b>	
Total Park Area	229,200 Ha
Parishes totally or partly in the Park	80
<b>Population</b>	
Resident population	41,831
School and pre-school age (0-15)	6,326 and 15%
Working age (16-64)	26,429 and 63%
Pensionable age (65+)	9,076 and 22%
Settlements with 3000+ population	3
<b>Housing</b>	
Housing stock	23,664
Resident households	18,539
Owner occupied	12,775 and 69%
Private rented	2,236 and 12%
Social housing	3,528 and 19%
<b>Nature Conservation</b>	
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	41,947 Ha
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	36,037 Ha
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	36,404 Ha
RAMSAR Sites	757 Ha
National Nature Reserves	1,200 Ha
<b>Land Use</b>	
Moorland, heathland and unenclosed grassland	104,979 Ha and 45.8%
Farmland	76,815 Ha and 33.5%
Woodland	28,931Ha and 12.6%
<b>Heritage</b>	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	275
Conservation Areas	22
Listed buildings	1,756
Grade I	31
Grade II*	120
Grade II	1,605
<b>Recreation</b>	
Public footpaths	2,137 km
Public bridleways	875 km
Other public rights of way	33 km
Open access land (%)	46 %

## Urban/Rural Classification

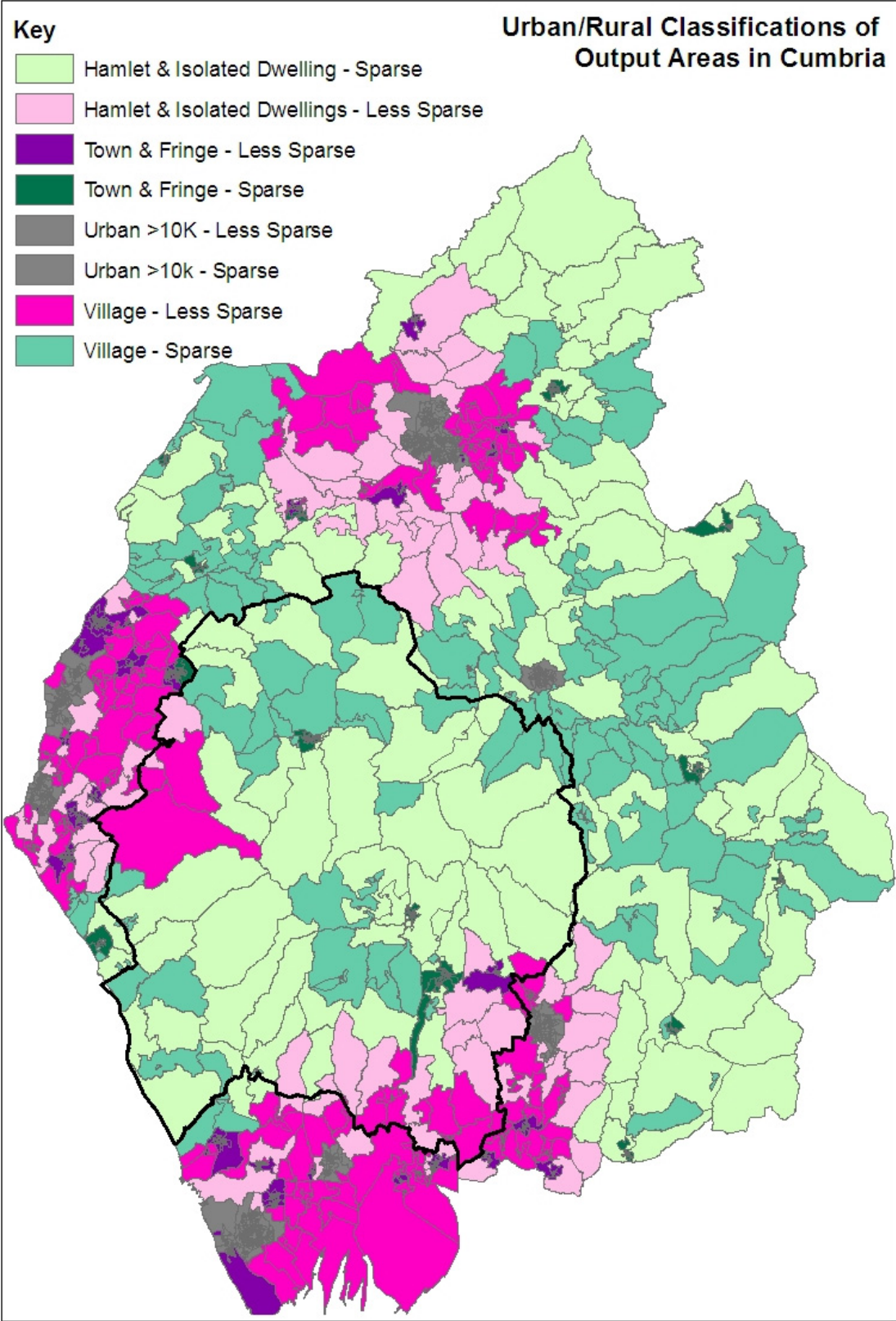
2.13 The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) have developed this classification system. The classification is mapped by Output Area. (See Figure 3) This shows that most of the National Park falls under the sparse side of the classification. Most of the National Park is classified as either hamlet and isolated dwelling or village. The various proportions of this distribution are shown in Table 2 and are compared with the rest of Cumbria. This classification has been utilised in the development of Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) policies for rural areas and provides us with evidence on which to build an appropriate policy approach for our Spatial Development Strategy, in general conformity with RSS policy.

**Table 2: Percentage of Output Areas in each Rural Urban Classification**

Percentage Output Areas in Each Rural/Urban Classification		
Definition	LDNP	Rest of Cumbria
Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings – Sparse	22.2	5.0
Village – Sparse	25.1	7.2
Town and Fringe – Sparse	25.1	4.8
Urban > 10k – Sparse	0.0	3.3
Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings - Less Sparse	10.6	4.4
Village - Less Sparse	12.1	11.3
Town and Fringe - Less Sparse	3.9	15.2
Urban > 10k - Less Sparse	1.0	48.8
Total Output Areas	100	100

*Source: ODPM*

**Figure 3: DEFRA's Urban/Rural Classification for Cumbria**



# Local Development Scheme Implementation





### 3. Local Development Scheme Implementation

- 3.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a basic 'project plan' for the production of the Lake District National Park's LDF. In the LDS a timetable is drawn up to illustrate the various milestones incorporated in the production of different Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) - from the early preparatory stages through to the final adoption of the document, all of which will form part of the LDF.
- 3.2 Since the original LDS was published in March 2007 the Government has made a number of changes to the way in which we deliver spatial planning through the LDF process. Planning Policy Statement 12 and the Regulations (Town & Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008) guide and influence programming, as does availability of human and financial resources
- 3.3 The current Local Development Scheme was approved by the Secretary of State (through submission to GONW) and adopted in April 2009. The revised LDS timetable is shown in Figure 4.
- 3.4 Figure 4 also summarises which documents we are committed to provide which together will form our LDF. During 2009/10 the focus has been primarily on advancing the Core Strategy. The latter stages of the Core Strategy's production remained on schedule in accordance with the LDS, with important milestones such as publication (September 2009) and submission to the Secretary of State (January 2010) being achieved as planned.
- 3.5 Consultation on the Housing Provision SPD also took place in general conformity with the LDS timetable, whilst the commencement of the production of the Allocations of Land DPD during late 2009 and early 2010 was necessary to prevent delay in the ultimate adoption of this DPD, although the Local Development Scheme will be once again revised in late 2010 / early 2011 to set revised timescales in recognition of the complexities and sensitivities of allocating land.

Figure 4: Local Development Scheme (from 1 April 2009)

Table 1: Lake District National Park Local Development Scheme Revised Timetable 1 April 2009																																																			
	2009												2010												2011												2012														
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
<b>Process Documents</b>																																																			
Local Development Scheme		R													R												R														R										
Statement of Community Involvement					R																																														
Annual Monitoring Report										G														G														G													
<b>Development Plan Documents</b>																																																			
Core Strategy								PP		S	M	H							I		AA																														
Proposals Map								PP		S	M	H							I		AA																														
General Development Policies																				CC													PP		S	M	H									I	A				
Allocations																				CC													PP		S	M	H									I	A				
<b>Key</b>																																																			
Consultation on document	C																							B													A														
Consultation on published document	P																							M														R													
Submission of document to Government Office for the North West	G																							H																											
Submission of document to Secretary of State	S																							I																											

Figure 4: Local Development Scheme (from 1 April 2009) (continued):

Table 1 (continued): Lake District National Park Local Development Scheme Revised Timetable 1 April 2009																																																												
	2009												2010												2011												2012																							
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec												
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)																																																												
Bowness Bay and Glebe SPD																																																												
Sustainable Design SPD																																																												
Landscape Character SPD																																																												
Planning Obligations SPD/CIL SPD																																																												
Housing SPD																																																												
Wind Energy SPD	Completed																																																											
<b>Key</b>																																																												
Consultation on document	C												Consult statutory bodies on scope of SA												B												Adoption												A											
Consultation on published document	P												Pre-hearing meeting												M												Review of document												R											
Submission of document to Government Office for the North West	G												Hearing in Public												H																																			
Submission of document to Secretary of State	S												Receipt of Inspectors Report												I																																			



Implementation -  
monitoring effectiveness

4



## 4. Implementation – monitoring effectiveness

### What do we monitor and why?

- 4.1 Monitoring is essential to establish what is happening now, what may happen in the future and to enable us to compare these trends against existing policies and targets to determine what needs to be done. It provides crucial feedback and information on the performance of policy. Under the new planning system, with its focus on delivery of sustainable development and sustainable communities, monitoring takes on an added importance in providing a check on whether those aims are being achieved.
- 4.2 Current planning legislation places an increased emphasis on the plan, monitor and manage approach to planning. This requires the production of an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and Local Development Frameworks (LDFs).
- 4.3 The main purposes of the AMR are to:
- consider whether the implementation of RSS and LDFs are being achieved in line with the purposes of the RSS and LDF
  - provide explanations where individual policies are not being implemented
  - outline the measures that will be taken where RSS and LDF policies are not being implemented
  - provide information regarding net additions to the dwelling stock.
- 4.4 Monitoring will also enable us to identify the need to review ‘saved’ Local Plan policies and future Local Development Documents, and respond to changing priorities and circumstances. At this stage, in the context of not having adopted any documents as part of our Local Development Framework, the AMR focuses primarily on emerging and continuing trends based on the continued implementation the adopted Development Plan.
- 4.5 The statutory Development Plan for the Lake District National Park now comprises:
- the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)
  - the extended policies in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan, and
  - the saved policies of the Local Plan.

### RSS

- 4.6 The North West of England Plan: RSS to 2021 was formally adopted on 30 September 2008 by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (CLG). RSS replaced Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG13).

## Structure Plan

- 4.7 The 2004 Act provided for the Structure Plan policies to be saved for a period of up to 3 years or until superseded by adopted RSS policies. In preparing RSS it had been intended to replace all but one of the 58 Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan policies on the adoption of RSS. We assessed the need to retain Structure Plan policies against criteria set out by the government and, following negotiations with 4NW (the regional planning body) and GONW (responsible for the preparation of the final RSS on behalf of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (CLG)), they agreed to extend 23 Structure Plan policies for a further period until replaced by a future RSS review. Since 30 September 2008 only those policies referred to in the final RSS were extended and valid policies. These have been presented for information in Appendix 3.
- 4.8 Whilst outside this monitoring period, it is important to note that a large number of extended Structure Plan policies were replaced by policies within the Core Strategy upon its adoption in October 2010.

## Local Plan

- 4.9 When the 2004 Act came into effect it allowed local planning authorities to save existing Local Plan policies until August 2007. However, to avoid losing planning policies on that date, without having any new policies in place in the Local Development Framework, local planning authorities could apply to the Secretary of State to save policies beyond that date to allow time to adopt policies in the LDF documents. We assessed the need to retain Local Plan policies against criteria set out by the government and made a submission to them. The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government issued a Direction informing us which policies are saved. Since 28 September 2007 only those policies referred to in the Direction are saved and valid policies. These are set out in Appendix 2, but as with the extended Structure Plan policies, many saved Local Plan policies were replaced by Core Strategy policies, when that document was adopted in October 2010.



## How do we monitor?

4.9 Indicators are measures of information or data that show us what is happening at different spatial levels. They are helpful in giving an overview of what changes are occurring and the effects on environmental, social and economic conditions and they are also useful in examining the implementation of policies. The different types of indicator within the Annual Monitoring Report are shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: The different types of indicator within the Annual Monitoring Report**

INDICATOR		NUMBER	PURPOSE/DESCRIPTION	UPDATING TIMEFRAME
<b>Contextual</b>		Small set of highly relevant indicators	Wider social, environmental and economic indicators	Every 5 years
<b>Output</b>	<b>Core Output</b>	As listed in OPDM's 'RSS & LDF Core Output Indicators' Update 2/2008	To measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and is a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies.	Reviewed by ODPM on regular basis. Update annually and report in AMR for 1 Apr to 31 Mar.
	<b>Local Output</b>	3-4 per policy objective		Review on regular basis. Report on each year in AMR for 1 Apr –31 Mar.
<b>Housing trajectories</b>		See core indicator H2 of OPDM's 'RSS & LDF Core Output Indicators' Update 2/2008		Establish through evidence base for LDD production. Update annually and report in AMR
<b>Significant Effects</b>			Identified through Sustainability Appraisal	Report annually in AMR where possible, and whenever SA done for an LDD
<b>Process Targets</b>			Monitor LDS delivery	Report annually in AMR

- 4.10 We continue to develop appropriate contextual indicators which describe the wider social, environmental and economic background against which policy operates. The Core Strategy contains a detailed monitoring framework which will enable the implementation and implications of each policy to be monitored, assessed and interpreted. These are not being monitored at this time because they have been designed to monitor the effects of implementing Core Strategy policies which were not adopted during this monitoring period.
- 4.11 Because the Core Strategy was adopted mid-way through the 2010/11 monitoring period, the first monitoring period which will be able to accurately report on these local output indicators will be for 2011/12, although this information will be collected and recorded from adoption of the Core Strategy.
- 4.12 Undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal of policies and proposals is a requirement under EU Directive 2001/42/EC. The aim is to determine the extent to which policies or proposals provide for sustainable development, and whether there are any adverse impacts on economic, environmental and community interests. As such, it is an important part of the monitoring process. In order to assess if there would be any potentially significant effects arising from the Core Strategy, a Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken by consultants Land Use Consultants (LUC) at each stage of production. Aside from influencing the Core Strategy's development, the conclusions of the Sustainability Appraisal were also fed into the development of its corresponding monitoring framework, so we can continue to measure and assess the implications of the Core Strategy.

# Findings and Trends

# 5



## 5. Findings and trends

5.1 This section provides detailed analysis on trends, outcomes and effects. The section is structured to reflect the key themes of our spatial development strategy for the National Park, which together combine to deliver the long term Vision for the Lake District National Park, as explained in Section 1.0 of this report. These key themes comprise of:

- **Area-based policies**
  - Distinctive areas
- **Climate Change**
  - Sustainable transport solutions
  - Generating renewable and low carbon energy
  - Development and flood risk
- **Vibrant Communities**
  - Housing provision
  - Vibrant settlement centres
  - Open space and recreation
- **Prosperous Economy**
  - Employment
- **Visitor Experiences**
  - Delivering sustainable tourism
- **Spectacular Landscape**
  - Protecting the spectacular landscape
  - Geodiversity and biodiversity
  - The acclaimed historic environment
- **Minerals and Waste**
  - Mineral extraction
  - Waste management

5.2 The themes featuring in the Annual Monitoring Report will be developed over future years, to reflect the increasing amount of information which we will monitor. The AMR will ultimately comprehensively monitor every policy which features in the Core Strategy. As explained earlier in this report, until such time that the Core Strategy is adopted and the monitoring framework for the Core Strategy can be implemented, it is not possible to provide wider analysis at this stage. Comprehensive reporting of Core Strategy monitoring will be achievable for the monitoring period 2011/12 and thereafter.

5.3 Monitoring is currently focused on the implementation of the adopted development plan, which is explained in detail in Section 4 of this report.



Area based policies  
- Distinctive Areas



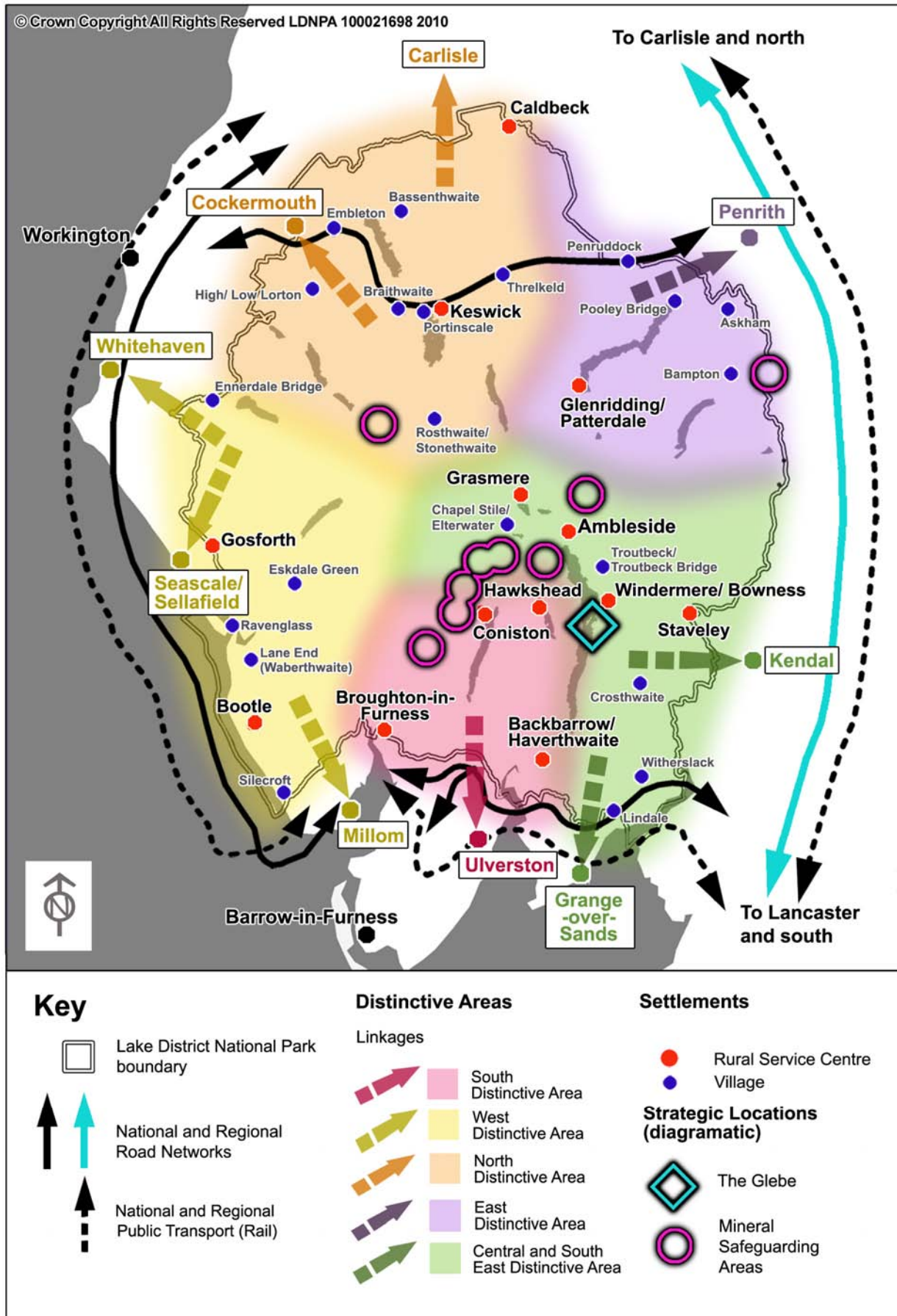


## 6. Area Based Policies – Distinctive Areas

### Context

- 6.1 The Core Strategy has not only established an overall spatial development strategy for the Lake District National Park, but it also recognises that the National Park contains some diverse landscapes and communities, which face their own unique sets of issues, opportunities and aspirations. In order to enable communities to respond to these particular issues and opportunities, five Distinctive Areas have been identified, and are embedded within the Core Strategy, and is at the heart of how the Vision for the Lake District National Park can be delivered.
- 6.2 Each of the five Distinctive Areas is accompanied by a unique strategic policy which, whilst generally consistent with the overall spatial development strategy, allows a proactive response to specific matters and priorities in the area, which would have otherwise been contrary to a single ‘one size fits all’ strategic policy approach.
- 6.3 Locally derived strategies will enable communities to really drive proposals forward which meet local needs and aspirations, without the threat of compromising the strategic objectives for the National Park as a whole – because the role of each Distinctive Area clearly relates back to the overall spatial development strategy, this will ensure that local responses to opportunities and need are not supported to the detriment of the strategic ‘bigger picture’ of ultimately realising the Vision.
- 6.4 Distinctive Areas as a policy approach have received widespread community support and it was also found to be a sound (justified and effective) approach by the Core Strategy’s examining Inspector. It represents a truly innovative means by which the planning system and the work of the National Park Authority can empower local communities to address their needs and priorities, by enabling rather than preventing development. The Distinctive Areas approach is recognised as being central therefore to delivering the Core Strategy, and this commitment will shape the way in which the National Park Authority’s services operate in future years.
- 6.5 Distinctive Areas did not feature in the Local Plan and so no assessment of the effectiveness of this approach or trends and outcomes, can be made in this AMR.

Figure 5: Key diagram and Distinctive Areas of the National Park



Climate Change

7



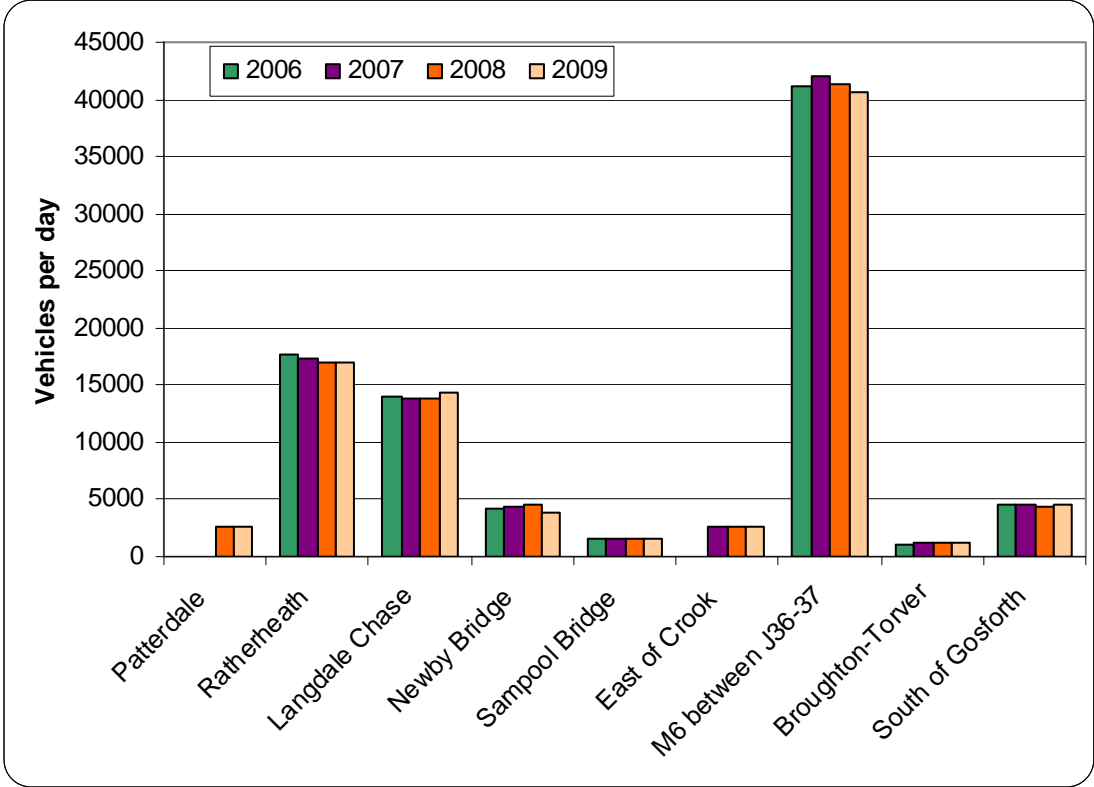
## 7. Climate Change

### Sustainable transport solutions

#### Context

- 7.1 Traffic and transport affects us all, be it for business, domestic or leisure purposes, and whether we use private vehicles or travel by more sustainable means - train, bus, boat, bike or on foot. And movement of all kinds continues to increase. The growth in tourist, business and domestic traffic on main roads across the Lake District National Park, for example, was estimated at one per cent a year in 2005, although more recent data suggests growth on some roads may have slowed (Source: Cumbria County Council).
- 7.2 The challenge is to tackle continuing road-based traffic growth and protect the environment without compromising business interests or preventing residents from going about day-to-day activities. We are committed to a low carbon future in which the need to travel is reduced and there is increasing use of sustainable forms of transport. And there are, in many parts of the National Park, real and viable alternatives to car-based travel:
- Scheduled bus services are complemented by demand responsive transport services such as Rural Wheels.
  - The west coast main line is a key rail artery with a branch line directly into the Lake District National Park at Windermere.
  - The Cumbria coastal line provides regular passenger services and could be an attraction in its own right, especially for walkers and cyclists.
  - Lake-based transport provides a crucial link in the sustainable transport network and is a unique resource.
  - The continuing development of strategic cycle routes, which provide alternative opportunities to access, and travel through, the National Park.
- 7.3 National and regional policy aims to safeguard the strategic road transport network, promote integrated planning to reduce traffic volumes and, in the Lake District National Park, to shift the emphasis from car to public transport, walking and cycling. Government advises on the need for more sustainable movement of freight and interchanges to better integrate different modes of travel.
- 7.4 The Cumbria Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 sets a vision for the county's transport network that provides safe access to jobs and services, supports a dynamic economy, improves the quality of the built and natural environment, and contributes to better public health. It recommends reducing traffic volumes by increasing sustainable modes of travel. The Regional Spatial Strategy says that parking standards could be more restrictive in environmentally sensitive areas as part of holistic traffic management solutions.

**Table 4: Average annual traffic flows at selected points in and around the Lake District National Park 2006 - 2009**



**Issues**

- 7.5 Whilst Cumbria has a dispersed population and settlement pattern, many residents often need to use a car to make journeys, the car becomes the default choice for other journeys as well. For some residents in deeper rural areas, there are limited travel choices and so the private car is often a necessity to enable access to jobs, goods and services. About fifteen per cent of households do not have access to a car, and rely on other forms of transport. Frequent bus services are often not commercially viable, and local rail services are able to provide only for a limited proportion of demand.
- 7.6 Areas immediately outside the Lake District National Park have their own issues: Furness and West Cumbria, for example, suffer from industrial decline and relatively high levels of unemployment, and are priority areas for regeneration. They are linked to other sub-regions by trunk roads but separated from the M6 and west coast main rail line by the National Park. This presents topographical challenges, and the need also to consider the National Park’s special status.

- 7.7 Tourism adds significantly to local traffic movement. Surveys show that the majority of tourist trips to, and within, the National Park are made by car. Sight seeing by car is one of the most popular activities. Busy roads can adversely affect visitors' enjoyment, residents' quality of life, and public safety. Carbon emissions - not only from tourist trips - contribute significantly to climate change.
- 7.8 There is also the issue of highway design. The report 'Rural Roads at Risk: Saving the Character of Country Roads' (2005) highlights how the character of many rural roads is changing incrementally – 'more traffic, standardised visually prominent designs, more and bigger signs, more surface markings and colourings, more lighting, more kerbing, and additional roadside clutter...and many roads have been subject to major changes in layout to provide for, or to make them safer for, more and faster traffic'.
- 7.9 Parking provision comprises a mix of pay and display, honesty box and free parking space, owned and operated by public and private bodies. There are over 100 car parks across the National Park, together with on-street parking, and road-side parking, formal or otherwise, both in and out of settlements. This mix leads to a fragmented approach, for example in parking charges and enforcement, and significant differences in the quality of parking provision and ancillary facilities. Demand for parking sometimes outstrips supply. The geography of the National Park means that, at peak periods, some areas experience levels of road-side parking that can disrupt the day-to-day lives of residents and local businesses.

## **Analysis**

- 7.10 Our Local Development Framework Core Strategy is informed by traffic and transport-related research. We have, for example, commissioned research with partners on a 'transport framework' which focuses on tourism-related movement and has enabled us to:
- Identify the nature, scale and significance of traffic and transport issues, and examine good practice from elsewhere in the UK and abroad.
  - Develop a transport 'vision' for the Core Strategy's five Distinctive Areas.
  - Begin to draw up an action plan which will identify and prioritise projects for implementation.
- 7.11 We use regular monitoring information, such as traffic flow data collected by Cumbria County Council, and visitor surveys carried out for Cumbria Tourism and the National Park Authority, to help build up a picture of traffic movement to and through the National Park, and help inform the development of policy.
- 7.12 Future development plan documents will take account of recent car parking research which has included an audit of parking provision county-wide, review of car parking operators' policies and practice, and consideration of ways in which operators can work together more effectively for the benefit of all car park users.

- 7.13 There are no Core Output Indicators set to monitor traffic and transport. Relevant local output indicators, including Local Transport Plan indicators, will be developed during 2010.



### Generating renewable and low carbon energy

- 7.14 With an increased awareness about reducing carbon emissions, people are more interested than ever in generating renewable energy. We are committed to reducing carbon emissions throughout the Lake District National Park, and we want to help local communities remain vibrant and become less reliant on external energy sources.
- 7.15 Some types of renewable energy technologies are more suitable for the National Park than others. Our fells and high rainfall mean that we have a large number of watercourses in the National Park, and some of these may be suitable for hydropower schemes. The National Park also has a history of weirs and turbines that were used to power mills.
- 7.16 To investigate the potential to develop community-scale hydropower schemes in the National Park, we commissioned Inter Hydro Technology to do a desk-based scoping study. The Stage 1 report looks at the broad potential for hydro electric sites in the National Park. Stage 1 did not include any detailed analysis, but focused on the general technical feasibility of each site.

- 7.18 In September 2009 we held a workshop with Natural England and the Environment Agency, as they are statutory consultees on hydropower applications. We considered the possible ecological impacts of hydropower development on the 55 sites. We agreed that some sites will be highly sensitive to hydropower development, with significant adverse effects on nature conservation or would require significant mitigation.
- 7.19 We also agreed that other sites identified in the report may be less sensitive, and that we needed to do further work on these to properly assess their potential for hydropower generation. We selected ten sites for further assessment.
- 7.20 Inter Hydro Technology carried out a Stage 2 study on the ten sites, including a visit to each site. The Stage 2 report considers possible locations for the intake and powerhouse, access, pipe routes, broad costs for equipment and construction, power output and simple payback time.

CORE No/Ref: E3	The amount of renewable energy generation equipment by installed capacity and type
Actual target (if any):	Adopted Regional Spatial Strategy – September 2008. Capacity in 2010 - 1,234.4 MW for the North West Region Capacity in 2015 – 1932 MW for the North West Region
Actual achieved measure:	Monitoring data not available

- 7.20 We do not currently monitor the number of renewable energy planning applications which we receive and/or approve, nor do we have the mechanisms in place to measure installed capacity; we are addressing this through our Core Strategy local indicators.
- 7.21 Changes to permitted development rights in relation to domestic renewable energy installations following the Town & Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2008 came into effect in April 2008. The likely affect of this order will be an increase in microgeneration schemes in the National Park that do not require planning permission. This will reduce our ability to accurately monitor how much renewable energy generation is taking place in the National Park.



# Development and flood risk





## 8. Development and flood risk

### Context

- 8.1 Eight percent of the National Park is directly affected by a functional floodplain and/or high flood risk area. This affects 554,000 buildings. A further 9 percent is in medium flood probability areas.
- 8.2 Most of our Rural Service Centres, as identified in our Core Strategy which has not been adopted, are located around main rivers. On average approximately 13 percent of this is classed as high flood risk and 19 percent medium flood risk. These figures are considerably more in specific settlements as shown in the table below.
- 8.3 Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk provides comprehensive guidance on how to reduce and manage flood risk. Local authorities should avoid development in flood risk areas, direct development away from the highest risk areas and take a precautionary approach to the increased risk from climate change. PPS 25 acknowledges that in National Parks, there is limited availability of unconstrained sites in areas with lower flood risk. We may therefore need to apply the Exception Test more frequently.

**Table 5: Areas at risk of flooding in rural service centres**

	Total (ha)	Medium flood risk (ha) (%)	High flood risk (ha) (%)
Ambleside	101.8	16.07 (16%)	11.81 (12%)
Backbarrow and Haverthwaite	25.62	9.36 (37%)	8.6 (34%)
Bootle	10.12	0.11 (1%)	0.08 (1%)
Bowness and Windermere	243.7	9.81 (4%)	7.69 (3%)
Broughton in Furness	8.42	0	0
Caldbeck	14.18	2.86 (20%)	2.42 (17%)
Coniston	31.33	14.08 (45%)	9.61 (31%)
Glenridding and Patterdale	10.38	1.73 (17%)	1.09 (11%)
Gosforth	36.2	5.13 (14%)	4.63 (13%)
Grasmere	25.54	13.19 (52%)	12.3 (48%)
Hawkshead	9.2	0	0
Keswick	197.4	56.3 (29%)	40.02 (20%)
Staveley	44.15	15.43 (35%)	3.59 (8%)

**Issues**

- 8.4 We commissioned consultants to undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007), in partnership with the District Authorities, County Council and the Environment Agency. In 2009, the Environment Agency updated its flood maps and functional floodplain information to update the SFRA. We need to ensure the SFRA is reviewed on a regular basis in light of better flood risk information and emerging policy guidance.
- 8.5 The adopted North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy encourages local planning authorities to minimise the threat from, and the impact of, increased coastal erosion, increased storminess and flood risk, habitat disturbance, fragmentation and increased pressure on water supply and drainage systems when considering development proposals. Policy EM5 requires all new development to incorporate sustainable drainage systems and water conservation and efficiency measures to the highest standard.

**Analysis**

- 8.6 The Environment Agency provides the source information to support this indicator. This year, the data was available in time to present the findings in the AMR.

<b>CORE indicator No/Ref:E1</b>	<b>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds (09/10)</b>
Purpose:	The purpose of this indicator is to monitor planning decisions in areas of known flood risk; to assess those applications granted approval contrary to EA advice and to consider the planning justification as to why that has occurred.
Actual target (if any):	N/A – assumed to be zero
Actual achieved measure:	No applications were approved contrary to Environment Agency advice during the period 01 April 09 and 31 March 2010.

- 8.7 We aim to ensure that, wherever possible, concerns relating to flood risk and water quality which may arise from development proposals are resolved as early in the planning process as possible. We always work closely with both the Environment Agency and applicants in an attempt to address such concerns in a manner considered to be most appropriate for any given circumstances.
- 8.8 It is particularly encouraging to see that no applications were approved contrary to Environment Agency advice during this period. It is also apparent from the table below that where objections are made by the Environment Agency, it is common for applicants to withdraw applications. This suggests that we are explaining the significance of such objections to applicants, and

we are taking a firm stance on such matters. The information suggests that applicants are being required to address these issues before there is any prospect of planning permission being granted, raising the standard of development in the National Park and, importantly, improving the quality of applications received.

Planning application ref	Location	Proposal	Development type	Reason for EA objection	LDNPA decision
7/09/2042	Braithwaite Bridges Camp Site, Near Braithwaite, Keswick	Proposed (Mobile) Holiday Units On Existing Camp Site	Minor developments - Retail Distribution and Servicing Major	Part C of Exception Test not passed	Withdrawn 18-May-2009
7/09/2200	Braithwaite Bridges Camp Site, Near Braithwaite, Keswick	Proposed (Mobile) Holiday Units On Existing Camp Site	Minor developments - Retail Distribution and Servicing Major	Part C of Exception Test not passed	Withdrawn 12-Oct-2009
7/2009/5759	Wray Castle, Low Wray, Ambleside	Change Of Use From Training Centre To A Hotel Including 'Wray Boathouse.' Construction Of Extension To Create Spa Area For Hotel, Including Demolition Of Modern Extension. Changes To Car Park And Immediate Landscaping. Alterations To Existing Residential Use Cottage. Removal Of Existing Portacabins And Replacement With Timber Style Temporary Buildings For Hotel Staff Accommodation Use.	Mayor development	PPS25/TAN15 - Request for FRA/FCA	Environment Agency objection withdrawn. Flood Risk Assessment undertaken and application has been granted in full

8.9 During the 08/09 monitoring period, the situation is similar. The Environment Agency had objected to a total of five planning applications.

8.10 As with this period, during 08/09 it was typical for applications to be refused, revised or withdrawn if an objection from the Environment Agency had been received. This indicates that there is consistency in the decision-making process, and all applications are being rigorously examined where flood risk and water quality issues are evident.

- 8.11 When assessing our policies against national and regional guidance we have identified and acknowledged problems with the interpretation of Joint Structure Plan Policies ST3 and C42:
- There are no site allocations in place yet, so doing a sequential test is difficult.
  - It is difficult to seek appropriate sites when there is often limited scope to consider alternatives.
  - In the absence of allocations, all planning applications are either windfall sites or exception sites.
- 8.12 PPS25 is relied upon heavily during the Development Management process; the policies within the Structure Plan are troublesome to implement and have in some respects proved to be less effective than was anticipated at the time of their writing.
- 8.13 PPS25 acknowledges that in National Parks there is often limited availability of unconstrained sites in areas with lower flood risk. In order to deliver against our strategic objectives and facilitate development opportunities which provide wider sustainable development benefits to the community it will be necessary to consider sites to which the Exception Test applies as set out in PPS25. Notwithstanding this and looking forward, the Core Strategy also sets out a position on development and flood risk which is consistent with national guidance, whilst also recognising potential limitations as outlined above.

Vibrant Communities

9



## 9. Vibrant Communities

### Housing provision

#### Context

- 9.1 There is immense pressure on the existing housing stock in many areas of the National Park. This issue is due in part to the continuing trends of people moving from urban to rural areas for a better lifestyle, and of those buying second homes or homes to be used for holiday letting purposes. Earnings in many of our rural areas are lower than in neighbouring urban areas, due to the reliance on the tourism industry. This makes it difficult for people relying on local wages to compete for housing in an open market. At the same time, some stock of social housing has been bought through the Right to Buy Scheme and there has been limited new provision.
- 9.2 These factors have led to a significant increase in the ratio between earnings and house prices across the area. The government recommends that the ideal ratio for income to house price is between 2.9:1 and 3.5:1, depending on whether it is a single income or dual income. In the Central Lakes Housing Market Area this ratio is 13.6:1. As a result, young people and newly formed households cannot afford to buy on the local housing market, and they leave the National Park. In some places this is negatively affecting the vibrancy of our local communities.
- 9.3 Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (2006) reflects the Government's commitment to improving the affordability and supply of housing in all communities. In rural areas, high quality housing that contributes to the creation and maintenance of sustainable rural communities in market towns and villages should be provided. PPS3 requires Local Planning Authorities to undertake a Strategic Housing Market Area Assessment (SHMAA). We are currently undertaking this work with CCC and our neighbouring District Authorities. The SHMAA builds on the Housing Market Area Assessments completed in 2007, which uses information from the District-wide housing need surveys.
- 9.4 Policy L4 of the RSS establishes a minimum target of 60 houses per annum (1080 houses until 2021) for the National Park. Any housing developed must be of an appropriate scale and type to fulfil our strict requirements for meeting the identified local, and local affordable, needs.
- 9.5 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan Policy H20: Housing in the Lake District National Park states that within the National Park housing development will only be permitted where the development is of a scale and type which is designed to contribute to the identified housing needs of the locality. And where it is secured by condition, or legal agreement for occupation only by local persons, or it comprises a scheme to provide social housing whereby occupancy is secured, in perpetuity, to local persons in housing need, being a scheme usually promoted by a registered social landlord.

## Analysis

- 9.6 The RSS establishes an **annual average requirement of 60 dwellings** for the Lake District National Park. This requirement relates to completions rather than permissions. The total housing provision for the National Park is 1080 for the RSS plan period 2003 – 2021. For the purpose of producing local development frameworks, local planning authorities should assume that the annual average requirement will continue for a limited period beyond 2021.
- 9.7 Unlike the District Authority areas the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 adopted in June 2006 did not set an annual housing requirement for the Lake District National Park. The RSS is the first time a housing target has been set for the National Park. The RSS also states that housing in the Lake District National Park must be developed in keeping with the scale and type that has been identified as appropriate to the area's strict requirements on meeting identified local and affordable needs of the locality.
- 9.8 In normal monitoring circumstances, where there is an over-provision or a shortfall in any one year, this is added to the target for the following years.
- 9.9 A total of **37** units were granted planning approval between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010 in line with RSS requirements. This excludes permissions for demolition and replacement, holiday lets and unfettered housing. A breakdown of which is presented in Table 1.
- 9.10 **29** were for affordable needs housing which constitutes **78%** of all (net) housing units permitted in the National Park in this period. All of these are in the South Lakeland District area within the National Park.
- 9.11 Information on dwellings built is currently monitored on an annual basis through site visits. Future monitoring may be undertaken on a quarterly basis to fit in with the aspirations of the Local Area Agreement. It is important to report completions as they indicate actual development on the ground and can provide an indicator on the health of the building industry.
- 9.12 A total of **111** new dwelling units were completed between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010. Of these **95 (85%)** were for local and affordable needs housing.
- 9.13 In order to avoid double counting, where there is an earlier approved and still valid application for new dwelling units and a further application (e.g. a revised scheme) is approved, the application which is implemented will be included in the monitoring figures. Replacement figures are not included in the figures.
- 9.14 Of the 111 new dwellings completed **90 (81%)** of these were on previously developed land

Monitoring Period 01 April 2009 – 31 March 2010

**Table 6 – Planning Approvals for new dwelling units**

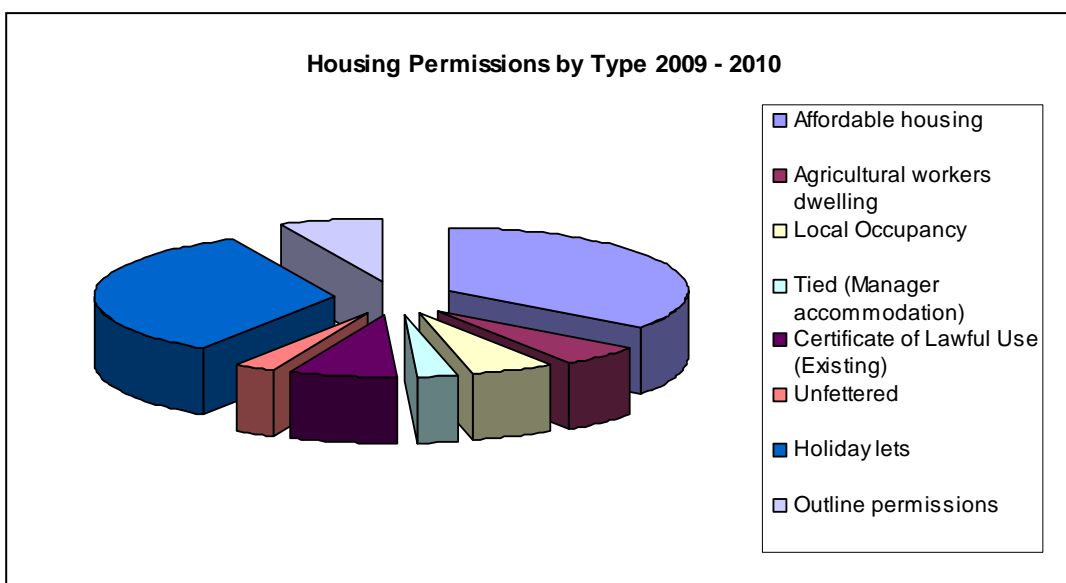
Unit Type	Number (net)
Affordable housing	25
Agricultural workers dwelling	4
Local Occupancy	4
<b>TOTAL</b> (monitored against regional and local housing policies)	<b>33</b>
Tied (Manager accommodation) <sup>1</sup>	2
Certificate of Lawful Use (Existing) <sup>1</sup>	5
Unfettered <sup>1</sup>	2
Holiday lets <sup>1</sup>	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>
<i>Demolition/Replacement</i> <sup>2</sup>	6

<sup>1</sup> Not monitored against regional and local housing policies - trend data only

<sup>2</sup> No net housing gain

**Table 6a – Outline planning approvals<sup>1</sup>**

Unit type	Number
Affordable housing	4
Agricultural workers dwelling	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>



**Table 7 – Planning permissions (including outline) by District Area 2009-2010**

District	Affordable Housing	Local Need Housing
Allerdale	-	3
Eden	-	-
Copeland	-	-
South Lakeland	29	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>

9.15 Housing in the Lake District National Park must be developed in keeping with the scale and type that has been identified as appropriate on meeting identified local and affordable needs of the locality. **33** units of local need and local affordable need housing have been granted planning permission during the monitoring period with a further **5** units granted outline planning permission.

**Table 8 – Planning Permissions by Parish**

District	Parish	No. of units Granted Planning Permission			
		Affordable Housing (including outline)	Local Occupancy/ Agricultural workers dwelling/ Live-work	Other (Tied/CLEUD/ unfettered)	Holiday lets
Allerdale	Above Derwent			1	
	Bassenthwaite		1		
	Caldbeck		2		
Copeland	Gosforth			1	
	Irton with Santon			1	
	Whicham			1	
	Ulpha				1
Eden	Lowther				7
South Lakeland	Blawith & Subberthwaite			1	
	Cartmel Fell		1		
	Coniston	6			
	Crosthwaite & Lyth		1		
	Kirkby Ireleth		1		
	Lakes	3	2	1	12
	Lowick			1	
	Satterthwaite	6			
	Staveley with Ings				3
	Underbarrow	1			
Windermere	8		2	1	
Witherslack, Meathop & Ulpha	5	1			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>

## Affordable Housing Units

9.16 A total of **25** affordable units were granted planning permission during 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010, which constitutes **75percent** of all local need and local affordable need housing approved in the National Park in that period. A further **4** units were granted outline planning permission.

Planning Reference	Location	No of Units	Decision notice issued
7/2007/5403	Church Rooms, Yewdale Road, Coniston	3	03 April 2009
7/2007/5510	Satterthwaite & Rusland Cof E School	6	21 May 2009
7/2007/5684	Land off Blea Crag Road, Witherslack	4	11 May 2009 (Outline)
7/2008/5603	4 Stonecroft, Ambleside	1	30 June 2009
7/2008/5613	Smallwood House Hotel, Compston Road, Ambleside	2	22 July 2009
7/2009/5230	Beck Side Cottages, Haws Bank, Coniston	1	21 October 2009
7/2007/5574	2 High Street, Windermere	8	14 January 2010
7/2009/5272	Land to the west of Kitchen Skye, Torver	2	10 February 2010
7/2009/5656	Longhowe End Farm, Witherslack	1	18 February 2010
7/2009/5211	Nook Farm, Underbarrow	1	26 February 2010
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>29 new dwellings</b>	

**Table 9 – Previously Developed Land/Greenfield permissions**

Year	New Build (net)				Conversions including subdivision (net)		Total		Total	%
	Greenfield	PDL	Total	%PDL	Greenfield	PDL	PDL	Greenfield	All sites	PDL
2009-10	8	5	13	38%	1	19	24	9	33	73%

## Previously Developed Land/Greenfield

9.17 Of the **33** units granted planning permission in 2009-10, **24** units (**73** percent) are on previously developed land. **9** units (**27** percent) are on greenfield sites of which **4** are agricultural workers dwellings. We have a requirement to deliver a target of 'At least 50%' of our development to be completed on previously developed land. Permissions on Greenfield sites will have a bearing on future completions data and subsequent monitoring requirements.

### **Agricultural Workers Dwellings**

9.18 A total of **4** units were granted planning permission as agricultural workers dwellings, with local occupancy conditions during the same period. This constitutes approximately **12** percent of all housing units permitted in the National Park. A further unit was granted outline planning permission.

### **Demolition and Replacement Dwellings**

9.19 A total of **6** dwellings were granted planning permission for demolition and replacement during the monitoring period. These are not included in the monitoring figures as there is no net gain in new housing development and do not therefore contribute towards meeting the identified housing need. It is useful however to monitor this statistic to be aware of trend figures.

### **Holiday lets**

9.20 We granted permission for a total of **24** units to be used for holiday letting purposes. These involved the change of use and conversion of redundant barns and previously used buildings

## Completions

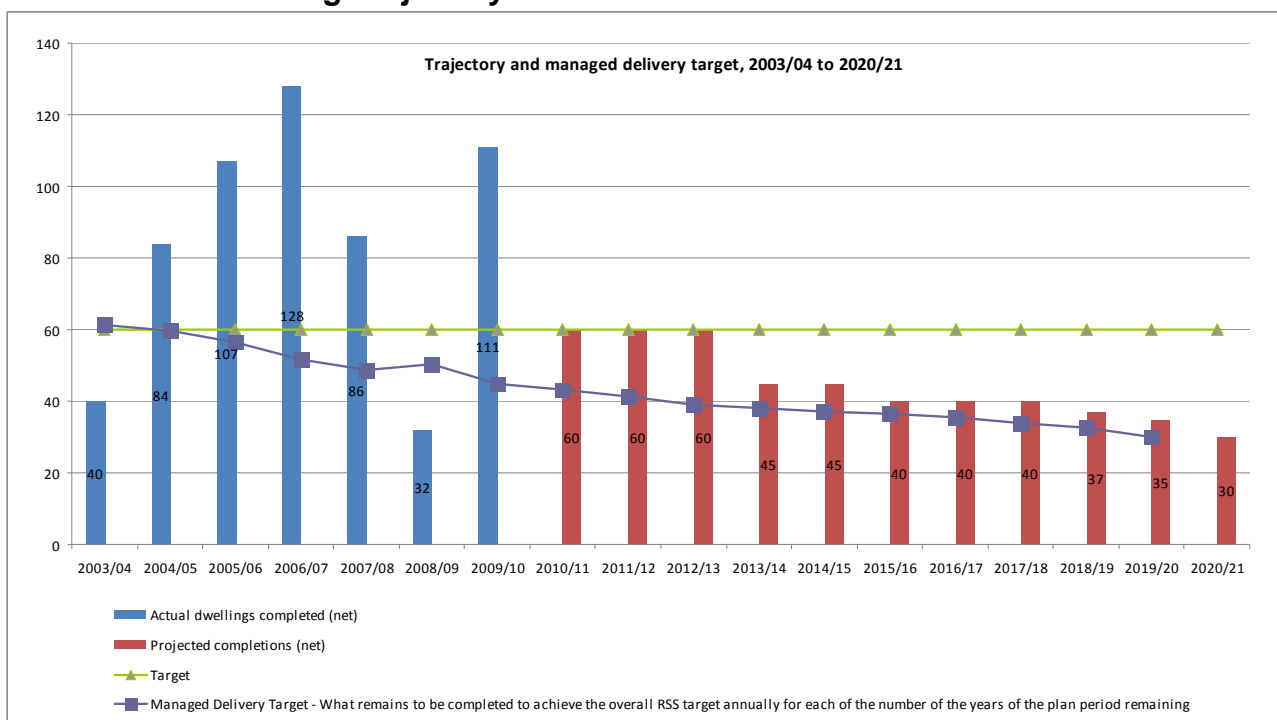
9.21 Each year we monitor the number of housing completions through our housing land availability survey. As housing often reflects the economic climate, completions data helps us to appreciate the economic vibrancy of the Park and be aware of the changes to the built environment. It also enables us to assess how effective our planning policies and associated mechanisms are in helping to deliver new housing.

CORE INDICATOR No/Ref:H1	<b>Plan period and housing targets</b>
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show the planned housing period and provision.
Actual target (if any):	RSS target: 60 units
Actual achieved measure:	

9.22 Both national and regional policy guidance places an emphasis on using land sustainably and creating mixed and inclusive communities, which offer a choice of housing and lifestyle. This means giving priority to the re-use of previously developed land for housing before releasing further Greenfield sites. It also aims to avoid low density development which is wasteful of land and provide a mix of dwelling types, sizes and tenures which help to meet the needs of local people.

9.23 For monitoring purposes, in line with current practice, data on additional homes is based on those properties which are built in the plan period. When planning approval is granted, a standard time condition of 3 years from the date on the Decision Notice is applied. Not all planning permissions are built for a variety of reasons and so completions data is recognised as being the most effective way of assessing whether housing targets will be met. (See Table 10)

**Table 10 – Housing Trajectory**



CORE	<b>Net additional dwellings – Previous years</b>
No/Ref:H2(a)	
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show recent levels of housing delivery.
Actual target (if any):	420 (60dwellings x 7yrs)
Actual achieved measure:	588 (1 April 2003 to 31 March 2010)

9.24 Section 56 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (“the Act”), states that development shall be treated as having begun when any material operation comprised in the development begins to be carried out. A material operation means several things such as the digging of a trench to lay foundations or the laying of any underground main or pipe. A small but significant number of old permissions remain extant. These permissions have been approved using old planning policies which do not have the occupancy restrictions implemented today. We only monitor development which creates a separate dwelling unit for full time occupation. We do not monitor units used for holiday lettings, staff accommodation, granny flats or replacement dwellings

- 9.25 Within the monitoring period **111** new dwelling units have been completed within the National Park.
- **16** were unfettered units of accommodation;
  - **30** units were for local occupancy, and
  - **65** units for affordable housing

This makes a total of **95 (86 percent)** for local and affordable needs housing. The units of unfettered accommodation do not have occupancy restrictions attached, so when they are sold, in theory they will be sold at full open market value.

CORE	<b>Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)</b>
No/Ref:H2(b)	
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show levels of housing delivery for the reporting year.
Actual target (if any):	60
Actual achieved measure:	95 (which meet RSS requirements)

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE	<b>Net additional dwellings – in future years</b>
No/Ref:H2(c)	
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show likely levels of housing delivery.
Actual target (if any):	Final RSS: annualised figure = 60
Actual achieved measure:	492 units between 2010 and 2021

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE	<b>Managed delivery target</b>
No/Ref:H2(d)	
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward taking into account the previous years performance.
Actual target (if any):	
Actual achieved measure:	45 units

**Table 11 - Completions data by District**

District Area	Occupancy type		Units
Allerdale	Unfettered		3
	Local Occupancy	The occupation of the dwelling shall be limited to a person solely or mainly working, or last working .....	1
	S106 – Affordable Housing		44
<b>Allerdale total</b>			<b>48</b>
Copeland	Unfettered		2
	Local Occupancy	Immediate parish and adjoining parishes (named) within the National Park	1
<b>Copeland total</b>			<b>3</b>
Eden	Unfettered		1
	Local Occupancy	Cumbria wide	4
<b>Eden total</b>			<b>5</b>
South Lakeland	Unfettered		10
	Local Occupancy	Agricultural workers dwelling	2
		Cumbria wide	8
		Cumbria wide or holiday use	1
		Holiday use or named parishes	4
		Named parishes	9
S106 – Affordable housing		21	
<b>South Lakeland total</b>			<b>55</b>

**Table 12 – Completions data by Parish**

<b>Parish</b>	<b>Affordable</b>	<b>Local Occupancy</b>	<b>Unfettered</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bassenthwaite		1		<b>1</b>
Keswick	44		2	<b>46</b>
Above Derwent			1	<b>1</b>
Bootle			1	<b>1</b>
Gosforth		1		<b>1</b>
Waberthwaite			1	<b>1</b>
Mungrisdale			1	<b>1</b>
Threlkeld		4		<b>4</b>
Lakes	1			<b>1</b>
Upper Allithwaite		6		<b>6</b>
Dunnerdale with Seathwaite		1 <sup>1</sup>		<b>1</b>
Skelwith		4 <sup>1</sup>		<b>4</b>
Hawkshead	4			<b>4</b>
Haverthwaite		6		<b>6</b>
Crosthwaite & Lyth	1			<b>1</b>
Windermere	12	4	9	<b>25</b>
Duddon		2		<b>2</b>
Coniston	3		1	<b>4</b>
Staveley with Ings		1		<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>111</b>

<sup>1</sup> Local occupancy or holiday use

## **Affordable Housing Completions**

- 9.26 Ensuring a supply of affordable housing is a key challenge in securing sustainable and vibrant communities. Local Planning Authorities are required to adopt a positive and pro-active approach which is informed by evidence, with clear targets for the delivery of affordable housing.
- 9.27 From April 2006 we have been using housing policies which are designed to ensure all new housing developments meet the identified housing need of the locality; locality usually defined as the Parish. This approach ensures new housing development will not be used to meet the demand for second homes/holiday home and holiday lets. It removes the concept of demand led housing and replaces it with the notion of meeting housing need. This is informed primarily by the finite land supply which results in limited opportunities for new build housing and evidence to support a genuine need for affordable housing throughout the National Park.

9.28 The Supplementary Planning Document on demonstrating housing need sets out the criteria we use to assess housing need.

A household must be:

- a) Inadequately housed AND
- b) Unable to afford to rent and/or buy on the open market AND
- c) Have a need to live in the locality.

Table 13 lists the Parishes which have a current housing need survey which we use when assessing planning applications.

CORE No/Ref:H5	<b>Gross affordable housing completions</b>
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show affordable housing delivery.
Actual target (if any):	None
Actual achieved measure:	65

9.29 2009-2010 has once again proved to be a difficult year for the delivery of affordable housing. Whilst **65** new dwellings to meet local affordable need have been delivered, the recession and credit crunch has caused affordability to worsen. Increased deposit requirements and unwillingness by lenders to extend finance on properties with 'perpetuity requirements' outweighs any beneficial fall in prices. Housing Associations who are the main provider of affordable housing are also finding it difficult to meet Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This is a requirement if public subsidy is needed from the Home and Communities Agency.

**Table 13 – Housing Need Surveys for local affordable housing in the National Park with permissions and completions data until 31/03/2010**

Parish	Date of Survey	Need <sup>1</sup>	Permissions (since date of survey)	Completions (since date of survey)
Above Derwent	August 2007	33		
Ambleside	June 2006	38	10	16
Askham & Helton	January 2006	17		
Bassenthwaite	January 2009	6		
Bewaldeth & Snittlegarth	January 2009	0		
Blindbothel	January 2009	0		
Blindcrake	January 2009	3		
Borrowdale	August 2007	10		
Bootle	May 2008	13		
Broughton West	August 2005	5	1	1
Caldbeck	November 2007	20		
Claife	April 2008	15		
Colton	March 2007	17		

Coniston	March 2006	66	5	3
Crook	April 2007	10		
Crosthwaite & Lyth	November 2008	13		1
Drigg & Carleton	January 2009	12		
Embleton	January 2009	6		
Ennerdale & Kinniside	2009	3		
Glenridding	September 2005	6	9	9
Gosforth	May 2008	17		
Grasmere	October 2006	40		
Haverthwaite	December 2005	13		
Hawkshead	June 2008	28		5
Hutton	July 2007	8		
Ireby & Uldale	November 2007	5		
Keswick	December 2005	169	70	65
Kirkby Ireleth	February 2007	40		
Lamplugh	May 2008	4		
Langdale, Elterwater, Loughrigg, Skelwith Bridge and Clappersgate	November 2006	11		
Lorton	June 2006	9		1
Matterdale	October 2008	5		
Millom Without	January 2008	18		
Ponsonby	2009	0		
Rydal	October 2006	2		
Setmurphy	January 2009	1		
Satterthwaite	November 2006	12	6	
Staveley with Ings	August 2008	18		
Shap	September 2009	1 in NP area		
Threlkeld	August 2005	9	4	4
Torver	March 2006	7	10	
Underbarrow	July 2006	7	1	
Underskiddaw	August 2007	5		
Upper Allithwaite	October 2008	8		
Waberthwaite	December 2007	10		
Wasdale	December 2007	4		
Whicham	October 2007	21		
Windermere	June 2008	159	14	12
Witherslack incl. Meathop & Ulpha	July 2005	23	6	
Wythop	January 2009	1		
<b>Total</b>		<b>951</b>	<b>136 (14% of need)</b>	<b>117 (12% of need)</b>

<sup>1</sup> The 'need column' shows the need identified when the survey was conducted. The need will fluctuate as new housing approvals are granted and developed and households find their own solutions.

## Previously Developed Land (previously developed land and buildings)

CORE No/Ref:H3	<b>New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land</b>
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show the number of gross new dwellings being built upon previously developed land (PDL).
Actual target (if any):	50%
Actual achieved measure:	81%

9.30 Government guidance and policy seeks to maximise the re-use of previously-developed land and the conversion of non-residential buildings for housing, in order both to promote regeneration and minimise the amount of greenfield land being taken for development. The national target is that by 2008, 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land and through conversions of existing buildings. The RSS establishes an indicative target of 'At least 50%' for the National Park. It should be noted however that the conversion of buildings previously used for agricultural purposes are currently classed as greenfield land.

**Table 14 – Greenfield/Brownfield completions**

Year	New Build (net)				Conversions including subdivision (net)		Total		Total	%
	Greenfield	PDL	Total	%PDL	Greenfield	PDL	Greenfield	PDL	All sites	PDL
2009-2010	11	66	77	85.7%	10	24	21	90	111	81%

## Density

9.31 Government guidance promotes the efficient use of land as a key consideration in planning for housing. Local planning authorities are encouraged to set out a range of densities to reflect land availability, capacity of infrastructure, accessibility and area characteristics.

9.32 In the absence of any locally set targets, 30 dwellings per hectare (net) should be used as a national indicative minimum. The effective use of land is an issue within the Lake District National Park because of the finite land resource available.

**Table 15 – Density of new dwellings based on completions**

		No. of Dwellings	Percentage
Density of New Dwellings	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	35	31.5%
	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	55	49.5%
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare	21	19%
<b>Housing Completions 2009-2010</b>		<b>111</b>	

## Gypsies and Travellers – pitch provision

9.33 In the monitoring year 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010 there was no target for the delivery of Gypsy and Traveller pitches. The RSS Partial Review is seeking to provide targets for the sub-regions, but this target is currently proposed to be zero for the Lake District National Park. We received no applications for new pitches.

Type of Indicator:	Indicator:
CORE	<b>Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)</b>
No/Ref:H4	
Purpose	The purpose of this indicator is to show the number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered.
Actual target (if any):	None
Actual achieved measure:	None

9.34 The Core Strategy will address this topic area and provide clear advice on how Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs will be assessed and delivered where evidence of need is provided. We currently do not have specific policies which deal with this issue.

## Vibrant Settlement Centres

### Issues

9.35 Retail development is important to meet the needs of the National Park's residents and visitors. Our settlement centres are places where people shop, visit, work, eat and drink, and enjoy leisure activities. The scale and nature of the retail offer differs significantly between settlements. Larger settlements like Ambleside provide a range of food outlets, goods and services, while smaller settlements may have a pub and a village shop.

9.36 National policy promotes sustainable development and aims to focus new development for retail, office and leisure uses in existing town centres. Growth and investment should therefore seek to promote vibrant and viable town centres. In the National Park settlements are generally small and scattered, and it is important that we support and retain local services to enable sustainable communities to thrive. PPS4 is clear that retail and related developments should be located in existing centres and within identified central shopping areas. In rural areas, we should strictly control economic development in open countryside. Any new retail should not adversely impact on existing central shopping areas.

9.37 The Joint Structure Plan seeks to ensure that services and facilities are available in towns and villages. Our Core Strategy also seeks to maintain and

promote the importance of local centres and facilities, and it identifies measures which will help to sustain them.

9.38 Local Plan policy seeks to sustain rural community life within the National Park by ensuring that new development meets social and economic needs and that we retain existing facilities. Local shops and services are important facilities in this context. The following objectives underpin the saved retail policies of the Local Plan (Policies R1 to R7 inclusive, but R3 has expired):

- to foster the vitality and viability of the shopping centres of Ambleside, Bowness, Windermere and Keswick in a manner which does not conflict with the need to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the built environment.
- to ensure the number, location, extent and form of additional retail development outside these commercial centres helps to meet the needs of local communities and protects and enhances the character and appearance of the National Park.

9.39 We started monitoring to report floorspace provided for town centre uses (use classes A1, A2, B1a and D2) in 2008. During the current monitoring period, 58% of floorspace for town centre uses was provided in our Central Shopping Areas, with the remainder being completed in other settlements or outside of the Central Shopping Area boundaries. This is an increase from the 2008/09 figure of 8%, and indicates that our policy is directing retail provision to appropriate locations.

CORE No/Ref:BD4	<b>Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’</b>
Purpose	To show the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within i. Town centre areas and ii. The local authority area.
Actual target (if any):	None
Actual achieved measure:	i. Town centre areas = 788 sq.m. ii. National Park-wide = 1346 sq.m. (including town centre areas)



## Open space and recreation

- 9.40 One objective of the Local Plan is to protect existing sport and recreation facilities from development (Policy S1) and to allow for the improvement and alteration of those facilities where they do not compromise the landscape and to give favourable consideration to the provision of new facilities to meet the needs of local communities (Policy S2). The Plan aims to encourage the provision of children's play facilities in areas of new development (Policy S3) and to protect existing public rights of way (Policy S5).
- 9.41 Areas of open space of particular importance have been identified within the larger settlements of the National Park in the Local Plan and are shown on the Proposals Maps. PPG 17 provides guidance for assessing development proposals that might affect open spaces, and guidance for enhancing the quantity or quality of open spaces when considering some developments.
- 9.42 As part of the Local Development Framework and to inform the Core Strategy, we have produced an Open Space Study for the National Park. Our Open Space Study includes an audit of open space, sport and recreation facilities throughout the National Park. We based our Open Space Study on research into the existing and future needs of communities recreational and amenity open space. The distinctive area policies in our Core Strategy identify rural service centres and villages that have deficiencies in recreation or amenity open spaces.
- 9.43 We are currently working to allocate open space sites in our Allocations of Land DPD. We are seeking to address any identified deficiencies and make appropriate use of open space sites in settlements where there may be a surplus. We have developed local indicators to monitor and assess progress following the adoption of the Core Strategy in late 2010.

Prosperous economy

10



## 10. Prosperous Economy

### Employment

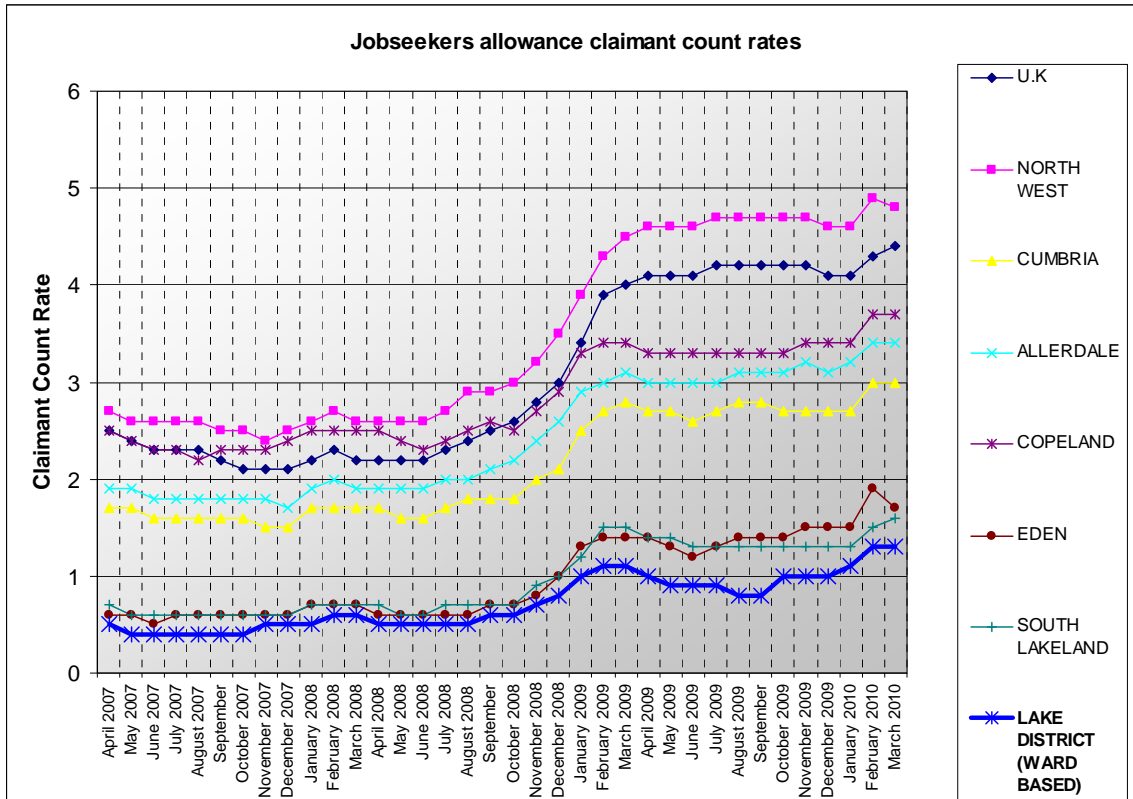
#### Context

- 10.0 Reports published in April 2009 outlined a bleak picture for the UK economy - none more so than from the Chief Economist, Bank of England who reported *'The UK economy is in deep recession'*. A number of measures were introduced to help stimulate the economy as it attempted to recover. Measures included VAT reduction to 15% and the continuation of the car scrappage scheme. However, the UK economy still contracted by 0.6% between April and June which was more than double the figure economists had predicted. The Bank of England responded by providing £175 billion of new money into the economy as part of 'quantitative easing'.
- 10.1 In August/September commentators and the media began to talk about the end of the recession although available evidence at international, national, and local levels continued to paint a mixed picture. The UK officially came out of recession in quarter 4 of 2009 (Oct – Dec), although the weak growth of 0.4% was less than many had expected. Quarter 1 of 2010 (Jan-March) highlighted that it was apparent the recovery remains uneven and conditions for sustained growth remain fragile. It was reported GDP grew by 0.3% in this quarter quelling initial fears of a double dip recession. However, government stimulus continued to exert significant influence on the economy.
- 10.2 In Cumbria, between April to September 2009 it appeared that the present phase of recession is marked by an increased churn in the labour market rather than job losses across the board with reported job gains (1,296) exceeding the number of reported job losses (868). However the latter six months of the 09/10 monitoring period saw a net increase in unemployment, with the reported number of job gains (376) being outweighed by the number of reported job losses (1158) as manufacturing, construction and transport sectors became badly hit in Cumbria.
- 10.3 The number of people claiming unemployment benefit (jobseekers allowance) rose between April 2009 and March 2010. However, these increases are much smaller than the previous year (08-09) when the change in Cumbria was a 64.8 percent increase and LDNP was a 108.6 percent increase.

**Table 16: Unemployment rate (count)**

	April 2009 (No. people)	March 2010 (No. people)	Difference (No. people)	Change (Percent)
UK	1,557,616	1,614,852	57,236	3.7
North West	195,119	197,494	2,375	1.2
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>8,086</b>	<b>8,452</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Allerdale	1,661	1,831	170	10.2
Copeland	1,447	1,547	100	6.9
Eden	442	456	14	3.2
South Lakeland	858	892	34	4.0
<b>Lake District National Park</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>20.6</b>

**Figure 6: Unemployment (rate)**



10.4 In the Lake District the unemployment (claimant count rate) remains significantly lower than the rest of Cumbria, the North West and rest of the UK. There are signs of the claimant count rate increasing from December 2009 – March 2010 but this is across the board as Figure 6 Unemployment rate highlights. As this increase is not just reflected locally it does not suggest the primary cause for this was the November floods which affected parts of Cumbria particularly in the Allerdale area badly.

**10.5 November floods 2009**

Between 18<sup>th</sup> November and 20<sup>th</sup> November up to 372mm of rain fell over Cumbria. The effect on properties and businesses was concentrated in Allerdale and South Lakeland. The floods had an impact across many areas of Cumbria’s economy, with the tourist sector being badly affected in the immediate aftermath as prospective visitors were deterred from coming to Cumbria. Business Link estimated that 3,057 businesses in Allerdale were affected directly or indirectly by the floods with around 758 of these in Keswick.

## Issues

- 10.6 The emerging Core Strategy for the Lake District identified that 9.2 hectares of land will be required for employment uses (B use class) between 2010 and 2025. The figure of 9.2 hectares is subject to independent examination by a Planning Inspector in May. If the figure is accepted by the Planning Inspector we will progress our Allocation of Land Development Plan Document to seek to identify suitable employment sites for business uses (B-uses as defined in the Use Classes Order) throughout the National Park to facilitate the delivery of this demand.
- 10.7 Stage 2 of the Employment Sites and Premises Study began in September 2009 after funding was secured from the Northwest Regional Development Agency (NWDA). This programme is a partnership between NWDA, the Lake District National Park, and Cumbria County Council who will purchase the sites using funding from the NWDA. Entec were appointed to undertake detailed assessments of the shortlisted sites to determine site suitability and agree head of terms for the purchase of the sites. These sites will provide managed workspace to support new businesses.

Last year's AMR reported that there was a significant reduction in the amount of employment floorspace created from the previous year, which was attributed directly to the economic recession.

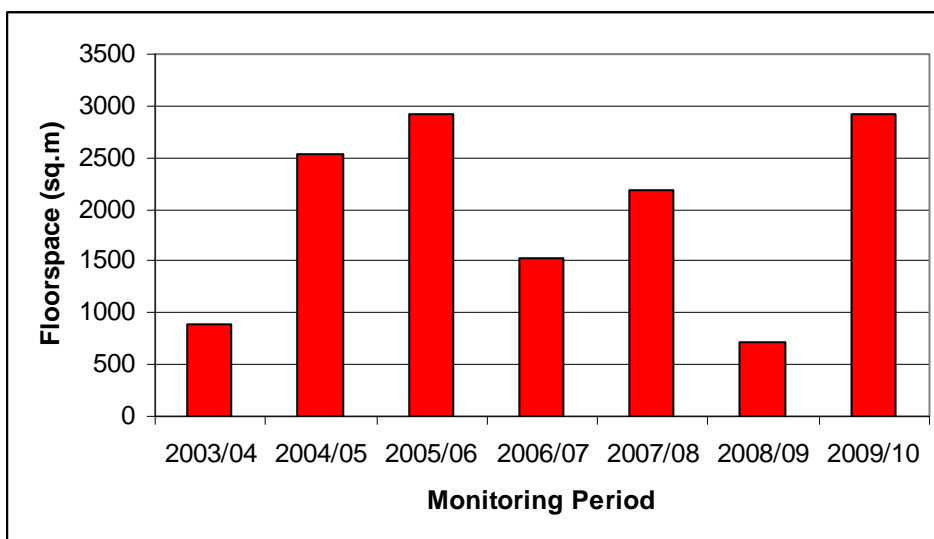


## Analysis

10.8 Although the country has been in deep economic recession we have seen an increase in the gross floorspace completed during the past year. We noted last year that the figure was notably lower than previous years as developers delayed projects due to the recession. The data suggests that these projects must have been resurrected during the past year and completed. This is a good sign for the economic recovery, but we need to be mindful that new applications for employment space will need to come forward in order to maintain the employment completions otherwise we might see a fall in the completions next year or the year after. The indicator highlights that only a small proportion of employment land was lost to other uses.

CORE No/Ref: BD1	<b>Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type</b>
Purpose:	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross and net)
Actual target (if any):	None
Actual achieved measure:	2916 sqm (gross) 2771 sqm (net)

**Figure 7: Total gross employment floorspace completions (sqm) by year**



10.9 Although it appears on face value to be a record breaking year for gross employment floorspace completions we have discovered an error in our monitoring system that has resulted in significant proportions of floorspace not

being included in the completion figures. For example, the development at Staveley Mill Yard, the accumulation of completions amounts to 6776 square metres since 1991 that has not been reported in the completions data which has resulted in the previous years gross completions being lower than they might otherwise have been. In this monitoring period 577 square metres of employment space was completed at Staveley Mill Yard, a figure which makes a significant contribution to the total completions over the past year.

10.10 Table 14 shows that we have had the highest amount of floorspace completed on previously developed land (PDL) compared to previous years. The proportion of the gross amount of completions on PDL figure compares favourably to previous years with a high proportion of the completions coming on PDL. This figure also excludes floorspace created through the conversion of former agricultural buildings, as this is classified by central government as Greenfield. There continues to be a high proportion of employment land completed on previously developed land which is an excellent achievement considering there is a relatively small proportion of previously developed sites in the National Park.

CORE No/Ref:BD2	<b>Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type</b>
Purpose:	To show the amount and type of completed floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL)
Actual target (if any):	None
Actual achieved measure:	2200 sq.m. 75%

**Table 17: Total Completions (square metres) on Previously Developed Land by Year**

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Totals
<b>Square metres</b>	1931	1597	1260	556	593	2200	8137
<b>% on PDL</b>	76	55	87	25	82	75	67

### Employment land availability

10.11 The employment land available in the National Park has increased slightly since last year. We have seen construction begin on one allocated site, but the increase is attributed to planning permission being granted for a number of sites the majority of which are located in the open countryside. We continue to meet the requirements of Policy EM13 by having more than 3 hectares of land available for development.

10.12 There are 21 sites with land available for development (i.e. with planning permission or allocated). 10 sites are under construction. This equates to

3.86ha of land available, 2.40ha of which is allocated in the Local Plan, and still currently available. The sites which are available are 10 less than last year which indicates the sites that are available are larger in size than those that have been completed or are under construction from the past year.

CORE No/Ref:BD3	<b>Employment land available – by type</b>
Purpose:	To show the amount and type of employment land available.
Actual target (if any):	3ha (set in Structure Plan policy EM13)
Actual achieved measure:	3.86ha

**Figure 8: Employment Land Available (Ha) by Settlement Type**

	Complete	Under construction	With planning permission	Allocated	Total available	Total site
<b>Larger settlements</b>	0.79	0.38	0.16	2.08	<b>2.28</b>	3.45
<b>Villages</b>	0.02	0.00	0.01	0	<b>0.01</b>	0.03
<b>Open countryside</b>	0.28	0.41	1.25	0.32	<b>1.57</b>	2.26
<b>Total</b>	1.09	0.79	1.42	2.40	<b>3.86</b>	5.74

- 10.8 The saved policies in the Local Plan continue to achieve their aim in meeting local demand for employment land, and continue to provide guidance necessary for our Development Management team to fulfill their day to day functions so remain valid until the Core Strategy is adopted in October 2010. All employment policies in the Local Plan have been saved except policies E7: outside storage of materials and E8: Large scale industrial development.
- 10.9 In addition to the Local Plan policies strategic guidance is provided in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the Northwest region. A number of policies from the Structure Plan were saved when the RSS was adopted including a breakdown of the expected contribution to employment land by Local Authority outlined in Policy EM13. For the Lake District National Park we must ensure that there is 3 hectares of readily available land for employment purposes for the plan period 2006-2016.
- 10.10 Our emerging Core Strategy includes two specific policies covering economic development. They are Policy CS22: Employment, and Policy CS23 Farm Diversification. We hope to report on these policies once these policies have been adopted in time for next years AMR.





Visitor experiences

11



# 11. Visitor Experiences

## Delivering sustainable tourism

### Context

- 11.1 The Vision for the Lake District is that it should offer a world class experience to visitors. In some respects and in some cases the quality of facilities for visitors and the built environment do not match the world class landscape setting. Still around 8.3 million visitors each year, come to the Lake District and support a variety of accommodation, activities, retail and recreation opportunities.
- 11.2 Tourism is the mainstay of the Lake District National Park's economy and it attracts over half the county's tourism spend (£677 million in 2008). The industry is a major employer in the National Park, providing over 11,000 full time equivalent jobs. Tourism revenue, tourism-related jobs, visitor numbers and visitor days have all been seen to grown year on year. There has been much speculation about the likely effects of the economic downturn and a high Euro on tourism in the Lake District. Different scenarios including a growth in holidays taken in the UK have been predicted.
- 11.3 The seasonality of tourism activity in the Lake District has been identified as having an adverse effect upon the sustainability of the sector, particularly for employment. Measures to address this are, however, seen to be particularly contentious by some members of the local community who value the quieter winter months. The benefits of an extended season must be balanced with the needs of local communities and the environment.
- 11.4 Visitors are increasingly looking for different types of holiday and different experiences. Programmes such as Adventure Capital are seeking to expand upon this. We need to consider how we accommodate different leisure pursuits and trends so that everyone has the opportunity to enjoy the Lake District National Park in a sustainable manner without compromising its essential character. One of the key changes in visitor expectations is that visitors now expect better quality in every aspect of their visit, including accommodation, attractions and public places.

### Policy

- 11.5 The development plan policies relating to the Lake District National Park are the North West of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021, adopted in September 2008; and Saved and Extended policies contained in the 1998 Lake District National Park Local Plan and the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016.
- 11.6 Policies W6 (Tourism and the Visitor Economy) and W7 (Principles for Tourism development) of the Regional Spatial Strategy set the framework for sustainable tourism activity in the North West including the Lake District

National Park. These policies have been adopted since the end of the 2007-8 monitoring period.

- 11.7 The relevant policy of the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 relating to tourism (Policy EM16) has been extended but not replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy. Policy EM16 seeks to direct new tourism facilities to key service centres and to locations where the development will enable the economic and physical regeneration of an area, and be of benefit to the local community. Development in the National Park will only be permitted where the statutory purposes of the area are not contravened. Further, the policy seeks to prevent the conversion of important tourist accommodation or amenities to other uses, or the conversion of serviced accommodation and touring caravan pitches to other tourist uses.
- 11.8 The policies of the Lake District National Park Local Plan were prepared at a time when the prevailing Structure Plan policy of restraint on the growth of tourism in the National Park. A key element of the policy contained in the Local Plan seeks to address the cumulative impact of small scale incremental developments. Several of the policies of the Local Plan relating to tourism developments have been saved. These are:
- T1 - Hotel Extensions in Larger Settlements
  - T2 – Hotel Extensions in the Open Countryside and Villages
  - T6 – Hostels and outdoor Centres
  - T9 – Static Caravan Sites
  - T11 – Site Facilities on Caravan Sites
  - T12 – Warden’s Accommodation on Static Caravan Sites
  - T13 – Individual Holiday Caravans
  - T14 – Holiday Chalet Sites
  - T15 – Replacement of Caravans by Chalets
  - T16 – Touring Caravan Sites
  - T17 – Tented camping sites
  - T18 – Touring Caravan/Tented camping sites
- 11.9 In addition, Policy NE5 – Development in Quieter Areas, has also been saved. This policy applies to, but is not restricted to, the consideration of tourism related applications in defined Quieter Areas of the National Park. It sets a presumption against developments which would cause harm to the character of such areas due to an increase in traffic, a material increase in the level of recreational use, or visual intrusion, noise or other forms of disturbance. A companion policy NE6 – Development in Busier Central Valleys, which contained similar restraint for different reasons on development in the already very popular valleys, has not been saved.
- 11.10 Policy T2 – Hotel Extensions in Open Countryside and Villages, contains a key criterion which has been much debated and tested at appeal. Criterion (f) seeks to limit such extensions to ‘normally’ no more than 10% of the floorspace of the existing premises. In light of the changed national and Structure Plan policy framework, a trend toward the loss of serviced accommodation to self-catering accommodation and some appeal decisions in

favour of significant extensions to some hotels in recent years, strict adherence to this criterion has recently proved to be untenable.

## Analysis

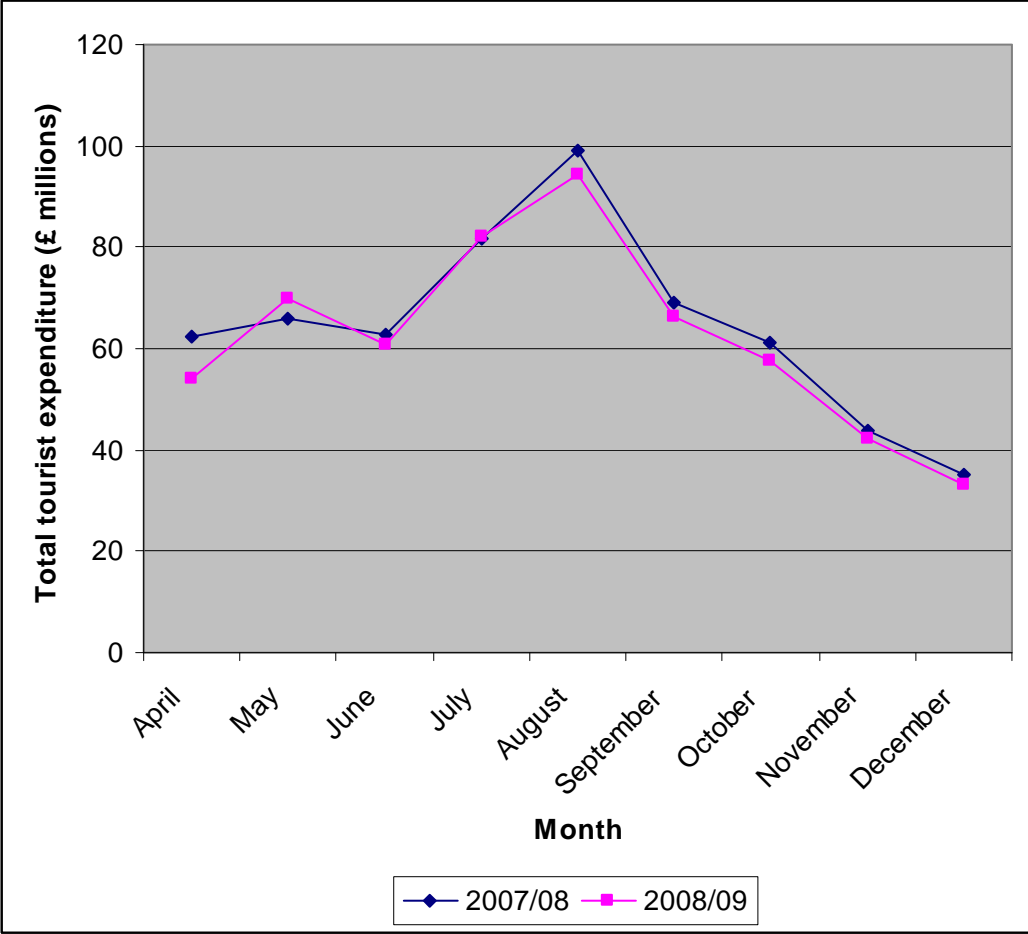
- 11.11 There are no Core Output Indicators relating to tourism. However the information contained below was first collated in the AMR for 2007-8 and provides a baseline of information for trends to be observed into the future.
- 11.12 Information relating to tourist days, tourist numbers, tourist expenditure and bed stock has been taken from STEAM (Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor) analysis of Cumbria carried out annually on behalf of the Lake District National Park, Cumbria Tourism, Cumbria County Council and the constituent District Councils of the County. This analysis covers calendar years. The most recent information available is therefore for the period to the end of 2008. Figure 10 shows the changes in tourism spend, tourism numbers and days, and jobs created between 2008 and 2009. The data shows that there has been very little change in these indicators between the years, but there is a very distinctive seasonal profile with significantly increased spend and visitor numbers in July and August. The majority of visitors throughout the year are day visitors. Research also suggests that the combined number of serviced and non-serviced bed spaces and establishments – which range from hotels and self-catering accommodation to camping and caravanning sites – has slightly increased from 2008 to 2009 (STEAM report 2009 GTS UK).



**Table 18 : Tourist Numbers in the Lake District National Park – a comparison between 2007/08 and 2008/09**

Tourist Numbers (000's)		2007-8	2008-9	%age change
April	<b>Total</b>	764.60	652.16	-15
	<b>Staying tourists</b>	218.13	191.45	-12
	<b>Day visitors</b>	546.47	460.71	-16
May	<b>Total</b>	824.34	873.96	6
	<b>Staying tourists</b>	237.72	255.88	8
	<b>Day visitors</b>	586.62	618.08	5
June	<b>Total</b>	742.45	712.25	-4
	<b>Staying tourists</b>	230.55	233.68	1
	<b>Day visitors</b>	511.90	478.58	-7
July	<b>Total</b>	922.36	952.25	3
	<b>Staying tourists</b>	256.20	254.20	-1
	<b>Day visitors</b>	666.16	698.05	5
August	<b>Total</b>	1127.88	1106.51	-2
	<b>Staying tourists</b>	299.15	289.18	-3
	<b>Day visitors</b>	828.73	817.33	-1
September	<b>Total</b>	835.97	800.28	-4
	<b>Staying tourists</b>	258.43	231.51	-10
	<b>Day visitors</b>	577.54	568.77	-2
October	<b>Total</b>	713.66	662.20	-7
	<b>Staying tourists</b>	231.74	219.48	-5
	<b>Day visitors</b>	481.86	442.73	-8
November	<b>Total</b>	606.74	615.65	1
	<b>Staying tourists</b>	157.67	146.45	7
	<b>Day visitors</b>	449.07	469.20	4
December	<b>Total</b>	426.91	416.38	-2
	<b>Staying tourists</b>	137.55	133.98	-3
	<b>Day visitors</b>	289.36	282.41	-2
January	<b>Total</b>	337.91	Not available	Not available
	<b>Staying tourists</b>	103.78		
	<b>Day visitors</b>	234.4		
February	<b>Total</b>	525.46	Not available	Not available
	<b>Staying tourists</b>	143.06		
	<b>Day visitors</b>	382.41		
March	<b>Total</b>	663.37	Not available	Not available
	<b>Staying tourists</b>	192.16		
	<b>Day visitors</b>	471.19		
Total	To end December	6964.91	6791.64	-2
	To end March	8491.65	Not available	Not available

**Figure 9 Total Tourist Expenditure in the Lake District National Park – a comparison between 2007/8 and 2008/9**



**Occupancy rates**

11.19 Since 1997, Cumbria Tourism has been surveying guest houses, hotels, and bed and breakfast (serviced accommodation) businesses. More recently information relating to camping and caravans has been included. The information collected is reported on monthly and annually, and includes occupancy rates, visitor origin, and average length of stay, for different categories of accommodation providers.

Cumbria Tourism’s occupancy figures show that occupancy of serviced accommodation has been relatively stable since the late 1990s. August sees a rise in occupancy levels to over 70 per cent. Self catering accommodation has also been relatively stable in recent years, with a slightly higher average occupancy of over 80 per cent during August.

11.20 It is important to ensure that the Lake District National Park continues to cater for the needs of all sectors of society who wish to visit and stay in the area. This relates directly back to the purposes of the National Park designation. It is essential that we maintain a wide variety of accommodation options, including low cost options. Historically static caravan sites have provided this low cost holiday opportunity, but there is a perceived trend that this is in many

instances is no longer the case, with many static caravans being marketed as luxury lodges, often for private leasehold. We intend to commission further research on this issue to provide robust evidence on what the actual situation is.

**Figure 10 Changes in tourism spend, tourism numbers and days, and jobs created between 2008 and 2009 (STEAM)**

**LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK  
STEAM Report 2009  
Numeric Executive Summary**

All £'s 2009 indexed (RPI Factor 08/09 +1.0010) NDV  
Issued 29 September 2010

<b>Analysis by Sector of Expenditure</b>			
<b>(£'s millions)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>% change</b>
Lake District National Park	952.66	949.71	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>952.66</b>	<b>949.71</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Analysis by Sector of Expenditure</b>			
<b>(£'s millions)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>% change</b>
Accommodation	176.38	177.21	-0
Food and drink	198.43	197.41	1
Recreation	52.24	51.85	1
Shopping	71.51	71.17	0
Transport	107.89	106.88	1
<b>Total Direct Revenue</b>	<b>606.43</b>	<b>604.52</b>	<b>0</b>
Indirect Expenditure	240.10	239.40	0
VAT	106.13	105.79	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>952.66</b>	<b>949.71</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Economic Impact Generated by:</b>			
<b>(£'s millions)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>% change</b>
Serviced Accommodation	250.16	251.57	-1
Non-Serviced Accommodation	282.12	284.04	-1
SFR	2.74	2.75	-0
Day Visitors	417.63	411.35	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>952.66</b>	<b>949.71</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Tourist Days Generated by:</b>			
<b>(Thousands)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>% change</b>
Serviced Accommodation	2,835.75	2,860.62	-1
Non-Serviced Accommodation	6,823.34	6,864.78	-1
SFR	160.83	161.18	-0
Day Visitors	13,322.46	13,121.85	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,142.38</b>	<b>23,008.44</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Tourist Numbers Generated by:</b>			
<b>(Thousands)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>% change</b>
Serviced Accommodation	1,373.31	1,350.88	2
Non-Serviced Accommodation	1,038.32	1,053.55	-1
SFR	67.57	67.81	-0
Day Visitors	13,322.46	13,121.85	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,801.65</b>	<b>15,594.10</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Sectors in which Employment is supported by Tourism Activity</b>			
<b>(FTE's)</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>% change</b>
<b>Direct Employment</b>			
Accommodation	4,766	4,780	-0
Food & Drink	3,896	3,981	-2
Recreation	1,245	1,269	-2
Shopping	1,280	1,309	-2
Transport	946	963	-2
Total Direct Employment	12,134	12,302	-1
Indirect Employment	3,111	3,186	-2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,244</b>	<b>15,488</b>	<b>-2</b>

Spectacular landscape

12



## 12. Spectacular Landscape

### Protecting the spectacular landscape

#### Context

- 12.1 The exceptional landscape of the Lake District National Park is the principle reason for its designation. A complex geology formed from millions of years of lifting, folding and volcanic activity forms the basis of the dramatic landform we see today. This has been subsequently shaped by repeated glaciations and more recently by human activity.
- 12.2 From the earliest known settlement in the Lake District some 12,000 years ago the landscape has continued to evolve and provide for the needs of its inhabitants. From the first forest clearings in Neolithic times there is much evidence of past industry based on the natural resources of the land such as mining, quarrying and woodland-based industries. Farming has had perhaps the greatest influence with so much of the area managed for agriculture. It has defined the character of the landscape with the scattered farms, rich patterns of stone walls in the valleys and sheep-grazed open fells with woodlands surviving on the less productive land.
- 12.3 Rapid agricultural expansion in the late 17th and 18th centuries, a period known as 'the great rebuilding', was when the characteristic Lake District farmhouses with 'in-bye' fields of improved pasture in the valley bottoms, 'intakes' of semi-improved land on the fell sides, and rough grazing above the fell wall were created. Building materials were won locally from the quarries and woodlands and created a strong sense of identity and sense of place still very much intact today.
- 12.4 In the 18th and 19th centuries the development of the Romantic and Picturesque movements evolved into the early tourist industry and popularised the Lake District attracting an inward migration of wealthy entrepreneurs. The large houses and villas, designed landscapes and parks and gardens characterising some parts of the Lake District date to this period.
- 12.5 Tranquillity is an important aspect of landscape character. It is an emotional, spiritual quality difficult to assess and monitor by standard methods. Surveys consistently show that many people appreciate the relative solitude and peaceful character found throughout the Lake District National Park. Tranquillity is reflected in the National Park's special qualities, especially opportunities for quiet enjoyment and the open nature of the fells.

## Issues

- 12.6 The landscape continues to evolve with climate change, agriculture, forestry and other land management practices, as well as development, all having an impact on its quality and character. In the Lake District National Park, changes have been varied in scale and impact from reservoirs and road schemes to relatively small-scale development. Even small changes in sensitive locations, such as single telecommunications masts, can easily spoil the scene. Poor design can introduce a suburban element inappropriate in a rural setting. Cumulative impacts can be equally damaging: excessive lighting, for example, can deny us views of the night sky.



- 12.7 Research shows that since the 1960s there has been a reduction, nationwide, in areas identified as tranquil. Often this has been a consequence of development such as new airport runways, increased road traffic, light pollution, and new infrastructure including telecommunication masts. Often, it is the gradual and cumulative impact of development that has eroded tranquillity. The challenge is to make sure that, for those seeking an escape from the hustle and bustle of everyday life, such opportunities across the Lake District National Park are not diminished.

## Analysis

- 12.8 One of the purposes of National Parks is to conserve and enhance their natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage (Environment Act 1995). Planning Policy Statement 1 advises that planning policies should seek to protect and enhance the quality, character and amenity value of the countryside. It makes clear that landscapes with national and international designations should receive the highest level of protection. National Park Authorities are required, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended 1985) to produce a 'Section 3 Conservation Map' showing areas of mountain, moor, heath, woodland and coast that the National Park Authority believes is particularly important to conserve. This map has helped to inform the landscape characterisation research.
- 12.9 The Regional Spatial Strategy advises that proposals should take account of the wider environmental costs of development, by requiring protection and enhancement of the most significant biodiversity, landscape, heritage and woodlands assets. Policy EM1 says that plans should identify, protect, maintain and enhance distinctive features that contribute to the character of landscape. They should be informed by, and recognise the importance of, detailed landscape character assessments, the special qualities of National Parks and the characteristics and setting of World Heritage Sites. Strategies for woodland and forestry management should support the aims of the regional forestry framework, encourage targeted expansion of tree and woodland cover, and identify and protect ancient semi-natural woodland. The spatial policy for the Lake District (CNL3) says that plans and strategies should give priority to the protection of the landscape and cultural heritage.
- 12.10 Saved Joint Structure Plan policy (E37) requires development and land use change to be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Cumbria's landscape. It says that proposals should be assessed in relation to locally distinctive natural or built features, visual intrusion or impact, scale in relation to landscape and features, character of the built environment, public access and community value of the landscape, historic patterns and attributes, biodiversity features, ecological networks and semi-natural habitats, openness, remoteness and tranquillity. The need for a landscape characterisation assessment was a specific recommendation of the Panel's Report on the Joint Structure Plan.
- 12.11 RSS acknowledges the importance of maintaining tranquillity (Policy T4) and refers to 'maintaining and enhancing the tranquillity of open countryside and rural areas' (Policy DP7). The spatial policy for the Lake District (CNL3) says that plans and strategies should give priority to the protection of the landscape and cultural heritage.

**Figure 11: Landscape Character Types and Areas of Distinctive Character**

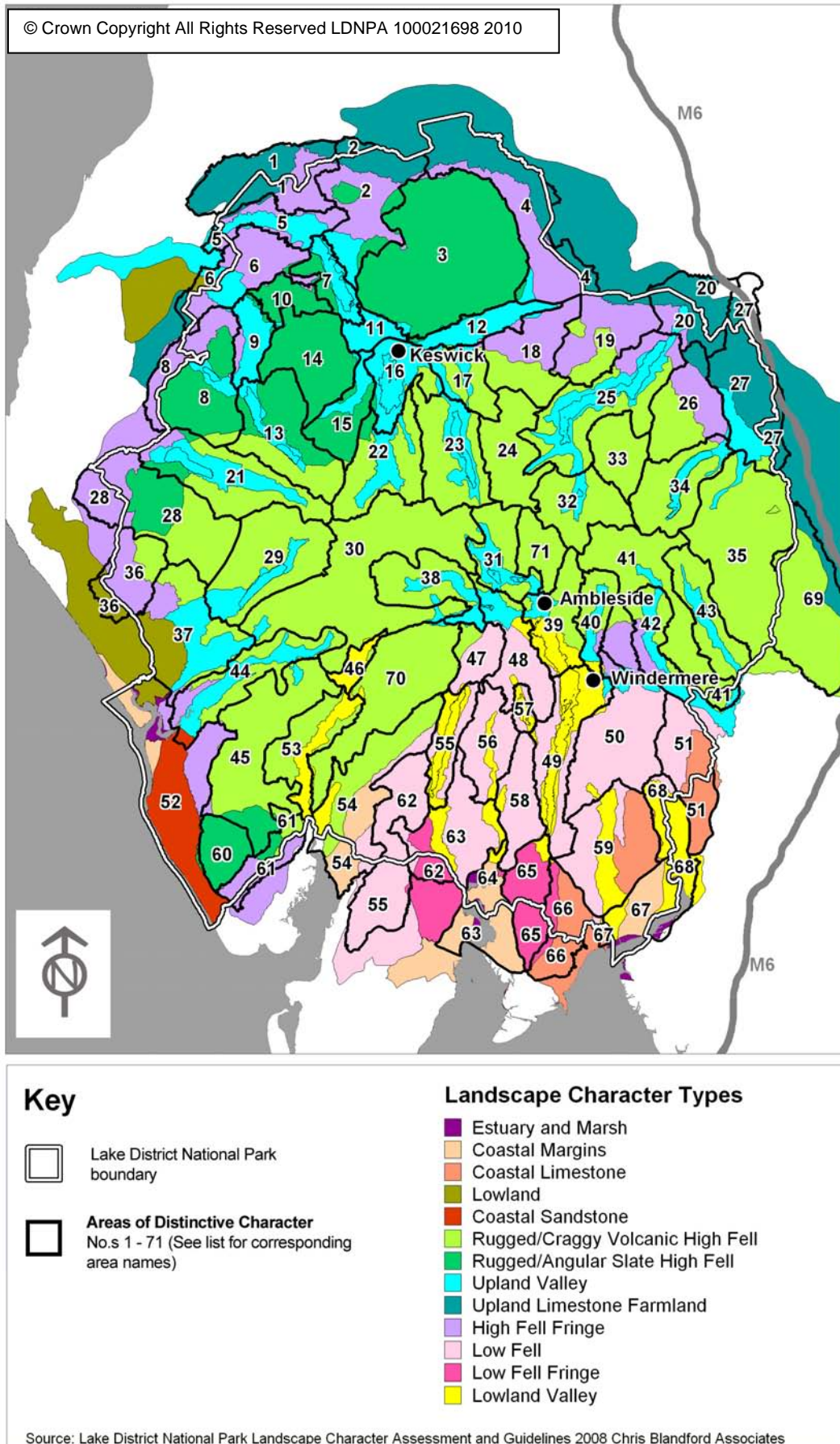
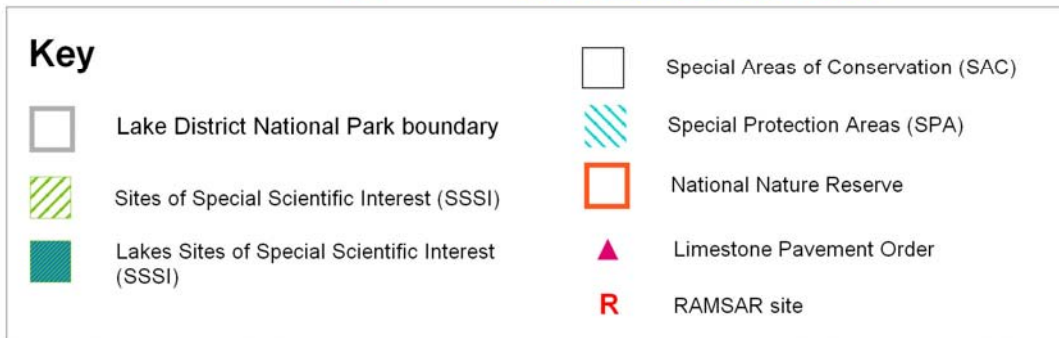
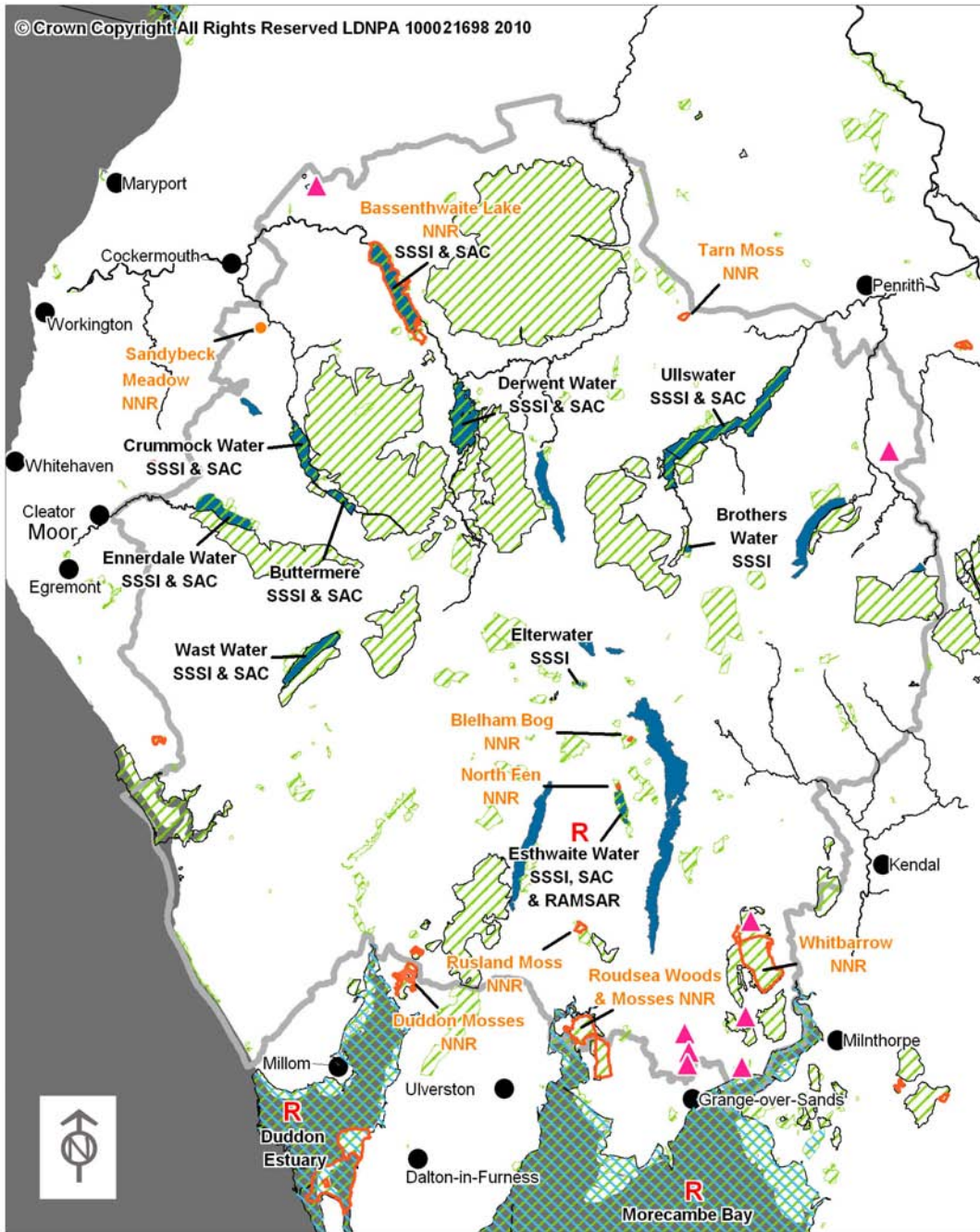


Figure 12: National and International Wildlife Sites



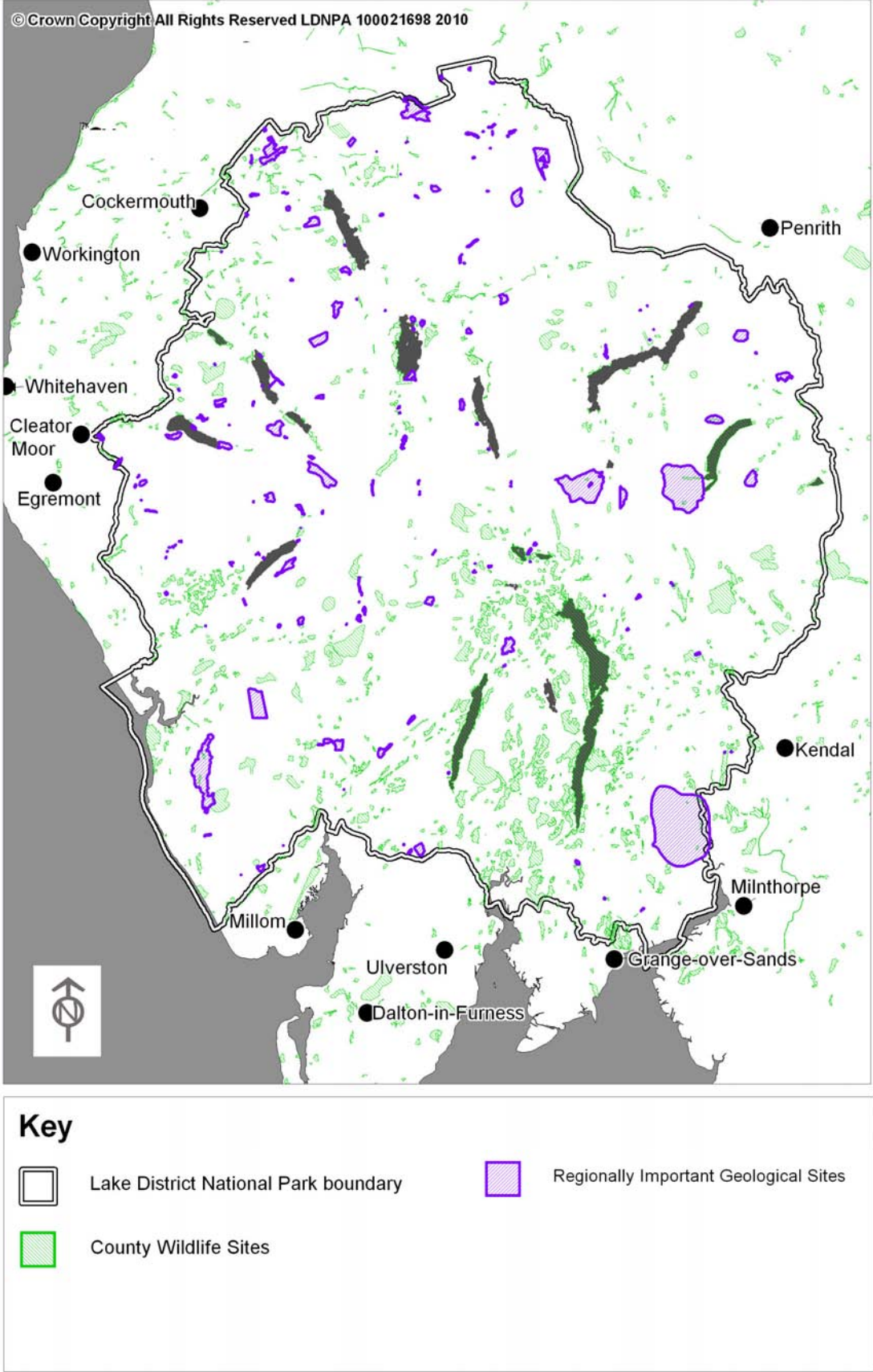
- 12.12 We have undertaken a landscape characterisation assessment that maps and describes different landscape character types such as coastal margins and craggy high fell. These are based on attributes including physical, ecological, cultural and historic character, settlement and building character, visible spatial components such as scale and colour, and non-visible components such as tranquillity and cultural associations. The research has also identified Areas of Distinctive Character including, for example, Keswick and Derwentwater, the Troutbeck Valley, and Grizedale Forest. These are unique landscapes and places with distinctive aesthetic and experiential characteristics, and a defined local distinctiveness and sense of place.
- 12.13 The landscape characterisation assessment will help guide development design, provide a solid evidence base for the local development framework, inform land management decisions and plans, and target delivery of agri-environment schemes. We will use other data sources, including GIS-based data for example on tree preservation orders and semi-natural woodland, to inform planning policy. The landscape character types and areas of distinctive character are illustrated by Figure 11.

## Geodiversity and biodiversity

### Context

- 12.14 The variety of altitude, climate, geology, soils and aquatic environments in the Lake District National Park helps to support one of its special qualities: a wealth of wildlife. Habitats are wide-ranging, from arctic-alpine communities and upland heath, to estuaries and dunes. The forests, woodlands, and trees provide important habitats, and there is more semi-natural woodland than most parts of the UK. There are a number of species of European importance, and the National Park is an important refuge for several species declining in the rest of the UK and Europe. Cumbria as a whole supports approximately 100 species identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan as being of particular conservation priority nation-wide. The significance of the National Park's biodiversity and geology is reflected in its designated areas including internationally and nationally important sites.

Figure 13: County Wildlife Sites and Regionally Important Geological Sites



12.15 Not all high quality habitat is designated, and features are often not confined to statutorily designated areas but occur throughout the National Park: small woodland areas and individual specimen or ancient trees, for example. Hedgerows, rivers corridors, trees, orchards and ponds provide important links between habitats and feeding routes. There is a wealth of locally-valued non-statutory 'Local Sites' such as County Wildlife Sites that provide wildlife refuges, complement other habitat networks, or represent local character and distinctiveness.

**Issues**

12.16 The way we use, manage and develop land can have a significant impact on the diversity of wildlife. Because many of these assets lack designated status, they are particularly vulnerable to land use change. The challenge is to make sure that any extension to, or enhancement of, sites and features will add value to the ecological fabric. Positive change can also help to foster community well-being and bring local economic prosperity. Biodiversity underpins 'ecosystem services', in other words the benefits that people obtain from ecosystems such as food, freshwater, timber and erosion control.

12.17 New development provides the opportunity to incorporate features that enhance biodiversity, and help offset some of the effects of climate change. Measures can range from minor additions to the fabric of buildings to the provision of major new areas of habitat. Biodiversity can be incorporated into even the smallest development, for example wildlife-friendly landscaping, installation of sustainable drainage schemes, and nesting and roosting spaces. The size and spatial relationships between habitat patches also influences biodiversity and should be a key consideration in land use planning. The international, national, regional and sub-regional wildlife and geological sites are shown in Figures 12 and 13.

<b>CORE No/Ref:E2</b>	<b>E2 Change in areas of biodiversity importance</b>
<b>Purpose:</b>	To show losses or additions to biodiversity habitats
<b>Actual target (if any):</b>	None
<b>Actual achieved measure:</b>	Over 36,000 hectares of European designated sites Approximately 41,000 hectares of Sites of Special Scientific Interest Over 14,000 hectares of local wildlife sites 16 European protected species



- 12.18 The Government requires, through this core indicator, that areas of biodiversity importance are recognised in the development plan for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional and local significance. There are no specific targets set in core output indicator guidance. However, biodiversity targets for the maintenance, restoration and expansion of UK priority habitats found in the North West (produced in April 2008 and recently revised by Natural England on behalf of the North West Biodiversity Forum) together with Biodiversity Action Plan indicative targets for the sub regions, can be used, for example to inform planning, and enhancement opportunities.
- 12.19 There is a raft of Government policy to protect wild plant and animal species and habitats, including two principle pieces of UK legislation implementing EC Directives: the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and subsequent amendments, and the Habitats Regulations. Some animals are protected under their own legislation. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 contains provisions to afford greater protection to wildlife and the conservation of biodiversity. National Park purposes include conservation and enhancement of natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage. National Park Authorities are required, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended 1985), to produce a 'Section 3 Conservation Map'. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 introduces provisions to enhance biodiversity. Comprehensive guidance on the conservation of species and habitats is contained in Planning Policy Statement 9 (Biodiversity and Geological Conservation), the good practice guide, and accompanying circular.

Legislation and guidance not only seeks to ensure the protection of features and sites of international and national importance, but also locally identified areas such as local nature reserves and Local Sites.

- 12.20 The North West Regional Spatial Strategy (Policies DP7, EM1 and EM3) seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of an integrated approach to protection and enhancement of the region's environmental assets. RSS says that plans should secure a step change increase in the region's biodiversity resources by contributing to the delivery of biodiversity objectives and targets. It calls on local authorities to address habitat fragmentation and species isolation. Saved policies in both National Park Local Plan and Joint Structure Plan have also aimed to conserve and enhance areas, sites and features of nature conservation interest.
- 12.21 The Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base – based on priority habitats and species, and produced by the Cumbria Biodiversity Network - will help in future monitoring, and in the production of local development framework documents. A summary of Planning Considerations and Enhancement Opportunities taken from the Species and Habitats Statements can be found on [www.lakelandwildlife.co.uk](http://www.lakelandwildlife.co.uk).
- 12.22 We are exploring, with partner organisations, whether the data could also be used for National Indicator 197 (Improved Local Biodiversity - proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented).
- 12.23 The Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan (Cumbria BAP) guides the conservation and enhancement of a range of species and habitats at the local level, and is based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, which sets national species population objectives and targets. We have prepared a Biodiversity Strategy to identify the priority areas for the LDNPA's work to maintain and enhance biodiversity over the next five years.
- 12.24 The ecological framework for Cumbria will be further developed with the proposed production of a Cumbria Biodiversity Resource and Opportunities Map. It will be more detailed than that contained in the RSS, and will highlight areas of opportunity for delivering biodiversity targets within Cumbria.
- 12.25 The Local Development Framework Core Strategy approach will enable us to meet regional and locally derived targets. The sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy shows that the pre-submission document meets the sustainability objectives (as defined in the scoping report for the sustainability appraisal) of:
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity
  - Preserving and enhancing landscape quality and character
  - Improving the quality of the built environment
  - Improving water quality and water resources
  - Restoring and protecting land and soil

12.26 We have no evidence to suggest that saved Local Plan or Joint Structure Plan policies are not working as intended. Development Plan Documents will include detail contained within former Joint Structure Plan policies which the LDNPA considers is not covered sufficiently in the adopted RSS including E34 (areas and features of national and international conservation importance) and E40 (Woodlands). The Joint Structure Plan, for example, put stronger emphasis on the need to seek alternative sites and referred to the 'setting' of areas and features. It also linked woodland planting to landscape character assessment. Diverse landscape character is one of the special qualities of the National Park and woodland contributes to visual and cultural distinctiveness. There is no policy in RSS that safeguards the loss of habitats, archaeological features and historic features from new woodland planting.

## The acclaimed historic environment

### Context

- 12.27 The Lake District National Park has a rich archaeological heritage from prehistory to recent past. Significant remains include Neolithic stone circles and axe factories, Bronze Age settlements and burial cairns, Roman forts and roads, medieval abbeys and post medieval industrial sites. Important deposits such as peat and lake sediments tell us a lot about past environments and climate change.
- 12.28 Historic buildings are a crucial element of the National Park's landscape. Farmhouses and barns reflect the varied geology and the functional requirements of past and present farming practices. The historic character of the villages and towns is often rooted in medieval patterns of settlement. The large villas of wealthy merchants and industrialists which date from the eighteenth century to the early 1900s add to this rich built heritage. Industrial development and the rise of the tourist industry from the nineteenth century have also left their mark.
- 12.29 The Lake District Historic Environment Record holds over 14,000 records of archaeological sites and features. Many sites and buildings are nationally significant, with around 2,000 Listed Buildings and structures, 275 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 9 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, and part of the Hadrian's Wall World heritage Site. 22 Conservation Areas have been designated to protect the character of historic settlements.
- 12.30 Local culture is reflected through the Lake District's distinct dialect and vocabulary, and local sports and traditions such as rush-bearing. The landscape has inspired generations of artists and authors and was particularly important for the Picturesque and Romantic movements. Key artists and authors include William Wordsworth, John Ruskin, William Turner, John Constable, Arthur Ransom and Beatrix Potter. The cultural associations of the Lake District landscape and its importance in the formation of the early conservation movement, including the National Trust, are of universal significance. They form the basis for the current proposal for World Heritage Site inscription.

## Issues

12.31 This rich resource is very vulnerable. Archaeological remains, for example, are finite and easily damaged or destroyed. Many features are visible but others are hidden under peat or pasture, and sites both above and below ground are susceptible to loss and damage. Only a small number are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Most have no protection at all. The survival of local skills, such as dry-stone-walling, is often dependent on factors beyond our direct control such as out-migration of young people. Such skills are important to the conservation of the historic environment and local economy, and need to be encouraged.

## Analysis

12.32 Conservation and enhancement of landscapes and cultural heritage is enshrined within the Environment Act 1995. Government guidance recognizes that the historic environment is an irreplaceable record, and there should be a presumption in favour of its physical preservation. Planning Policy Statement 5 (Planning for the Historic Environment) is accompanied by the Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide to help practitioners implement this policy. The Government's overarching aim is that the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring. Its objectives are to:

- Deliver sustainable development
- Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance
- Capture evidence from the historic environment and make it publicly available

12.33 The Regional Spatial Strategy makes clear the need for plans, strategies, proposals and schemes to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, supporting conservation-led regeneration in areas rich in historic interest. The RSS refers specifically to Cumbria's rural villages and market towns, and the Lake District Cultural Landscape. The spatial policy for the Lake District (CNL3) says that plans and strategies should give priority to the protection of the landscape and cultural heritage.

12.34 The Local Development Framework Core Strategy is informed by the Lake District National Park Historic Environment Strategy. This contains the vision for the National Park's historic environment – an environment that will be well researched, recorded, protected, and accessible to local residents and visitors, understood and appreciated, and which underpins initiatives contributing to the economic well-being of the area.

12.35 Recording and research is carried out in a number of ways:

- i. The Lake District Historic Environment Record, which we maintain, is the record of the historic environment of the Lake District National Park. It originally formed part of the Cumbria County Council Sites and Monuments Record. It holds information on thousands of sites of archaeological and historical significance on a computer and map based system, supported by archival material. A whole range of historic environment information such as buildings (listed and unlisted), chance finds, landscape features (such as dry stone walls and sheepfolds) and environmental data is incorporated into the database. We make use of the data for land and development management, and spatial planning. It is also a useful tool for research and education purposes.
- ii. The Cumbria and Lake District Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme, which maps elements of the county's historic landscape is another important source of information and can be used, with the Lake District National Park Landscape Character Assessment, to inform policy.
- iii. Under the Planning Act 1990, we can designate new conservation areas ('areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance') and can review existing conservation areas and boundaries. We are currently progressing a programme of Conservation Area appraisals.





Minerals and Waste

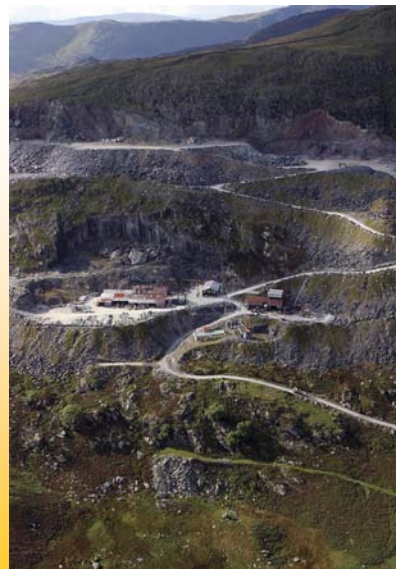
13



## 13. Minerals and Waste

### Mineral extraction

- 13.1 We need to provide better certainty for where future sustainable mineral working will take place. This is particularly relevant for maintaining a reliable supply of local building stone and slate, so that we can conserve and enhance the National Park's built fabric which reinforces the distinctiveness of place. English Heritage states in Mineral Extraction and the Historic Environment (2008) that it "supports the continued winning of certain minerals to maintain and repair significant aspects of the built heritage, and to provide materials for development that are in keeping with local character in order to conserve and enhance local distinctiveness and diversity."
- 13.2 Mineral Policy Statement 1 requires us to define Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) in Local Development Documents. We have to ensure resources are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, although we should not presume that resources defined in MSAs will be worked. This issue will be addressed through our Local Development Framework.



- 13.3 The Cumbria and Lake District Structure Plan defines 'major development' as development that has significant environmental effects and is more than local in character. The intention of Policy R48 allows for continued mineral working in the National Park where it can be justified in order to maintain a supply of traditional local building materials, to maintain important buildings or to sustain local employment. In view of the availability of alternative sources elsewhere, the further quarrying of aggregates in the National Park is not required.
- 13.4 The adopted RSS states that plans and strategies should make provision for a steady and adequate supply for a range of minerals to meet the region's

apportionments of land-won aggregates. It also introduces the need to maximise the role played by secondary and recycled sources of aggregates in meeting the Region's requirements by encouraging the use of secondary materials and reutilising construction and demolition waste. The sub-regional apportionment of aggregates for Cumbria 2001 – 2016 for crushed rock is 66 million tonnes.

- 13.5 We are developing new minerals policies within the Core Strategy taking into consideration national and regional guidance and the special circumstances attached to National Park designation. We will develop policies which are locally distinctive and deliver appropriate minerals development which supports the Authorities spatial objectives and The Vision.

### Analysis

CORE No/Ref: M1	<b>Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral authority</b>
Purpose:	The purpose of this indicator is to show the amount of land won aggregate being produced.
Actual target (if any):	
Actual achieved measure:	Not available

- 13.6 Analysis of this indicator is based on assessing total aggregate sales. This information is collected and included in the North West Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report. Because we only have 3 working aggregate quarries (Shap Blue Quarry, Shap Pink Quarry and Shap Beck Quarry), some of which straddle the National Park boundary, this information is not disaggregated to National Park level for reasons of competitive interest.

CORE No/Ref: M2	<b>Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral authority</b>
Purpose:	The purpose of this indicator is to show the amount of (i) secondary and (ii) recycled aggregates being produced in addition to primary won sources in M1
Actual target (if any):	
Actual achieved measure:	Not available

- 13.7 It is not possible to assess how effective our mineral policies are in the context of Indicator M1 and M2, because of the reasons expressed above.

## Waste management

### Context

- 13.8 The overall objective of Government policy on waste is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. By moving the management of waste up the 'waste hierarchy' the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste. Planning has an important role in delivering this objective by developing appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources, and by providing new waste management facilities.
- 13.9 The adopted RSS policies promote more effective forms of waste management and seek to reduce and eventually halt future growth in municipal waste production in the region. The Regional Waste Strategy (RWS) aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the North West by encouraging waste management systems that will reduce waste generation, lessen the environmental impacts of waste production, and improve resource efficiency.
- 13.10 The Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan establishes the need for new waste recovery facilities to help meet the Government and European targets on waste management.
- 13.11 The Cumbria Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007 – 2020 commits to reducing municipal waste production by 1% for three years from the year 2007/08. The anticipated halt in the growth of waste will be as a result of waste minimisation projects and increased public awareness of the waste problem.



## Issues

13.12 Tackling the tourism waste challenge is a priority for the Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership. Tourism plays a huge role in the Cumbria economy. In 2005/06 tourism would have generated in the region of 37,000 tonnes of waste. An unknown quantity of this waste enters the municipal waste stream as household and commercial waste collected from tourist accommodation. Cumbria County Council has employed consultants to undertake a study with the aim to provide tourism dependant businesses with a sustainable means of treating waste through recycling and composting, which focuses on catering waste and biodegradable materials. The Authority is working alongside the County Council in formulating planning policies to help deliver sustainable waste treatment facilities that are appropriate to the National Park.

## Analysis

13.13 For the monitoring period 1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008 we received no applications for new waste management facilities.

CORE No/Ref:W1	<b>Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority</b>
Purpose:	The purpose of this indicator is to show the capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities as applicable.
Actual target (if any):	
Actual achieved measure:	Not available

CORE No/Ref:W2	<b>Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority</b>
Purpose:	The purpose of this indicator is to show the amount of municipal waste arising and how that is being managed by type.
Actual target (if any):	
Actual achieved measure:	Not available

**Figure 14: Predicted Waste Arisings**

Sub Regional Area	Predicted waste arisings ('000s tonnes pa)			Total residual landfill capacity requirement ('000s cubic metres)		
	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>530</b>

13.14 We are the waste planning authority for the Lake District National Park but we are not the collection and disposal authority; that responsibility rests with the District Councils and the County Council respectively. As such we have difficulty in reporting on this indicator as we do not collect the relevant data.

13.15 The current policy framework allows for the provision of civic amenity sites and recycling facilities within or adjacent to larger settlements and villages. It does not allow for landfill within the National Park. We will continue to work with the County Council to assess the need for identifying new sites for the provision of new or extended waste collection facilities through the Core Strategy.

13.16 We will continue to administer the Sustainable Development Fund to support innovative schemes which encourage waste minimisation, recycling and composting. It will continue to be a source of funding to support new schemes during the next financial year.



Appendices

14



## Appendix 1: Summary of Core Output Indicators

	Indicator	Target (if any)	Actual Achieved	Future Actions/Comments	Impact/Action on saved/extended policies/ and LDDs
Business Development and Town Centres					
BD1	Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type	None	2916 sqm (gross)		
BD2	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type	None	2200 sqm		
BD3	Employment land available by type	3Ha	3.86ha		
BD4	Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre' uses	None	788 sqm		
Housing					
H1	Plan period and housing targets	60 per annum			
H2(a)	Net additional dwellings – in previous years		588 (1/4/03-31/3/10)		
H2(b)	Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year		95		
H2(c)	Net additional dwellings – in future years	492 is the total housing provision for 2010-2021			
H2(d)	Managed delivery target		45 units	On course to deliver Draft RSS target	
H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land	50%	81%		
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	None	None		
H5	Gross affordable housing completions	None	65		
H6	Housing quality – building for Life Assessments			Not currently monitored	

	Indicator	Target (if any)	Actual Achieved	Future Actions/Comments	Impact/Action on saved/extended policies/ and LDDs
Environmental Quality					
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	None	No planning permission granted contrary to Environment Agency advice		
E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	None	Over 36,000 hectares of European designated sites. Approximately 41,000 hectares of Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Over 14,000 hectares of local wildlife sites 16 European protected species		
E3	Renewable energy generation	None	Data not available for NP	Currently being monitored. Data available for 2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report.	
Minerals					
M1	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority		Data not available for NP		
M2	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority		Data not available for NP		
Waste					
W1	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority		Not available		
W2	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and waste planning authority.		Not available		

## Appendix 2: Saved Local Plan policies

Policy No	Policy Title	Save	
		Yes	No
<b>Chapter 2: Landscape, Environment, Wildlife and Cultural Heritage</b>			
NE1	Development in the open countryside		
NE2	Development of larger settlements		
NE3	Development of villages		
NE4	Development on the fells		
NE5	Development in quieter areas		
NE6	Development in busier central valleys		
NE7	Lakeshore development		
NE8	Development adjacent to lakes and tarns		
NE9	Protection of water resources		
NE10	Protection of semi-natural habitats		
NE11	Coastal protection works		
NE12	Protection of woodlands and trees		
NE13	Protection of nature conservation interests		
NE14	Protection of historic landscapes		
NE15	Protection of ancient monuments and sites		
NE16	Protection of archaeological sites		
NE17	Archaeological and historical evaluation		
NE18	Protection of river corridors		
<b>Chapter 3: Conservation of the built environment</b>			
BE1	Roof and wall materials		
BE2	Accessibility and the needs of disabled people		
BE3	Planning/development briefs		
BE4	Shop fronts		
BE5	Window blinds and shutters		
BE6	External cashpoint machines		
BE7	Advertisements		
BE8	Advance directional signs		
BE9	Satellite dishes		
BE10	Temporary buildings		
BE11	Conservation areas		
BE12	Demolition in Conservation Areas		
BE13	Alterations and extensions to listed buildings		
BE14	Demolition of listed buildings		
BE15	The setting of listed buildings		
BE16	Re-use of listed buildings		
BE17	Infill Development		
BE18	Protection of important amenity open spaces		
BE19	Curtilage extensions		
BE20	Landscaping schemes		
BE21	Boundary features		
BE22	Development and pollution		
BE23	Existing sources of pollution and new development		
<b>Chapter 4: Tourism</b>			
T1	Hotel extensions in larger settlements		
T2	Hotel extensions in the open countryside and villages		

Policy No	Policy Title	Save	
		Yes	No
T3	Change of use to hotels		
T4	New hotels and guesthouses		
T5	Camping barns		
T6	Hostels and outdoor centres		
T7	Large scale visitor attractions		
T8	Small scale visitor attractions		
T9	Static caravan sites		
T10	Occupancy periods		
T11	Site facilities on caravan sites		
T12	Warden's accommodation on static caravan sites		
T13	Individual holiday caravans		
T14	Holiday chalet sites		
T15	Replacement of caravans by chalets		
T16	Touring caravan sites		
T17	Tented caravan sites		
T18	Touring caravan/tented camping sites		
T19	Use of camp sites by touring caravans		
<b>Chapter 5: Housing</b>			
H1	Housing in larger settlements (Infill)		
H2	Housing in larger settlements (Except infill)		
H3	Housing exceptions on important open spaces		
H4	Housing in villages		
H5	Housing in the open countryside		
H6	Occupancy of existing farmhouses		
H7	Removal of agricultural/forestry conditions		
H8	Housing exceptions adjacent to development boundaries		
H9	Replacement of substandard dwellings		
H10	Mobile homes		
<b>Chapter 6: Employment</b>			
E1	Existing employment sites		
E2	Loss of existing employment sites		
E3	Re-use of buildings		
E4	Land allocated for business (B1) and general industrial (B2) development		
E5	New employment premises		
E6	Home based business		
E7	Outside storage of materials		
E8	Large scale industrial development		
<b>Chapter 7: Conversion and re-use of traditional buildings</b>			
C1	Conversions in larger settlements		
C2	Conversions in villages		
C3	Conversion to holiday accommodation in villages		
C4	Conversions in the open countryside		
C5	Replacement buildings		
C6	Isolated buildings		
C7	Requirements for all conversions		
C8	Removal of permitted development rights		

Policy No	Policy Title	Save	
		Yes	No
<b>Chapter 8: Agriculture</b>			
A1	Agricultural and forestry buildings		
A2	Access tracks		
A3	Farm diversification		
A4	Re-use of modern agricultural buildings		
A5	Fish farms		
<b>Chapter 9: Retailing</b>			
R1	Development within Central shopping areas		
R2	Development outside central shopping areas		
R3	Hot food take-aways		
R4	Local shops		
R5	Shopping in villages		
R6	Retailing from business premises		
R7	Shops in the open countryside		
<b>Chapter 10: Transport</b>			
TR1	Safeguarding corridors		
TR2	Design of road improvements		
TR3	Roadside service facilities		
TR4	Development and the local road network		
TR5	Public transport facilities		
TR6	Taxi bases		
TR7	Cyclists and horse riders		
TR8	Accessibility		
TR9	Off-street vehicle parking		
TR10	The loss of off-street vehicle parking		
TR11	Permanent public parking		
<b>Chapter 11: Sport and recreation</b>			
S1	Loss of formal recreation sites		
S2	New recreational facilities		
S3	Open space provision and children's play facilities		
S4	Multiple use of buildings		
S5	Public rights of way		
S6	Specialist recreation		
S7	Golf courses/driving ranges		
S8	Stables and loose boxes		
S9	Trekking and equestrian centres		
<b>Chapter 12: Utility services and communications</b>			
UT1	Development and water supply		
UT2	Adequacy of sewage disposal		
UT3	Development in flood risk areas		
UT4	Flood prevention		
UT5	Flood defences		
UT6	Overhead lines		
UT7	Telecommunications development		
UT8	LPG tanks		
<b>Chapter 13: Renewable energy</b>			
RE1	Wind energy development		
RE2	Solar energy adaptations		

Policy No	Policy Title	Save	
		Yes	No
RE3	Solar energy installations		
RE4	Small scale hydro-electric schemes		
<b>Chapter 14: Minerals</b>			
M1	Major minerals development		
M2	Minor minerals development		
<b>Chapter 15: Waste</b>			
W1	Landfill sites		
W2	Kendal Fell Quarry		
W3	Civic amenity sites		
W4	Local recycling facilities		
W5	Disposal of inert waste		
W6	Development affected by landfill site		

### Appendix 3: Extended Structure Plan policies

Policy No	Policy title	Outcome	
		Extended	Replaced
ST1	A sustainable vision for Cumbria		Replaced by RSS policies DP1, DP2
ST2	Assessing impact on sustainability		Replaced by RSS policies DP1, DP2
ST3	Principles applying to all new development		Replaced by RSS policies DP1, DP4, DP5, DP7, DP9
ST4	Major development proposals	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
ST5	New development in key service centres outside the LDNP	Not applicable – relates to area outside LDNP. Policy extended.	
ST6	Development within key service centres in the LDNP		Replaced by RSS policies RDF2, CNL3
ST7	Development to sustain rural communities		Replaced by RSS policy RDF2
ST8	The city of Carlisle		Not applicable. Replaced by RSS.
ST9	North Cumbria		Not applicable. Replaced by RSS.
ST10	Furness and W. Cumbria		Not applicable. Replaced by RSS.
ST11	South and East Cumbria		Not applicable. Replaced by RSS.
ST12	Lake District National Park		Replaced by RSS policies EM1, L4, L5, CNL3.
EM13	Employment land provision	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
EM14	Development of employment land for other purposes	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
EM15	Employment development in rural areas		Replaced by RSS policies RDF2, W3.
EM16	Tourism	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
H17	Scale of housing provision		Replaced by RSS policy L4
H18	Targets for the recycling of land and buildings		Replaced by RSS policy L4
H19	Affordable housing outside the LDNP	Not applicable –relates to area outside LDNP - Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
H20	Housing in the LDNP	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
H21	Allocation of sites within the LDNP for social housing	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
H22	Exception sites within the LDNP	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
H23	Housing renewal		Replaced by RSS policies L3, CNL1

Policy No	Policy title	Outcome	
		Extended	Replaced
T24	The strategic transport networks		Replaced by RSS policies RT1, RT2, RT9, CNL1
T25	New road building and traffic management		Replaced by RSS policies RT2, RT4, RT10, CNL1, CNL3
T26	Ports and airports facilities		Replaced by RSS policies RT5, RT6, CNL1
T27	Public passenger transport		Replaced by RSS policies RT1, RT2, RT3
T28	Freight		Replaced by RSS policies RT7, RT8
T29	Safeguarding future transport schemes	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
T30	Transport assessments	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
T31	Travel plans	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
T32	Car parking standards		Replaced by RSS policy RT2
T33	Telecommunications	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
E34	Areas and features of national and international conservation importance		Replaced by RSS policies DP7, EM1
E35	Areas and features of nature conservation interest other than those of national and international conservation importance	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
E36	Landscapes of County importance		Not applicable. Replaced by RSS policies DP7, EM1
E37	Landscape character	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
E38	Historic environment	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
E39	Enhancement of the built and natural environment		Replaced by RSS policies EM1, EM2, DP1, DP7
E40	Woodlands		Replaced by RSS policies DP7, EM1
C41	Development on the coast		Replaced by RSS policies RDF3, EM6
C42	Flood risk and development		Replaced by RSS policies EM5, EM6
C43	Coastal and flood defence		Replaced by RSS policies EM5, EM6, DP9
R44	Renewable energy outside LDNP and AONB	Not applicable – relates to area outside LDNP. Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
R45	Renewable energy in the LDNP and AONBs	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
R46	Safeguarding mineral resources		Replaced by RSS policy EM7

Policy No	Policy title	Outcome	
		Extended	Replaced
R47	Mineral extraction outside the LDNP and AONBs	Not applicable – relates to area outside LDNP. Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
R48	Mineral extraction in the LDNP and AONBs	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
R49	Waste recovery facilities	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
R50	Thermal treatment and energy recovery from waste plants	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
R51	Residual waste and landfill	Policy extended and not replaced by RSS	
L52	Town centres		Replaced by RSS policies W5, DP1, DP2, RDF2
L53	Access and town centres		Replaced by RSS policies DP5, RT1, RT3, RT9
L54	Retail, leisure and office development		Replaced by RSS policies DP1, RT2, W3, W5
L55	Local services and facilities		Replaced by RSS policies DP1, RDF2
L56	Health, education and training facilities		Replaced by RSS policies DP1, L1
L57	Leisure and recreation spaces		Replaced by RSS policies DP1, L1, EM1, EM3
L58	Regional Parks		Replaced by RSS policy EM4



## **The Lake District National Park**

**This National Park is one of a family of National Parks in the UK. It was created in 1951 and covers some 2,292 square kilometres. Our job is to:**

- conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park; and
- promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities.

**We also have a duty to:**

- foster the interests of the local community.

Published, written and edited by the:

Lake District National Park Authority  
Murley Moss  
Oxenholme Road  
Kendal  
Cumbria  
LA9 7RL

Tel: 01539 724555  
Fax: 01539 740822  
Email: [hq@lake-district.gov.uk](mailto:hq@lake-district.gov.uk)  
Website: [www.lakedistrict.gov.uk](http://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk)  
Text © Lake District  
National Park Authority.

Photography Copyright

© Charlie Hedley  
© Lake District National Park Authority

